THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,065. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

A LOST BOY.—AN ITALIAN BOY RAN AWAY from home one year ago, 12 years of age, his name Jonny Mornelle. $100 will be paid to any one who finds the lad and returns him to 102 Greene street, New York.
VICHANCE MORNELLE.

ANGELINA MONTEFIORE.—I LIKE TO KNOW where you are. R. MONTEFIORE, 89 Walker street.

B. H. C.—PLEASE WRITE AND INFORM ME OF your address. J. M. D.

COUNT PANDOLFI OR AMERICAN LADY—THE Italian dog has arrived from Italy. Call and see.
R. MONTEFIORE, 89 Walker street.

DEAR M.—EVERYTHING RECEIVED, AND EVERY word just what I wanted to hear. I know but one, and that is you. Think of me always as the same, and believe me your faithful H.

E. F. W. H.

FOR ADOPTION—TWO FINE BOYS; ONE NEW BORN, one three months. 149 Charles street, between Washington and West.

GRACIE—CALL AT FIFTY-THREE WEDNESDAY AFternoon. I want to see you about Julie. GEORGE.

H. J. E.—I BOARD IN 14 RIVINGTON STREET. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHERINE McHUGH, maiden name Catherine Faulkner, a native of Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim, Ireland, supposed to be in New York. Address Mrs. Kate Morrison, 226 West Thirty-second st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A MR. GOMPERTZ, who arrived by the City of Paris, August 24, from Liverpool, by his friend, Richard Poole. Address Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, South Brooklyn.

ITALIAN.—ELLA IS WAITING ANXIOUSLY TO HEAR from you. What is the cause of your silence? Come to 103.

JAMES ZEILL (OR IF HE BE DEAD HIS HEIRS), said to have resided in Iowa in 1854, will hear of something to his advantage by addressing box 2,593 Post office, New York.

LOTTIE F.—LETTER RECEIVED TOO LATE. Address Montague, as before, appointing another interview.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

NELLIE—NOTE RECEIVED; I AM SURPRISED, BUT will meet you Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.
CAPT.

PIERRE CENTEMERI WILL PLEASE CALL ON Amibale Vanbianchi, No. 2 West street.

WALL STREET OMNIBUS, 11 A. M.—DON'T LIKE earthquakes; noticed gold leg; like New York best; so do I; would like to compare ideas. If agreeable address H. Wilbur, box 181 Herald office.

WILL MISS JENNIE SIMPSON PLEASE SEND HER address and promised photograph to Fred Hawley, box 1,384, New York?

YOU AND NELLIE WERE NEVER "SMART." HOW about "St. Charles?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—A.—SUMMER AND WINTER. ONLY EIGHT minutes by New Jersey Railroad from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; 26 trains daily; also three lines horse cars. Persons doing business in lower part of the city can remain at their offices till 6 P. M. and at half-past 6 be seated at their dinner, at St. James Hotel, Marion (West End), N. J. First class table; elegantly furnished; en suite or singly; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

A.—THE REASON WHY. It is now 68 years since BARRY'S Tricopherous was first introduced, and the sales of it to-day are larger than before. Why is this? Because it is actually a good article; whoever uses it once will always use it again. Because it is the only article that will positively force a new growth of hair. Because it is the most fragrant and delightful of all hair dressings. Besides it costs only half the price of the others. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—UNITED STATES FIRE EXTINGUISHER; SAME as supplied to the New York Fire Department; always ready; no building safe without it; beware of worthless inventions. United States Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 8 Dey street, New York.

A.—TO REMOVE DANDRUFF AND HEAT,
To prevent hair from falling,
To give a new growth of silken hair,
To give a new scalp,
To prevent and remove headache,
Give a clear complexion and sweet breath,
To benefit the entire constitution, use Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR (no sulphur nor sugar of lead). Extra large size bottle $1; small, 50c. Sold by druggists.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 535, AUGUST 31, 1869.
45, 47, 74, 78, 65, 57, 7, 16, 63, 3, 51, 19, 62.
MISSOURI—CLASS 536, AUGUST 31, 1869.
46, 55, 13, 57, 12, 26, 40, 10, 16, 42, 34, 77, 6, 31.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 511, AUGUST 31, 1869.
7, 25, 71, 53, 16, 44, 50, 69, 35, 76, 45, 57, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 512, AUGUST 31, 1869.
30, 64, 59, 25, 37, 20, 58, 14, 10, 13, 56, 32, 23, 75.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

B.—THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S EYE Water
Cures inflamed eyes. Lifts sunken eyes.
Strengthens weak eyes.
Gives a sweet breath and clear complexion.
It is the only logical cure for tan, freckles and black worms.
Clears the head, throat and chest.
Prevents and removes all kinds of headache.
Sold by druggists at 75c. and 25c.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 17th day of September, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 100 Tenth avenue, New York. WM. SLEIGHT.

MANUFACTURERS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR EXport are invited to send catalogue and price lists to Exporters, box 2,225 Boston.

SHOW CASE—LARGE, UPRIGHT, VERY FINE, SUITable for store, or to show goods at the fair of the American Institute. DAVID FETT, No. 112 Chambers street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 110 tons brden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866, (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other sta erooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—A SCOW 60 FEET LONG, 18 FEET WIDE and 5 feet deep; is six months old. Can be seen for two days on Bloomfield's ways, Greenpoint. Price $750.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE LARGE DOUBLE deck barge Rhinebeck, built especially for freighting, hay, &c.; capacity 1,400 bales. BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street, or captain, foot Christopher street.

POWERFUL PROPELLER FOR SALE—FOR ONE-third her value. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF THE latest Paris styles, just receiving by late steamers and reproduced in elegantly trimmed Patterns. Mme. DEMOREST (now on her way from Paris) has been successful in securing all the very latest and best styles for the Fall Fashions and will present on Wednesday, September 1, at the Emporium of Fashion, 838 Broadway, the most brilliant display of New Designs ever offered. The Mammoth Bulletin of Fashions for the fall and winter will also be ready on the 1st. Price $2.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

47 CARMINE ST.—PATTERNS OF ALL THE LATEST and most reliable Paris fashions for ladies' and children's dresses, waists, jackets, &c., cut and basted; patterns cut to fit the form with accuracy and elegance.
Mrs. C. CASEY.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE—A NICE MARBLE TOP BILLIARD Table, cheap. Call at oyster boat No. 3, foot of Delancy street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS ALD BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dover.

ALL BREEDS CHOICE DOGS AND MEDICINES.—FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, $2. Extra Stock and Trained Dogs. Dog Oil for consumption.

A PAIR OF VERY FINE YOUNG AFRICAN LEOpards, male and female, just arrived, for sale by ROBERTS & AIMS, 145 Maiden lane.

ENFIELD RIFLE GUNPOWDER.—THIS SUPERIOR article of the manufacture of Curtis & Harvey, for target practice, for sale by A. G. GENEZ, No. 9 Chambers st.

FOXES.—A PAIR GRAY FOXES, MALE AND FEmale, tame, five months old, for sale, at 346 Court street, near Harrison street Brooklyn, in the marble building, in the jewelry store.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING MEETING.
Monday, September 6.
Four mile heats, closed with 5 entries. Second race, two year old colts; dash, one mile.
Wednesday, September 8.
Hurdle race, 1 mile heats, welter weight, 4 hurdles. Second race, mile heats, 3 in 5, for all ages.
Saturday, September 11.
A handicap hurdle race, 1 mile heats, over 4 hurdles. Second race, 2 mile heats.
Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock; special train for the Course at 1:30; tickets can be procured at the ticket office at Hunter's Point for the race.
J. A. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HOBOKEN COURSE, SEPT. 1.—TROT FOR $500; mile heats, best three in five. Mr. Keenan names Woodpecker. Dr. Ogle names Tommy Dodd. Woodpecker to road wagon, Tommy Dodd to harness. Play or pay. Trotting to commence at 3 P. M.
JIM FARRANT, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.
Great Trot between
LADY THORN
and
MOUNTAIN BOY.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness,
For a piece of plate, value $2,000,
on
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869,
At 3 o'clock P. M.
Good day and track.
S. McLaughlin names Commodore Vanderbilt's
B. G. MOUNTAIN BOY.
J. McMann names Messrs. Welch & McMann's
B. M. LADY THORN.
The Association have offered the above prize at the solicitation of many of the admirers of these two horses, and they confidently expect that this will be one of the best races on record.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD AT PIEFER & HOWE'S HOtel, Prospect Park, on Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn trot on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.
SOMERINDYKE & ARMSTRONG.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT VAN ORDEN & DUFF'S
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
222 AND 224 MERCER STREET.
CATALOGUE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT.
A handsome Team of dark chestnut sorrel Horses, 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, free and stylish drivers; sound, kind and true; together with circular front Clarence, Harness, &c.
Sorrel trotting Horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, has trotted in 2:33, and will show a 2:45 gait on day of sale, and in condition can trot in 2:35; is sound and kind.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, good and free driver; warranted sound, kind and true.
Brown Mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very pleasant driver, speedy and of great endurance; warranted sound and kind.
Bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, free and stylish driver, good saddler; sound, kind and true.
Three thoroughbred Kentucky Horses, warranted sound and kind; full description at sale.
Four cheap Work Horses; full description at sale.
One doctor's Phaeton, in good order; one six seat Rockaway, two light Rockaways, three top Wagons, one half top Park Phaeton, built by Quimby & Co.; three close Coaches, one C spring Barouche, one Express Wagon, nearly new; one side spring Contractor's Wagon, three sets double Harness, fifteen sets single Harness, 100 linen Sheets, 50 blankets; also Saddles and Bridles, Halters, and everything pertaining to the horse line.
N. B.—On all warrantees twenty-four hours will be allowed for examination and trial, and where horses are not as represented money will be refunded and sales annulled.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Which will consist, as follows, of gentlemen's road Turnouts, comprising a black Mare, 15¼ hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, a splendid saddle mare, very stylish, and can trot in 3:10 easy; also a Brewster (of Broome street) shifting top piano box Wagon, Dunscomb Harness, together with Blankets, Sheets, Robes, &c.
One single seat Brewster & Co. Wagon, two Benson Bros. open Wagons.
Bay Horse, 15 hands, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and true, a very pleasant driver and elegant traveller, together with top Wagon, Harness, &c.
Harness, Halters, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, Surcingles, Saddles, Bridles.
Splendid establishment; consisting of bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind; in every shape this horse is a most beautiful and superb animal, also very elegant under saddle, and will be sold without reserve; also Dusenbury fall spring road Wagon, Briggs's Harness, Blankets, Sheets and Whip.
Also five other horses; description at sale.
Extension and park Phaetons, Rockaways, Dog Carts, depot and express Wagons, in fact everything in the riding and driving line.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AN ENTIRE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT, CONSISTing of three Horses, Barouche, Victoria, large double Sleigh, nearly new, and several fine Robes, Harness, &c., will be sold by Mr. SCHENCK at auction, at the private stable 129 West Forty-ninth street, this day, at 9½ o'clock.

AT VAN ORDEN & DUFF'S AUCTION MART, 222 AND 224 MERCER STREET, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, an extra fine bred dark bay Kentucky saddle Mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind; one of the finest saddle mares in the city; will be sold to the highest bidder.

A.—FOR SALE, A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, BY Brewster & Co., of Broome street, with pole and shafts, in perfect order; been used but very little. Can be seen at private stable 59 West Forty-fourth street, or inquire of J. C. RUNKLE, 140 Liberty street.

A FULL SIZED CLARENCE, AS GOOD AS NEW, for sale by MINER, STEVENS & CO., 666 Broadway.

A.—TWO SPLENDID BASKET PHAETONS, $150 each; 1 do., $135; 1 do. Top, $225; do., $200; Dr. Phaeton, $250; 10 Express Wagons, 4 platform Spring Wagons, 150 Top and Open Wagons, 1,000 sets of Harness of all grades, Lap Robes, Blankets, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., cheap, at the old stand, 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first st.
JAMES JENKINS.

A VERY STYLISH BLACKHAWK HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years old; gray, 16 hands, 8 years old; trots in three minutes; must sell immediately. 103 West Thirtieth street.

A STYLISH AND FINE BRED ROAN MARE, RANGY built, 15½ high, 7 years, a powerful roadster; no vices and warranted sound and kind. Price $300. One half-spring road Wagon and Harness. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

ALL STYLES SOUTHERN CARRIAGES, COACHES, Rockaways, side spring and end spring Buggies, &c.; large assortment of Harness, several second hand and slightly soiled carriages very low at CALVIN WITTY'S, 633 Broadway.

A.—THREE BREWSTER (OF BROOME STREET) TOP Wagons, from $175 to $350; four Dusenbury and Van Duser Top Wagons, $100 to $250; one Stivers' Wagon; one Wood Bros.' 140 lb. Road Wagon, nearly new; Coaches, Clarences, Coupe Rockaways, Park, Pony and Doctor's Phaetons; Road, Depot, Express and Jagger Wagons. Also a large variety of new work, at WM. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

BOARDING STABLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF gentlemen's private road establishments; best care and attention given by experienced grooms, at No. 5 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.
THEO. E. GORDON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15 HANDS high; sound and kind in all harness; Grocery Wagon and Harness. Washington Stables, 430 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO., INVITE the attention of merchants and dealers to their large stock of Rockaways, Phaetons, Victorias, top and no top Buggies, side springs Buggies, Hack and Express Wagons, Plantation Wagons, &c., which we offer at prices that will compete with any manufacturer in the country. Warerooms, 620 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PONY AND A SPLENDID small one horse Truck. Inquire at 536 Second avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, for three days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DOUBLE TRUCK, A SECOND hand covered grocers' Wagon; also Buggies and light business Wagons of every description. Apply at 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, FIT for light work. Inquire at 403 East Tenth street, in the feed store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SHIFTING TOP EXPRESS WAgon, nearly new: also set of Harness in good order. Inquire at No. 8 Greenwich avenue.

FOR SALE LOW—THREE VERY GOOD COACHES, four Sleighs, one Buggy, &c. Apply to THOS. H. HARDING, 197 Mercer street, New York.

FROM VERMONT—ONE PAIR LARGE BAY HORSES, one pair large black Horses, four single Horses, speedy; all young and sound; at Ryerson, Brown & Davis' stable, 128 West Thirty-second street. MILLER.

FOUR COAL CARTS FOR SALE—ALSO TOP BUGGY; price $35. Second avenue, corner Fifty-sixth street.

GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for fine Watch, "Jules Jurgensen" brand, stem winder, independent second and quarter second. Address J. B. W., Herald office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, HARness, Velocipedes, all styles family Carriages, top and open Buggies, at great bargains; several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages very low. At CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

HORSES AND WAGON WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a Brooklyn House; small encumbrance; a bargain can be had; must be sold. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

HORSES VERY CHEAP.—PRICES FROM $125 TO $300; suitable for a doctor, hack, express or truck. Apply at northwest corner of Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street from 8 to 11 A. M.

SELLING OUT CHEAP—THREE SOUND YOUNG work Horses; five nice Wagons, one Express; one Close Coach; two sets of light Double Harness; four Single. 139 East Sixteenth street.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES IN FIFTIETH STREET, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Address box 1,031 Post office.

WANTED—A SOUND HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, that can trot in 2:40; must take in exchange a sound and stylish Hambletonian mare, 15 hands, light built, and will trot in 3:05. Address J. WEIL, box 301 Post office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND LIGHT EXPRESS WAGon, with Horse and Harness. Apply with same at 406 East Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—A TOP BUGGY; MUST BE IN PERFECT condition. Address, stating lowest cash price, S. E. PARMENTER, box 1,219 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A PAIR OF SMALL, SOUND, ACTIVE Horses, gentle, true and fearless of locomotive. Describe and name lowest price. Address box 1,371 Post office.

WANTED—A KIND, GENTLE AND SOUND PONY for ladies' use, either riding or driving. Price must be low. Address Van, Herald office.

$12 HARNESS (THE GREAT WONDER OF THE city)—Covered at $20; very fine, $25; double nice at $35; fine covered, $60. At WM. H. GRAY'S, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

$55.—SOUND WORK HORSE, 16 HANDS, BAY, 6 years, 15½ hands, $100. Fine saddle Horse, 9 years, 15 hands, $125. Lady's Saddle, $20. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

$125 WILL BUY A MAJOR WINFIELD COLT, DAM Lady Lightford; sold on account of the owner not having pasturage. This colt is very promising; very fast; two years last May. Inquire at 149 Eagle street, near Franklin, in the liquor store, Greenpoint, L. I.

$400.—FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART, HARNESS and Fixtures of a butcher's shop. Inquire at 643 East Ninth street, near avenue C.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

OFFICE OF EDWARD GREEY & CO., NO. 38 VESEY street, New York, Sept. 1, 1869.—We hereby give notice that Mr. Thomas Russell is this day admitted into our firm as a partner, the style and title hereto used by us being still retained. EDWARD GREEY & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY INVENTOR HAVING A REALLY NEW AND valuable improvement and desiring pecuniary aid, will please state full particulars for one week, to Integrity, box 125 Herald office.

A.—A.—HANDSOME CIGAR STORE; VERY CHEAP; long lease; low rent; with or without stock; busiest block in city, 38 Bowery; sample room can be added.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CAPITAL, IN A new and lucrative Business; the home production and sale of an article of commerce that is exclusively imported. The establishment is in successful operation. Address, with full name, H. J., box 120 Herald office.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND many years active business experience will invest $2,000 in business, either in this city or West or South, which will bear close examination. Answers must state business. Address W. C. B., Herald office, one week.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, DESIRES to connect himself with a practical man in some profitable manufacturing business. Address D. G. H., box 156 Herald office, stating the nature of the business and where located.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG AND WELL known Printing Office, to take the place of a retiring partner. A rare opportunity for a good man. Address Agate, Herald office.

A RAPID BUT THOROUGH COURSE OF PRIVATE instruction wanted in French (particularly conversation) by a young gentleman who can devote two or three (or even more) evenings during the week to its study. Only those thoroughly competent to insure speedily a perfect knowledge of the language need address, with terms (moderate) J. H. H. P., box 3,188 Post office, New York.

A WELL LOCATED CORNER RESTAURANT FOR sale, with Lunch Counter, Bar and private rooms, doing a very good business; long lease and low rent.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A MONOPOLY.—TO CAPITALISTS WISHING A PROfitable investment, an interest in one of the most lucrative manufacturing businesses in the United States is now open. Fullest investigation invited. Address L., box 175 Herald office.

A CORNER BROADWAY WINE STORE AND BAR, with Basement, for sale. One of the best locations in the city; first class stock; terms liberal. Address B. M. & CO., Herald office.

APPLY AT 12 O'CLOCK TO-DAY TO ME, AND I AM instructed to sell one of the best Dressmaking Establishments on Broadway for $250; proprietress going to Europe; rent moderate; lease.
ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place, Broadway.

A GOOD, PROFITABLE CASH BUSINESS FOR MANY immediately.—Very little trouble or cost. The original, genuine and complete Receipe can now be obtained from the original butter maker of fifty years' practice for making best of butter in a few minutes, at 15 cents a pound and less. Also for making the celebrated Butter Powder Compounds, with full directions for using and making, either for private use or for business purposes, in large or small quantities. Address for a few days Mrs. ROBINS, box 131 Herald office.

A.—AN OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS FOR A MAN with from $3,000 to $10,000 to obtain a partnership in a first class hotel on the European plan. This is a rare chance, and paying well should be immediately appreciated.
ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place, Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING $200,000 invested in a paying manufacturing business, is desirous of getting from $10,000 to $15,000 as a loan, or will enter into a special partnership and pay from 20 to 25 per cent per annum for the use of the money and give security for the same, according to time; or one-half interest will be disposed of for $60,000. Address M. F. J., box 188 Herald office.

A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR DEVELOPMENT.—$11,500 ($4,000 cash) will buy a Saw Mill; constant water power, engine, teams, everything complete, now running; 2,400 acres chestnut, hard wood and hemlock timber and 750 acres timber land; Ulster county, four miles from railroad. Address S. MILLS, box 1,504 New York Post office.

CONFIDENTIAL.—A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN WITH A large connection abroad who has the opportunity and ability to introduce consignments and credit is open to make arrangements. Address Righthand, Herald office.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.—100,000 ENVELOPES, ADdressed to first class names, on sale at a bargain. Apply to Mr. TURNER, room 18, 202 Broadway.

GOOD OPENING—TO BUY OUT FOR $15,000 A BUSIness which has been established several years, and which will yield $5,000 net profits, or more, annually. Address box 2,496 Post office.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, CAN find a chance rarely offered. Please call and investigate. REED, LEE & CO., 208 Broadway, room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR $15,000, TO take an active interest in a first class city house, doing a cash trade; goods dealt in pay large profits, and the demand continual. Capital wanted to extend the business. Those having the capital and meaning business may address City Trade, box 187 Herald office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE Drug Business; amount required $30,000 a $45,000. Liberal arrangements will be made with the proper person. Address for particulars, Drugs, box 1,219 Post office, New York.

THE BEST PAYING RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY—Stock, Fixtures and long Lease for sale; location first class. Cash required, $7,000. BUCKLE & DAVY,
No. 162 Broadway, room 13.

THE WRITER HAS A WELL ESTABLISHED MERcantile business, large stock on hand; will sell half interest to a desirable partner for $500. Apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

TO BUTCHERS.—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN first class Market, including full stock of Groceries. Price of half interest $2,500, or whole interest $4,500. 698 Seventh avenue, first floor.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 OR $10,000 cash capital in the Saddlery, Coach, Hardware and Leather Business, to go to a Southern city and form a partnership with a gentleman who has had thirty years' experience in the South and West in the business, and commands a large trade. Address C. C. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL CASH capital to take an equal interest in a paying office business; it would suit a young physician, medical student or dentist. Apply to or address office No. 405 Fourth avenue, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY OR sell for cash—Copyrights of American Century Almanac for the Eastern States. Address Century, Herald office.

$250 WILL BUY A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING business; the goods are new and salable; no competition; a permanent monopoly. Call at factory, 63 Fulton street, room No. 1, and examine the greatest novelty known.

$300 TO $500.—PARTNER TO JOIN ADVERTISER in business, well established and profitable; will stand thorough investigation. Call on or address Business, St. Charles Hotel, New York city.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED; THE RIGHT MAN need pay but little down; orders on hand, article new and monopoly; by pushing can be made immense. Address Manufacturer, Herald office.

$500.—HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABlished mercantile cash business (good stock on hand) to a desirable partner. Apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED.—ALSO A FEW ACTIVE men ready to go to work with a small capital. Ready and large profits. Call at 95 Liberty street, room 16.

$600 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN A Hotel, near Harlem Bridge; billiard room and ball pays expenses; good lease and cheap rent.
HAYWOOD, 111 Nassau street, basement.

$1,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $1,000, can make $50 per day. Full particulars at 37 and 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

$1,400.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) OF considerable business experience offers his services and small capital against security to an established house; will buy part or the whole of a small profitable business; humbugs not noticed. Address all week Earnest, Herald office.

$2,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN A WINDOW shade manufactory, now doing business; one who can command a trade preferred. Reference given and required. For interview address X., Herald office.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH this amount to take one-half interest in a hardware manufacturing business; well established and paying satisfactory profits. Address Hardware, box 105 Herald office.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO BUY THE INterest of a retiring Partner in a paying manufacturing Business; stock on hand worth more; secured by property worth $20,000. Personal services not required. Address J. A. B., Washington S. R., N. J.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE FROM A NEW material, on an improved principle, discovered and introduced by J. J. DAVIS, Optist to the principal military and civil hospitals in the United States, the only practical artist in America, 127 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
6 per cent interest on sums from $1 to $5,000.

Assets	$2,469,109 02
Liabilities (deposits)	2,246,174 69
Surplus	$212,925 33

Interest dates from 1st October.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

A $10,000 SECOND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, SECURED by elegant house and nine acres at Fordham, worth $40,000; first mortgage only $8,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LOAN OF $2,500 TO $3,000 WANTED—ON IMPROVed real estate in this city, worth four times the amount. Liberal bonus paid. Address I. F. G., northeast corner Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue.

MORTON BLISS & CO.,
30 Broad street,
issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY IN New York and Jersey, to principals only. Call from 10 to 12. GEO. J. TURNER, Attorney at Law,
37 Nassau street, room No. 8.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY Company.
OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW YORK, August 6, 1869.
The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.
The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October, in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessees.
One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.
The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.
The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1869.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine street.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from government taxation; are secured by a land grant of three million acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the company also owns three millions of acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price 96, and accrued interest, in currency. Pamphlets, maps and circulars furnished on application.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO INVEST—IN BOND AND MORTgage, on New York city property; first rate security required. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

SECOND MORTGAGES ON CITY PROPERTY WILL BE taken in exchange for a good brown stone dwelling; also for lots. For sale cheap, three Stores on Second avenue, corner included.
HOWELL & STEVENS, 909 Third avenue.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.
$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
ISSUED BY A SPECIAL VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, AT AN ELECTION HELD FOR THIS PURPOSE.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
WITH THE OPTION OF PAYING THEM AFTER TEN YEARS,
BEARING TEN PER CENT INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON 1ST OF JULY AND JANUARY,
AT THE
BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW YORK,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN NEW YORK.
TAXABLE WEALTH OF COUNTY..........$13,000,000
DEBT, INCLUDING THESE BONDS, ONLY.... $500,000
PRICE 95 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1 NEXT.
FOR SALE
BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
We take pleasure in recommending these Bonds as a perfectly safe and reliable investment, and will furnish information relating thereto.
TANNER & CO.

WM. B. PUTNAM, 66 WALL STREET.—BONDS AND Stocks bought and sold. Loans negotiated on securities, bond and mortgage, &c. Second Mortgages wanted.

$20,000 WANTED.—A PARTY ORGANIZING A colony for settlement of one of the finest tracts of land South, desires assistance of capitalists; safe investment; returns large and speedy. Principals only noticed. Address box 58 station A.

$30,000 OF MEXICAN BONDS FOR SALE. APply at 71 Broadway, room 46.

$45,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city; second mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$50,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON Western City Property worth $200,000, at nine per cent. W. C. ALDEN & CO., 34½ Pine street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; would buy a modern house in good location. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray street.

$70,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS CITY and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit; also for first and second mortgages.
JOHN S. ANDERSON, 25 Pine street, room No. 4.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first class city Real Estate, in sums from $5,000 to $30,000. First and Second Mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 21 Pine street.

$95,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit.
SAMUEL F. BARTOL,
No. 221 Pearl street, corner of Platt street.

$95,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMproved property in New York, Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island. Second Mortgages cashed immediately. Address box 1,127 Post office.

$165,000 EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES' Money to loan on city property, in sums to suit, to principals only. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine st.

$180,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit. Second mortgages cashed at once.
CALLENDER & LAWRENCE, 20 Pine street.

$9,700,000.—LOANS NEGOTIATED ON PROductive modern improved real estate situated in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester county and vicinities. Address Mortgage, or apply evenings at 321 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, UP STAIRS, NEAR BROADway, money liberally advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER ware bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets, up stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c.; business strictly confidential; office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOSEPH & HERTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SECOND HAND COUNters or Tables. BENTON, WILLIS & CO.,
85 Franklin street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GENTLEMEN'S FURnishing or Fancy Goods Store, on Third, Sixth or Eighth avenues. Address H. F., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF JEWELLER'S Rolling Mills, suitable for steam power; any party having a good pair to dispose of will find a cash customer.
W. VALLEAU, JR., & CO., 506 Broome street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30, steerage.
MANHATTAN..........Forsyth..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
IDAHO..........Cutting..........Wednesday, Sept. 8
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
ENGLAND..........Saturday, Sept. 4
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard line.
TARIFA sails Thursday, September 2.
TRIPOLI sails Thursday, September 9.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passage certificates to New York at lowest rates.
For passage apply at the office of the company, 111 Broadway. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
SAXONIA,
Captain J. Meyer, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg. First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA to sail September 14.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

Britannia...Saturday, Sept. 4	India.......Saturday, Sept. 25
Columbia...Saturday, Sept. 11	Cambria....Saturday, Oct. 2
Europa.....Saturday, Sept. 18	Iowa.......Saturday, Oct. 9

and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier No. 47 North river.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Grace, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, Oct. 16
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest and Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—LONDON AND NEW YORK Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly to London direct from pier No. 3, North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30 currency.
CELLA..........Sept. 11 BELLONA..........Oct. 9
CORDOVA..........Sept. 25 ATALANTA..........Oct. 23
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply to
ROBERT N. CLARK, 55 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP,
calling at Southampton.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Friday, September 3
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1.	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16.
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2.	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8.	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23.
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9.	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15.	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday Steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For Freight and Cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON (via Halifax)..Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S
Steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail, carrying the United States mail, from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold:—
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72 } Gold.
Third cabin..........35
Steerage from Bremen..........$40, gold.
To be followed by the steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, on Thursday, Sept. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPTEMBER 1—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer leaving September 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco October 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, August 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Merchants' Steamship Line,
comprising the first class steamships
GENERAL GRANT..........Captain H. S. Hulck
CRESCENT CITY..........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN..........Captain W. P. Henry
GENERAL MEADE..........Captain A. W. Simpson
UNITED STATES..........Captain G. L. Norton
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Captain G. L. Norton,
will be despatched on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The SHERMAN will succeed Saturday, Sept. 11.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. Palmer..........September 2
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..September 9
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........September 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, sailing every twenty days, at 12 M., from pier 17 East river.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 6
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Saturday, Sept. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE CROMWELL, Vaill..........Saturday, Sept. 4
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager..........Saturday, Sept. 11
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE of Galveston Steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer MARY M. ROBERTS, Captain ——, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, September 4, at 3 P. M.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of wharfage, drayage or commissions for receiving or forwarding.
Insurance guaranteed as low as by any other route. No detention at Galveston. For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—OLD LINE—LOW freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, September 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
The LODONA will follow from pier 20 East river.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.

SOUTHERNERS GOING HOME.—STEAMER ROBERT E. LEE will leave Cairo for New Orleans on Saturday evening, September 11, after the arrival of trains.
C. F. HINDE, Agent.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, leaves Saturday, September 4, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Has superior passenger accommodations.
Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed to Mobile at 1½ per cent. Through rates to all points in the interior.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest—Regular line.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, George F. Carpenter, commander, will sail Thursday, September 2, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
73 William street.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail September 9.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. F. Woodhull,
on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 3 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER will follow, and sail on Tuesday, Sept. 7.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF time.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after Thursday, July 8, leave Desbrosses street at 8 and Thirty-fourth street at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander Brayton, Commander Simmons,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from pier No. 30 North river,
foot of Chambers street,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis, Commander Miller,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from pier No. 28 North river,
foot of Murray street,
AT 6 P. M., FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M.,
and at pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FALL RIVER LINE.
On and after Monday, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season.
The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE ELEgant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave pier 44 North river near Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points North, West and East. Tickets and rooms at DODD'S Express 429 and 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn, and 308 West.

YONKERS FERRY.—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, CAPT. Belknap, will leave Vestry street, pier 34, at 11 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Freight taken daily.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 N. R. at 9 A. M.; and on Sundays, from Eighth street, E. R., at 7 A. M.
Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board.
Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE well known steamer WYOMING will run regularly every day for the Banks, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 7; Eighth street, East river, 7½; Peck slip, 7¾; Christopher street, 8½ and pier No. 4 North river, 9 o'clock. Schibel's National Brass and Cotillion Band; also Bait, Lines and Refreshments on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.
H. E. HOLMES & GEORGE SCHIBEL, Managers.

A.—NEW YORK AND FAR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMER R. L. MABEY, Captain Phillips, leaves South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck slip, 8:15; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; pier 4 North river, 9, landing at all the hotels on the beach each way. Returning, leaves Far Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the city at 6:30.

DAILY EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT.—THE STEAMER HOLMDEL will leave New York, pier 26, foot of Barclay street, during the month of August, at 12 o'clock M.; returning will leave Keyport at 7 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. From New York Saturday at 2 P. M. Fare, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 60 cents.

FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S Festival of the Amt Achim Guard will be held at Landmann's Hamilton Park on Thursday, September 2. Tickets 50 cents. Tickets will be sold at the Park. To commence at 2 o'clock P. M. H. GIESCHEN, Captain.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE LEAVES FOOT OF Christopher street daily, Sundays included, for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, at 10, 2, 5:15 and 7:15, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way. How to take the boat—Grand street cars to Thirty-fourth street, Bleecker street cars to Christopher street. Music on board.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNning Saturday June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier, foot of Desbrosses street, every afternoon at 3:30.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY FAST STEAMER SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday schools, as the most desirable boat in New York for excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, pier 48 North river, foot of Houston street, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., 52 South street.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD ABILITIES, EXPERIenced in teaching the higher English branches, French and music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Address Miss C. R. W., station D.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C.—MESSRS. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, teach bookkeeping practically as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen on Monday, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERMAN LITERARY man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms, monthly, from $40 to $80. For particulars call on Mr. J. Windmueller, German Savings Bank, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, New York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—BY Professor PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, Professor at the University of New York. 28 Bond street.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, wishes an engagement; no objection to go West. Best references. Address Miss E., Pond's music store, 898 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—Professor Lespinasse and associate principal, Professor Prevost, reopen their school September 15. French language of the school. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 3 Pine street.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, NO. 62 WEST Thirty-third street, near Broadway, will reopen on Monday, September 13.

$2 50—WRITING 24 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, $5 each; PAINE'S Business College (established 1849), 63 Bowery. Always in session; twelve strictly private rooms; open day and evening.

$5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening. No vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue. Private instruction; Ladies' Department; Preparatory Course; Telegraphing; French and German.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE WATERSIDE HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First class family boarding house on Henry street, near Atlantic; a few desirable Rooms can now be obtained. References exchanged.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would take a few boarders for the fall months at moderate charges. Refer to E. R. Smith, with Lord & Taylor, Broadway, N. Y. Address J. A. GRAVES.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—PERMANENT BOARD, WITH good accommodations, can be secured in a private family. Inquire of J. H. B., 38 Murray street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A PERFECT GEM OF A LARGE FIRST CLASS STORE, with French plate glass front, just finished, to let, together with the whole house, in complete and elegant order; gas and water on every floor and in every room, each floor and store containing separate meters and water closets; location the very best for business purposes, 367 Eighth avenue, west side. Apply to A. SALTER, corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue.

A HANDSOME STORE, 621 SIXTH AVENUE, TO LET or lease for the balance of this year; the rent will be given cheap to a good tenant; also comfortable Apartments in the house over the store to let, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to FREDERICK STANG, hairdresser, 623 Sixth av.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING A SUIT OF Rooms for a private club can have them in a beautiful, retired, central location. Address Quiet, Herald office.

A STORE AND DWELLING; ALSO SALOON BASEMENT, 24x100; splendid opportunity for groceries; 453 Hudson street. Apply at 64 West Tenth street.

ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK PARLOR to let, suitable for a doctor's office; also two other nicely furnished Rooms. Inquire at 213 East Broadway, basement.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, at 410 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

HANDSOME OFFICE, FRONTING ON CORTLANDT street, near Broadway; room for three desks; immediate possession; terms low.
SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, in new five story building 35 and 37 Wooster street; size 50x100. Apply to J. & W. LYALL.

OFFICE AND PARLOR TO LET, OR HALF A HOUSE for business. 145 Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 25 horse power; also smaller rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x30, 25x60 and 25x105, in Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with steam power. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh street, Metallic Keg Company.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN NO. 318 EAST Twenty-second street, a large, good lighted Room, 125 feet front, 100 feet deep, or will let in three separate rooms to suit. Apply on the premises, or at 295 Water street.
F. McSWEGAN.

TO LET—AT 185 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Bowery, a Loan Office, four years established; large front room. Also another front Room, with two private entrances.

62 ALLEN STREET, NEAR GRAND.—FRONT ROOM, first floor, in private house, furnished, to let as an office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTY-third street, near Sixth avenue, $350; one in Lexington avenue, $375; also others in good locations to good tenants.
CHURCH & CO., 907 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP STONE HOUSE TO let—Fully furnished; location first class. Apply on the premises, 467 West Twenty-first street, or to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE 245 WEST FIFTY-fourth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, convenient to Broadway cars; rent $100 per month; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THREE STORY brick; location first class; rent $150 per month, in advance; immediate possession; ten minutes from Roosevelt or South Seventh street ferry. Apply at 161 Hewes street, Brooklyn, E. D.

A SMALL HOUSE ON FORTY-SIXTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let—Furnished, $3,000; unfurnished, $2,000. Apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED HOUSES; call and examine lists.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ATTENTION.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET; WEST Fifty-fourth street; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 14 rooms; modern improvements; fully and finely furnished. Rent $200 monthly, in advance. Apply at 678 Broadway.
W. LEONARD.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED near Broadway and Cooper Institute—A rare opportunity for a lady wishing to keep house. Parties who can give security may address G. H., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 25x55, and lot 103.19, in best order, No. 286 East Thirteenth street, second door from Second avenue. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED—IN FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR MADISON square.—To let low, a private House; part of the Furniture for sale; price $2,000. Several unfurnished, west side. One in Yorkville; $900. One in Brooklyn; $600. Also Floors to let.
BENJ. H. TAYLOR, No. 6 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, one of the most desirable Houses on Murray Hill; rent $7,500. Particulars with JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE OF FOURTEEN rooms. Good location; all the modern improvements; full of good paying boarders. Rent $175 per month. Possession at once.
THOMAS ELLIOTT, 137 Bleecker street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, FIVE MILES OUT; forty trains daily. Six rooms, large yards, stoop, &c. Possession immediately. Call at Pomeroy's Democrat office, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO A private family only, the first class high stoop four story brown stone front House 149 West Twenty-third street. For full particulars inquire at 128 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

TO RENT OR LEASE—FOR A PERIOD OF TIME A good size, comfortably furnished House; unequalled location; near Broadway; suitable for first class business. Address B. O. Z., Herald office.

Unfurnished.

ALMOST RENT FREE—THREE STORY AND BASEment stone front; all improvements; 132d street, corner Madison avenue; all trains stop here. Apply on the premises, or at 1,432 Broadway.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE ON WEST THIRTIETH street to let—Rent low; gas and water. Apply to Mr. SMITH, 202 William street, corner of Frankfort, Frankfort House.

A DESCRIPTIVE PRINTED LIST, GIVING LOCAtions and rents of Unfurnished Houses to let, issued gratuitously or mailed on receipt of stamp, by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP, THREE ROOMS deep, 116 Twenty-second street, near Fourth avenue, with parlor mirrors and gas fixtures; in perfect order. To private family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING desire to let, to a responsible party, an English basement House in excellent order, with all modern improvements (must be seen to be appreciated), located in West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; rent about $1,500 per annum. Will sell a portion of the Furniture if desired or will lease furnished. Address A. O. H., Herald office. Possession immediately.

A LARGE HOUSE TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN improvements; let on lease of three years. Apply at 101 Barrow street.

A PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, communicating, to let, cheap, for housekeeping; unexceptionable location; call between 10 and 5 o'clock. 469½ Sixth avenue.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (12th street, Harlem) to let, cheap; rent $900. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue.

TO LET—A SMALL NEAT HOUSE, 114 WEST Twelfth street; rent $1,800, and will sell some of the Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, &c., which were all new last spring, at a fair price; have a lease till May, 1871; possession given immediately. Inquire of P. A. BRITTON, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE, THREE STORY and basement House, 539 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, $700 per annum; also House at West Hoboken, $12 50 per month. Inquire at 195 West street.
C. R. KIRK.

TO LET—BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP FOUR STORY and basement House, first west of Fifth avenue. Possession September 7. Fully furnished; 18 rooms; $450 a month.
W. W. HALL, 176 Broadway, room 25.

TO LET—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, THREE STORY and basement, high stoop, in good order; 303 East Thirty-third street. Rent $1,060. Call from 10 to 4.

TO LET—LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSE; ALL IMprovements; fine location for boarders, near Broadway. Immediate possession. Apply at 51 East Ninth street.

1,800.—TO LET, A HOUSE IN FORTY-EIGHTH street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Possession immediately.
CHAMBERLAIN,
Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—BASEMENT, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, 114 West Fortieth street; first, second and third Floors, 569 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street, to small families only; gas and water; painted walls; low rent. Apply as above.

APARTMENTS.—THIRD FLOOR, 4 FRONT ROOMS, 358 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, $19; also Second Floor, 90 Third avenue, rear house, $19; also Apartments at 39 Downing street, near Bedford, $16 and $9.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, up stairs.

APARTMENTS.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 9 rooms, all improvements, 216 East Forty-fifth street, near Third avenue, $70; also Second Floor, 5 rooms, next door, $38. Private houses.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS,
953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, IN COMplete order, No. 287 East Fourth street, near avenue C. Inquire at No. 5 Ludlow place, West Houston street, near Sullivan.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND ELEGANT Second Floor in a first class private house, near Fifth avenue, on Thirty-second street. Address G. M., station G.

A PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET; REFERences required. Inquire at 259 West Fifteenth street.

A SITTING ROOM, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS on Abingdon square; rent $20 per month, with water, &c. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 593 Hudson street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE AND small furnished front Room; all modern improvements; also, a hall Room; terms moderate. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A LADY, OCCUPYING HER OWN HOUSE, NEWLY furnished, will rent reasonable, a few pleasant Rooms and Parlor Floor, with piano, singly or en suite. 209 East Twenty-ninth street.

COMFORTABLE FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—In East Twelfth street, near Second avenue. $18 to $22. Apply at 309 East Eleventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 23 BREVOORT place (38 East Tenth street), for gentlemen only; references required.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 8 ROOMS, GAS, water, &c., 467 Sixth avenue; also second Floor and Basement, 5 rooms, gas, water, &c., 153 Sixth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board, to gentlemen only; best references required and given. Apply to ERNEST DELANIESSCE, at Delmonico's, Beaver street.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH CHANDELIER, BATH, GAS, closets, $20 per month; another Room if required; private family; one block from Central Park. 109th street, third house west of Third avenue.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TWO SUITS OF THREE and four Rooms, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished. Furniture can be purchased. Inquire at 137 East Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF BROWN STONE HOUSE 759 Sixth avenue; seven rooms besides bath, closets, &c., all in good order; rent $50.

TO LET—FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS, IN NEW houses on Second avenue, 114th to 116th street, with Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c. Rent $12 and $16. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, Thirty-sixth street, corner of First avenue.

TO LET—A FIRST AND FOURTH FLOOR, SIX ROOMS each, at 690 Third avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF FIRST CLASS BROWN stone house 153 avenue B, opposite Tompkins square; five rooms, gas, water, bath, &c., to small family, no children. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FLOORS, IN THOSE ELEGANTLY FINISHED new brown stone houses, 307, 309, 311 and 313 East Fifty-second street, near Second avenue, with all the modern improvements, separate meters, bathrooms, closets, &c.; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—YORKVILLE—FOUR SNUG ROOMS, SECond floor, Eighty-third street, first door west of Third avenue; good neighborhood; $14. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FRONT ROOM, HALL BEDROOM AND Storeroom on third floor to two or three adults at No. 8 Jane street; rent $15 per month.

TO LET—SITTING AND BED ROOMS CONNECTING, furnished, for housekeeping; furniture and carpets new; $5 50; no nuisances; pleasant location; near ferries, Brooklyn; two rooms, $4 50. 202 Broadway, room 18, New York.

TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR TO LET, SIX ROOMS. RENT $32, or five rooms $27. 693 Seventh avenue, first floor.

TO LET—FOURTH FLOOR, IN THE HOUSE 141 Waverley place; also four Rooms, with gas and water closet on the floor. Call on the premises.

TO LET—TO A FINE FAMILY OF ADULTS, AT 156 West Thirty-second street, a Suit of Apartments. Inquire on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, IN COTtage house 241 West Twenty-first street, near Eighth avenue, to a small family without children. Rent $20 per month.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED, FOR LIGHT housekeeping; cooking stove and everything comfortable. Also other Rooms. Rent from $5 to $7 per week; gas and bath. 237 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, VERY NEATLY FURnished, with every convenience for housekeeping; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 217 (old No. 125) East Thirty-seventh street.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF EIGHT rooms, with every convenience; comfortable for two parties. Rent $50 per month. 65 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, 55 MORTON street.

TO RENT—IN SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues, an elegant Second Story; hot and cold water, gas and bath, to a small family only. Apply to J. M. BUTTON, druggist, 337 Sixth avenue.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—CONSISTING OF FOUR large rooms; all modern improvements; house and location unexceptionable. Rent $25. Apply to owner, on premises, 307 East Forty-first street.

THIRD FLOOR, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS IN THOROugh order, water, gas, wardrobes, &c., a large yard. House first class, rent to small family $45. Apply on the premises, 879 Sixth avenue.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—AT 17 MINETTA STREET, near Bleecker, to a small family; water in the yard; rooms in good order.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHout board, two Parlors and three Bedrooms, third floor. Also other furnished Rooms.

7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TWO SIUTS OF Rooms; also single Rooms; handsomely and newly furnished; house first class; convenient to hotels and restaurants.

20 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR HOtels.—A fully furnished Parlor and Second Floor to let, together or separately; suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen; arranged as parlors and bedrooms.

22D STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—To rent, a Second Floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; also two Rooms on fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A SECOND FLOOR to rent, together or separately; also an Extension Room on first floor.

28 BOND STREET.—A MILLINER CAN HAVE A very fine Parlor Floor in connection with Miss Mary Amelia Parrain's dressmaking establishment.

28 BOND STREET.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET IN AN English basement house; very good for a doctor, dentist or any other business.

33 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, FIRST Floor and Basement, with nine or thirteen rooms; gas, water, range, boiler, water closet, &c. Apply on the premises to Mrs. DURESS, first floor.

40 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—To let, furnished, large Front Room on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board; also small Room on fourth floor.

49 AMITY STREET.—A LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMEly furnished with black walnut, including piano, to let, to one or two persons; also a small Room.

92 CLINTON PLACE.—WHOLE FLOORS OR SEPArate Rooms, nicely furnished, to let, without board.

101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, CONVENIENT to three lines of cars.—A few nicely furnished Rooms; gentlemen preferred; rent low. Reference required.

104 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—To let, a neatly furnished Room, suitable for two gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom, furnished.

104 SECOND AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let for one or two gentlemen, at $12, $16 and $20 per month.

116 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—THREE Parlor Rooms, on first floor, and front Basement to let, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished, to suit the parties. Terms moderate.

120 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; one on second floor, front, and one on third floor, front. Convenient to St. Cloud Hotel. References.

135 ELIZABETH STREET, NEAR BROOME.—Cheap furnished Rooms and Bedrooms for small, respectable families or single gentlemen; from $1 50 to $4 per week.

220 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, without board, a large front Parlor and Bedroom; all modern improvements; large closets; up two flights of stairs. Rent $8 a week. Ring bell No. 3.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR BELOW Amity.—Large Rooms and Hall Bedroom, to single gentlemen only.

264 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Floor to let, with all modern improvements, to a small family; rent moderate.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms on first floor, suitable for light housekeeping, with use of kitchens location good; terms moderate. Call for three days.

352 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMily have a nicely furnished front Room (second floor), to let, without board; price moderate; neighborhood good.

560 BROOME STREET, NEAR VARICK.—A FURnished Second Floor, Sitting Room (front) and back Room, with double and single bed; convenient for three persons; also a front Room for one or two persons.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS—MODERN HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished; suitable for summer and winter; 30 minutes from city, New Brighton, S. I.; location unsurpassed.
W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WESTCHESter county—40 minutes from city, two minutes from depot. Rent $40 per month, with Board for two. Call at 245 West Thirteenth street.

ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FORTY MINUTES FROM city and five minutes from depot.—A neat Cottage (seven rooms, kitchen, cellar, stable, garden, &c.), to a small family. Apply to KAPPEL, 11 Ann street.

TO LET—MANSION HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.; BEAUtifully located; eight minutes' walk to depot and steamboat landing, house 60 feet square, four stories high, containing 50 rooms; fine stable, carriage house, ice house, garden, &c. For further particulars address DE WITT C. KELLINGER, box 1,534 New York Post office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT ELIZABETHPORT, two three story frame Houses, 14 rooms each; gas, water, bath, &c. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE FOR THREE YEARS, AT Yonkers—The Residence of the subscriber; house brick, with 15 rooms and every convenience therein; stables for six horses and carriage house attached; large garden, with the greatest abundance and variety of fruit. Apply on the premises to JAMES C. BELL.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th street, near 3d av.

MARBLE MANTELS, FROM $10 UP.—THE LATEST designs at the lowest prices manufactured in the highest style of art, at McGRAYNE'S, 163 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., of superior designs and workmanship, will be sold at S. KLABER'S manufactory, 52 First avenue, near Third street, at cost prices, to reduce stock before removal.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances, wishes to make the acquaintance of a gentleman, between the ages of 40 and 60, possessed of wealth and position, with a view to matrimony. Address Haldee, Herald office.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

5TH AVENUE, 273, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or in suits, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS 25 cents and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board, also two Rooms on third floor, in a private family, occupying their own house, 3d4 West Twenty-third street; first class in all respects. Highest reference given and required.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, 172 BLEECKER street.—Pleasant Rooms for families and single gentlemen; terms low; good table; central location.

2 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with first class Board. Unexceptionable references.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, BETWEEN UNIversity place and Fifth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, for first class families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Fifth avenue.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen; house and location first class; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

5 ASHLAND PLACE (PERRY STREET), NEAR Greenwich avenue.—Newly furnished Rooms, with hot and cold water; single or en suite, with Board; terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 72.—TO LET, SUITS OF ROOMS, with table d'hote or private table, to families without children; house and appointments strictly first class.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH (13th street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen. Transient parties accommodated.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street—Families and single gentlemen can find desirable Rooms, with good Board. Terms moderate. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Second or Parlor Floor, elegantly furnished, with private table if desired.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with Board, to families; also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

11 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), NEAR Broadway.—Elegant Parlors and small Rooms, furnished, with or without Board; modern improvements; pleasant home; first class; charges moderate.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Several desirable furnished Rooms for gentlemen and their wives and Rooms for single gentlemen, with first class table Board; terms moderate.

13 WASHINGTON PLACE, FIVE DOORS FROM New York Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without Board; private table if desired.

13 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVenue.—Handsomely furnished suits of Rooms, with or without private table; house and location first class in every particular. References given and required.

13 VANDAM STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room or Rooms, with first class Board and all the comforts of a home, for gentleman and wife; price moderate.

14 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT reasonable prices.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms, in suits or singly, to families or single gentlemen. Reference.

16 CHRISTOPHER STREET.—TWO OR THREE REspectable men or man and wife can have a nice clean Room and good Board with an English family; also two young ladies. Terms moderate.

17 LINCOLN PLACE, WILSON STREET, WILIAMSburg.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain Board in a private family.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF EAST SEVENteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park.—Room with private bath; also Rooms on third and fourth floor; Southerners please call; table unquestionable. References exchanged.

17 AND 19 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, OPPOsite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, with or without Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly.

18 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR HOFFman House.—Elegant Rooms, with Board, en suite or singly, may now be obtained; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Parlors and Bedrooms, with good Board, for families; hall Rooms for single gentlemen. French language spoken.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Entire Floors, large front rooms, en suite, for families; single Rooms, for gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—AN UNUSUALLY CONvenient Second Floor to let, with superior Board. Also large, pleasant Room on third floor. Private table if desired.

20 AND 22 WEST NINTH STREET.—FINE ROOMS en suite and singly, for families and gentlemen, on reasonable terms to first class parties.

21ST STREET, WEST, NO. 203.—A NICE HALL BED room, on first floor, with Board; per week, $6 50.

23D STREET, 102, EAST, SECOND HOUSE FROM Fourth avenue.—Very desirable Apartments, handsomely furnished, to be rented, with Board, to families and single gentlemen.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PLEASANT and neatly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, CORNER OF WINTHROP place.—Beautiful Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Everything first class.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Gentlemen returning to the city may find pleasant Suits or single Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea; house kept by a New England lady.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, on second or third floor, en suite or single, well furnished Rooms; house first class. References exchanged.

29 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and University Place.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; terms moderate.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME Second Floor to rent, with Board; also an extension Room and one suitable for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

29 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADway.—To let, with first class Board, Rooms, handsomely furnished, in suit or single, with private table if desired. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, with Board, consisting of three large rooms, with every convenience, handsomely furnished; bathroom adjoining; with or without private table. Also Rooms on third floor, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Entire Parlor Floor, four Rooms. Also Second Floor, elegantly furnished Third Floor, en suite, and single Rooms, for gentlemen.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND the Cooper Institute.—An elegant Parlor or Suits of Rooms to rent, with private table, or would be rented to gentlemen without Board.

34 UNION SQUARE, SOUTHEAST CORNER EAST Sixteenth street.—Board—A suite of three Rooms (furnished) on second floor, with private bath, hot and cold water; also a large front Room on third floor, furnished, hot and cold water, with Board. Private table for second floor if desired.

34 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fourth avenue.—The Parlor Floor, with Rooms on third floor, handsomely furnished, to let for the winter, with private Table. Apply to Mrs. LOWE.

35 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—THIS HOUSE having changed hands first class Board and accommodations can be had by parties needing such.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a pleasant locality; references given and required.

39 UNION SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen or family, on third and fourth floors, will be let low to permanent parties; rooms front. Reference.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars; private table if desired. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Roms, on second and third floors to let, with Board; single also; brown stone, near Broadway.

41 SEVENTH AVENUE, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Nicely furnished Rooms, single or en suite, to let, with Board; Floors for families if desired; good table; good neighborhood; terms reasonable.

42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, SECOND FLOOR. Four Rooms to let, with Board, in one or two suits, to adults. References.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Pleasant Rooms to let, on first and second floors, with first class Board. References required.

42 GROVE STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM on the second floor to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

47 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—PARTIES WISHING finely furnished Rooms for the winter will find them as above, singly or en suite; all modern improvements; house first class.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits, for families; Rooms for gentlemen, with Board; house newly furnished, painted and papered.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. A handsome Parlor and Second Floor to rent, with or without private Table, or would rent separately. Apply after 10 A. M.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Three large, elegant Rooms, en suite, entire second floor, with bath, &c. Also four very fine single Rooms for gentlemen. Strictly select house and board.

54 WEST NINTH STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen willing to room together.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Genteel families or single gentlemen desiring Rooms, with good Board for the winter, will find same.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References required.

70 (OLD NO.) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—UNusually pleasant and elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board. House first class. References.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—BOARD—A CHOICE OF finely furnished Rooms for single gentlemen and families for fall and winter on early application.

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, with Board, in a private family; location desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET, FRONTING RESERvoir Park, Ashburton House.—Large and elegant Suits of Rooms for first class families. Table d'hote or private. Liberal arrangements.

72 (NEW NO. 182) EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Large, pleasant furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with Board, front and rear; also a large front Room on third floor; modern improvements.

74 JANE STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without Board, in a private family; all modern improvements on the same floor.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board. References exchanged.

76 AMITY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large and single Rooms to rent, with or without Board, to married or single persons. Transient and table boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate. House changed hands last May.

77 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or to two young gentlemen. Reference.

89 CLINTON PLACE, CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, a fine suit of Rooms on second flat; also a large Room on third flat; married or single.

89 AMITY STREET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a lady can have a neatly furnished Room, with Board for the lady. Terms moderate.

91 VARICK STREET, NEAR CANAL.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen who can appreciate a comfortable home; also a lady willing to room with another.

99 CLINTON PLACE.—PARTIES DESIRING NICELY furnished Rooms, for fall and winter, with first class Board, can be accommodated.

99 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—DELIGHTFUL Apartments, overlooking Reservoir Park, genteelly furnished, for housekeeping, or singly or en suite for gentlemen. References required and given. Price just.

100 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—COTTAGE, with lawn, on Fourth avenue.—Gentlemen may find desirable Apartments, with or without breakfast.

102 FOURTH AVENUE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR two ladies can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms.

103 EAST TENTH STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms to gentlemen. House and location first class.

103 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LADY OCCUpying above house would like a few day boarders.

106 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—First class Board and Rooms for a gentleman and wife, or two or more gentlemen; reasonable prices.

109 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board. Table and accommodations first class.

114 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, JUST WEST of Sixth avenue.—One or two pleasant Rooms are now offered, in suit or singly, with Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

114 WAVERLEY PLACE.—WITH BOARD, ELEgantly furnished Rooms, en suite, desirable for families or party of gentlemen. House first class; location very desirable; family small; terms moderate.

115 WEST EIGHTH STREET, CLINTON PLACE—To strangers and others.—A highly respectable German lady will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board or private Table. English and French spoken.

117 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, in a small family, where home comforts can be enjoyed, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references.

118 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—WITH OR without Board, Sitting Room and Bedroom on second floor, and one large front Room on third floor, all newly furnished, to gentlemen only; French cooking. Unexceptionable references required.

119 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A completely furnished Second Floor, with or without private table; house first class; best references; also Rooms on third floor.

123 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Two neatly furnished Rooms to let on second floor, with Board, in a small private family.

128 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PLEASANT furnished Room, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two nicely furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; closets, gas, bath, &c. References.

132 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Rooms on second and third floors, to rent, with first class Board. Reference.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO ROOMS, with Board, adjoining, singly or together, for gentlemen only, in family of Parisian French professor. French alone spoken; acquired with facility.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, en suite or single, for families or single gentlemen. Breakfast from 7 to 9, lunch from 1 to 2, dinner from 5½ to 7.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO ROOMS, with Board, adjoining, singly or together, for gentlemen only, in family of Parisian French Professor. French alone spoken; acquired with facility.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—VERY FINE Suits of Rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with Board. House, locality and table first class.

134 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—COMMODIOUS Rooms, neatly furnished, on first, second and third floors, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, and also for single gentlemen.

134 (NEW NO. 138) SECOND AVENUE, THIRD door from Eighth street.—To let, with Board, large and handsomely furnished Rooms on first and second floors. Reference required.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms on second and third floors to let, with good Board, to families and single gentlemen. Also a Single Room.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, and first class Board, with or without private table, in a fine brown stone house; references exchanged.

138 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Commodious Rooms, neatly furnished, on first, second and third floors, with good Board; house brown stone, with modern improvements. References.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Elegant Second Floor, four rooms; very desirable for a family, with excellent table. References required.

145 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will rent handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with first class Board; references.

146 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class house; location desirable; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

153 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, a front Room, second floor; also a Room on third or fourth floor.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with good Board, at very moderate prices, handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEGANT Second Floor, with Board; also Rooms on third floor.

177 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a first class brown stone house.

190 FRANKLIN STREET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, for two gentlemen. House first class. Privilege of piano.

200 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A SMALL private family have one or two nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

204 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ONE OR two gentlemen may obtain pleasant furnished Rooms, without board; private family; location desirable.

209 FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large, pleasant, furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board, to families or gentlemen; pantries, stationary wash bowls, hot and cold water, &c.; also one small Room.

215 (OLD NO. 185) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Parties desiring first class Board, with elegant Rooms, finely furnished, please call. Reference.

215 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASant third story Room to let, with Board, to two young men; terms $15 per week, or gentleman and wife for $16; best reference.

215 EAST TWELFTH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF two, owning and occupying a first class house, would let one or two beautifully furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Parlor and Bedroom to let, with Board; also other Rooms on third floor. Location desirable; house of modern improvements.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or singly; families and single gentlemen can here find excellent Board and a pleasant home.

232 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEXT TO ST. Mark's church.—With Board, an elegantly furnished Parlor and two large Bedrooms in a private family; references exchanged.

237 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO WELL furnished Rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without Board, in a private family. Reference required.

238 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A large furnished front Room; also single Room adjoining, to let, with Board. Two table boarders can be accommodated.

238 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, on second floor with Board, in a first class private house.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

242 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms, with Board, can be secured at very moderate prices for the winter by applying at once; desirable location; all improvements.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO BE DISposed of, fine Apartments, handsomely furnished and bathroom attached, to a gentleman and wife; table first class; location desirable and respectable.

260 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large, pleasant Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen; also one with two or three connecting rooms, suitable for a family of three or four.

268 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family has handsome Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. House and location first class. References exchanged.

302 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street.—Rooms, with Board, for a gentleman and wife, in a first class house.

302 SECOND AVENUE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class Board. References required.

305 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER Eighth avenue.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

309 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—A large cheerful Basement, handsomely furnished, to rent to two gentlemen, with Board; also two single Rooms. References exchanged.

312 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suite of Rooms on second floor, three communicating handsomely furnished, with first rate table, to let, together or separately. Also a Hall Room. Terms moderate.

332 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen may find desirable Accommodations, with Board, in a small, pleasant family, for the winter, at moderate prices.

358 WEST 32D STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let a handsome back Parlor; also one or two smaller Rooms, with Board; house has all modern improvements.

419 HUDSON STREET.—A NEWLY FURNISHED front Parlor on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without Board.

508 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-FIRST and Forty-second streets.—To let, to gentlemen only, very pleasant Rooms, with modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast if desired; location very convenient, within one minute's walk of Broadway cars.

536 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth streets.—Furnished Rooms to let for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board, in private house; gas and bath in house. Also first Parlor, suitable for a doctor's office, to let.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (THREE ADULTS) OFFER TWO gentlemen of position a very elegantly furnished suit of 6 Apartments, with or without breakfast (served privately). Only those willing to pay liberally for unexceptionable, refined surroundings need address Banker, box 1,780 Post office.

A VERY PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM—WITH FIRST class Board, to a single gentleman. Apply at 216 West Fifteenth street.

A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen may obtain very desirable Rooms, with Board, at 259 Winthrop place, between Waverley place and Eighth street. Unexceptionable references given and required.

A LADY DESIRING A SECLUDED HOME DURING confinement can find such with an experienced widow, without children, by addressing Home, Herald office.

A SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, to let, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with Board; hot and cold water in room; bath on the same floor. Also two handsome Rooms on third floor. Apply at 128 East Twenty-second street.

A SECOND FLOOR, COMMUNICATING, AND BACK Drawing Room, elegantly furnished, with private table and first class attendance, in a strictly private family; other Rooms if desired. In Forty-ninth street, second door east of Madison avenue.

BROWN STONE SECOND STORY FLOOR—NICELY furnished; all conveniences; superb Board; private family; six minutes' walk Fifth Avenue Hotel and Broadway. Address Sheldon, 348 Pearl street.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR—ALL CONVENIENCES; superior Board; private family; between Fourth and Lexington avenues. 125 East Twenty-seventh street. Best references given and required. Private table if desired.

FIRST CLASS TABLE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., at St. James Hotel, Marion (West End), N. J., only eight minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 26 trains daily; also three lines horse cars; unequalled inducements for either summer or winter board, to merchants, business men and families. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GOOD CLASS FAMIlies and single gentlemen, at 42 Clinton place, corner of University place. Transient, $2 50 per day; table, $10 per week.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH BOARD AND FIRST class accommodations; references required. Apply at 97 Clinton place.

HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, in a private family, to a party of five or six; near the ferry. Address M. T., Hoboken Post office.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; near the ferry; location good. 31 Grand street, Jersey City.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, 16 ABINGDON place, corner of Twelfth and Hudson streets, with excellent Board; closets, gas, &c.; $6 and $7 for one; large, $14 and $15 for two.

PRIVATE BOARDING, MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A handsomely situated back Parlor, with dressing room adjoining; also handsome Parlor and Bedroom, choice of second or third floor; parties with unexceptionable reference can make desirable permanent arrangements. Address Hilton, Herald office.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A SMALL private American family, in the Ninth ward, with or without Board. Address A. J., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO REDUCE THEIR expenses can treat with a party of four adults for a Second or Third Floor; house must be first class and good table; locality between Fortieth and Forty-eighth streets and Sixth and Madison avenues. Address party, box 4,103 Post office.

A FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, WITH TWO BEDrooms adjoining, wanted, by two single gentlemen, with breakfast; must be between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, giving particulars, price, &c., F. A. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN SEEKS A COMFORTABLE, MODERate sized Room, with full or partial Board, in a private Jewish family. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Onyx, Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SINGLE ROOM, with Board, in a private family or where there are but few boarders; east side, between Fortieth and Sixtieth streets. Please address, with moderate terms, D. McL., 236 East Fortieth street.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO WOULD FURNISH HIS OWN room requires Board in a private family of plain habits. Address A., box 230 Herald office.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED.—FAMILIES AND gentlemen awaiting rooms, persons wishing boarders leave particulars at 678 Broadway; moderate charges for filling; applicants for rooms directed free.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG men, between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets, west side. Address, stating terms, &c., box 5,332 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish a large southerly Room, with plenty of closet room, in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, F. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; terms not to exceed $18 per week, including gas and fire; location between Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address W. N., Bergen Point, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT and nurse, between Third and Sixth avenues and Twentieth and Fortieth streets; not over $35 per week. Address A. E. B., box 66 Post office, Chappequa, Westchester county.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife; the accommodation and board must be good, the family respectable and the situation between Second and Sixth avenues and Forty-fifth and Sixtieth streets. Address for three days S. C. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, in a strictly private family up town. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B., Herald office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two sons, one 14, and daughter 11. Three Rooms would be required, furnished or unfurnished, price not over $30 to $35 per week; permanent if suited; private family preferred. Address box 4,579 Post office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOVE Fourteenth street, between Third and Seventh avenues, from 1st October to 1st May, for gentleman, wife, four children and nurse; terms not to exceed $250 per month; references given and required. Address C. S. R., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENT AND WIFE; LOCATION between Tenth and Thirty-fifth streets; occupation middle of October. Address C. F., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—JERSEY CITY OR HOBOKEN.—A nicely furnished Room, with full Board, wanted, by a young gentleman, in a strictly private family; references given. The advertiser would like to board with a family who do not keep boarders for the purpose of reducing expenses or of eking out an existence. He is willing and able to pay for his board, but, if preferable to them, would give in exchange instruction in French and Spanish, bookkeeping arithmetic, &c. Address Cosmopolitan, box 117 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, S. T. A., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, BOY of four years, infant and nurse; private family preferred. Address, with reference and price, which must be low, Literary, box 129 Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, where there are few or no other boarders; family of a widow lady preferred. Address H. C. A., Herald office.

FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN QUIET FAMILY, below Twentieth street. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, box 6,818 Post office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—FROM SEPTEMBER 27, by gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, above Fourteenth street and west of Fourth avenue; second floor required and private table preferred; terms, about $400 per month. Address S. L. WARD, 67 Wall street.

ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG men. Address, with terms, Brown, Herald office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE A COMFORTABLE HOME IN a strictly private family; references given and required. Address by letter, stating full particulars, Amicus, box 154 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SIX ADULTS, FIVE SLEEPing Rooms and one Parlor; everything pertaining thereto must be strictly first class, in a good location and at a moderate price. Address, stating prices, references and location of rooms, Merchant, box 4,827 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A NICE ROOM AND good Board; private house preferred. Terms $8. Location not above Twentieth street. Address Waldeck, box 3,480 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN; ONE desires dinner only (6 P. M.); no room; below Twelfth street, west side. Address, stating terms, Business, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, in a strictly private family, above Fourteenth street. Address J., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH GOOD Board, a large unfurnished Room, with small one connecting, for gentleman and wife (no children), between Second and Sixth avenues, not higher up than Thirty-sixth street; terms not to exceed $60 per month. Address D. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, NICE ROOM AND good Board; private house preferred; terms $8; location not above Twenty-second street. Address Waldeck, box 3,480 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private American family, from September 20. Address, stating full particulars and terms, J. H., care of Boller & Robert, 36 East Fourteenth street.

WANTED—PERMANENT FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR a family of four in a private family, between Twentieth and Forty-sixth streets; reference given and required. Address, stating price, location of rooms, &c., E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

15 MONROE PLACE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

24 CLINTON STREET, BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first class Board, without children preferred.

116 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.—A widow lady wishes to let one or two furnished Rooms to single gentlemen, without board.

127 PIERREPONT STREET.—BROOKLYN BOARD, on the Heights.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6½ o'clock; near Wall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate.

A MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, MAY obtain Board, on moderate terms, in a very small family, living in a detached house on the hill. Address box 1,127 Post office.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS desirous of receiving into her family circle a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen requiring superior accommodations; terms moderate. Address C. W., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER Twelfth street—Rooms, en suite and singly. Single Rooms, $1 to $1 50 per day.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, 759 BROADWAY, EURO-pean plan.—Desirable Suits of Rooms for families from $14 to $21 per week; single Rooms from $5 to $9; table de hote or private if desired.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARDS FOR ROOM and Board. Transient Board $1 50 per day. Rooms without board, by the week or night. House open all night. 366 Hudson street.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Duane and Chamber streets.—Board, $2 a day; Rooms, without board, 50c. and 75c. a day; $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard—On the European plan; 200 light rooms; lodgings 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly; for gentlemen only.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Marion (West End), N. J.,
offers unequalled inducements for either summer or winter Board; can be reached from City Hall in less time than Fourteenth street; eight minutes by New Jersey Railroad from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 26 trains daily; also three lines of horse cars; hotel new; table first class; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street.—New house; on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; open day and night.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRteenth street.—Families and gents desiring superior accommodations, with Board, for fall and winter, are invited to call early.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Long Branch.
On and after the 1st of September
the terms for board
will be reduced
to $4 per day.
WM. B. BORROWS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS, SEASHORE HOUSE, KEYport, N. J.—A desirable resort for health or pleasure. Terms moderate. Fare, on boat, 40 cents. Particulars of Dr. KENT, proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, N. Y.

LINDEN PARK, AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—A few large Rooms to let, with Board. Terms moderate for the month of September.
C. H. RING.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON—30 MINUTES by boat from foot of Dey street every hour; large and airy Rooms, salt water bathing, good stabling. Terms very moderate for fall and winter months.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Only 45 minutes from City Hall; open summer and winter; families and single gentlemen taken at greatly reduced rates.
THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Parties wishing Board for the fall season can obtain accommodations on reasonable terms by applying in person or addressing DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 60 MINUTES from New York, 6 from station; open summer and winter; coal gas; steam heating; 12 trains; furniture and management new; bowling alley; croquet ground; billiard table &c.; scenery and drives unsurpassed; good stabling.
HITZELBERGER & PALMER.

POLITICAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 2, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson.
A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen.
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol.
An Attorney General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from January 1, 1870.
Also a Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor under section thirteen of article six of the State constitution.
Also a Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section thirteen article six of the State constitution.
Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial district, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also a Senator for the Fourth Senate district, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city and county of New York.
Also a Senator for the Fifth Senate district, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city and county of New York.
Also a Senator for the Sixth Senate district, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards of the city and county of New York.
Also a Senator for the Seventh Senate district, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of the city and county of New York.
Also a Senator for the Eighth Senate district, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of the city and county of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A District Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson.
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett.
A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross.
A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker.
A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett.
Two Supervisors, in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith.
A Coroner, in the place of William Scuirmer.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of inspectors of election and county canvassers is directed to chap. 318, of the laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the amended constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which the amended constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the amended constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, August 2, 1869.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1866.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

7TH WARD JACOB COHEN DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIAtion will meet at their headquarters, Botanic Hall, 62 East Broadway, this evening, to ratify the nomination of Jacob Cohen for Supervisor.
MORRIS BENNET, President.
AUG. BROWN, } Secretaries.
AARON HERZBERG, }

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN CHIMISTE FRANCAIS, NOUVELLEMENT ARrive, connaissant parfaitement la chimie dans toutes ses branches, soit pour lafabrication des produits pharmaceutique, photographiques, industrielle et les arts en generalle, derivees de la houille et des matieres colorantes, desire entrer dans une fabrique de produit-chimiques. S'adresser, A. J., 22 West Houston st.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Official Denial of the Reported Rejection of the Chinese Treaty.

Discussion of a Successor to J. Ross Browne.

The Case of Haggerty, the Glasgow Consul.

New Fractional Currency Unfit for Use.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1869.

The Cabinet Meeting—Official Denial of the Rumor About the Chinese Treaty—The Glasgow Consulship.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Fish and General Porter, arrived here this morning in an early train from New York and proceeded to the residence of Secretary Fish, where he breakfasted and then drove to the Executive mansion. Quite a large number of office seekers and visitors were in attendance shortly after nine o'clock, and between that time and eleven o'clock several were received by the President in the library, where he transacts business, the repairs in the Executive office not yet being completed. Acting Secretary Richardson and Commissioner Delano had a long interview with him relative to various Internal Revenue appointments and other matters requiring the President's attention. At noon the Cabinet convened, there being present Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, Robeson and Cox, Postmaster General Creswell, Assistant Secretary Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Field.

Postmaster General Creswell reached Washington last night. He has so far recovered from the injury to his arm that he will hereafter give the business of his department personal attention. Secretary Robeson also arrived last night for the purpose of attending the Cabinet meeting. He will remain until the end of the week, when he will join Admiral Porter and continue their tour of inspection.

The meeting adjourned at four o'clock. Various matters of public importance formed the subjects of conversation, but no definite action was taken concerning them. Secretary Fish read a telegram received by him from Mr. Burlingame, denying the report that the Chinese government has rejected the treaty with the United States. No decided action was taken in the matter of the selection of a successor to the Chinese mission, and it is understood that no appointment will be made during the presence of the President in this city, though there is no doubt that a nomination will be announced in a very few days. The vacancy occasioned at the Chinese court, and particularly at a time when all the evil impressions left by Mr. Browne in the abandonment of his post are still fresh, is deeply felt by the government, and there is evident anxiety to send out a responsible minister plenipotentiary at once. It is understood some despatches were received in regard to the Browne charges, which were produced at the Cabinet meeting, giving a reliable statement of the situation of the treaty question with China, and, it is said, added undeniable evidence of the falsity, and it would seem almost malicious statements of Mr. Browne, which after manly consideration and calm reflection even Browne himself has seen fit to reverse. Mr. Browne's diplomatic career may be considered ingloriously finished.

The Chinese question is rapidly assuming that dimension which has been anticipated in regard to it ever since the beginning of President Grant's administration. It is for this reason and the prospects of increasing the dignity of the mission by legislation next winter that the selection of a representative of the government is receiving special consideration. The present stage of the Chinese question and its rising importance has already proven the rallying call of a number of so-called travellers, adventurers and impostors generally who are making great efforts to ring in. They talk with wonderful wisdom, attempted learning and paucity of information, and had they their own way would take matters in their own hands and run them to suit themselves. The manœuvres of these individuals, however, are closely watched. The accredited representatives of the government forward at stated periods reliable data concerning affairs in China, and with the exception of Browne's distorted rendition of the situation of things these sources of information have been demonstrated accurate and responsible. The President and Secretary Fish will to-morrow have a conference on the Glasgow Consulship, when it is probable a successor to Colonel Haggerty will be appointed. The President will receive visitors to-morrow and leave in the night train. General Porter for Saratoga, to rejoin his family, provided no business intervenes to delay his departure. To-morrow will be a busy day, and it is not improbable some further informal conversation will be had on the Chinese matter with a view of finally determining upon a policy such as is now required by the new attitude developed recently.

Secretary Fish will remain here three or four days after the departure of the President, attending to business connected with his department. The President will visit the Vermont State Fair, at Burlington, about the 15th of September. In the meantime he will visit Senator Conkling, and probably take a flying trip to the beautiful lakes Champlain and George.

The Proposition to Purchase Cuba—No Information Yet Received on the Subject—What Cuba Will Assent To.

The special despatch from this city which appeared in a New York evening paper yesterday, professing to give "some new and interesting facts" about the Cuba question, is pronounced a canard in administration circles and by high officials. Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, who is thoroughly posted as to the character of the negotiations opened by Minister Sickles with the Spanish government, also authorizes me to say that there is no truth in it whatever. As stated in these despatches last evening, nothing has been decided by Spain with regard to the original proposition offered by General Sickles. Mr. Lemus, in conversation with Secretary Fish today, was informed that no despatches on the subject had been received from Sickles, though the government was anxiously awaiting them. With regard to the bogus despatch alluded to, Mr. Lemus says that so far as the "new proposition" spoken of is concerned the Cubans were offered better terms by Spain soon after the revolution commenced, and they were declined. The fundamental condition of the Sickles' proposition is the complete independence of Cuba. Nothing can be considered until that is conceded. In consideration of this the Cubans propose to pay a sum equal to the value of the government buildings in Cuba, and their share of the public debt, this sum to be determined by a commission of disinterested parties. These are the conditions to which Mr. Lemus has given his written assent. In his opinion they are the only conditions to which the Cubans will agree, at least he has no instructions from Cespedes to assent to any other.

A Judiciary Imbroglio in Virginia—The Rains.

The following has been received from Richmond:—The Circuit Court of Amherst county has decided to postpone all chancery cases indefinitely, because of a recent order of General Canby denying the courts the right to appoint special commissioners. The General reserves the right to make all appointments himself, and his appointments are invariably obnoxious to the people.

Reports from all sections of the State show that refreshing rains have fallen everywhere, with, however, but little advantage to the crops except tobacco, which will be benefitted considerably.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day were $425,781. The total receipts for the month are $15,015,446. The grand total for the current fiscal year is $36,602,456.

Additional Revenue Appointments.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day:—Crowley P. Drake, Assessor of Fifth Michigan district; William E. Barber, Assessor of Seventh Pennsylvania district; R. J. Chestnutwood, Collector of Ninth Indiana district; George H. Gordon, Collector of Seventh Massachusetts district; Moses D. Stirers, Collector of Eleventh New York district.

The Supply of Fractional Currency.

There was received from the bank note printing companies to-day, at the Treasury Department, $97,500 in fractional currency. Of this amount $30,000 was in ten cent notes, $11,250 in fifteen cent notes, $18,750 in twenty-five cent notes, and $37,500 in fifty cent notes.

The New Fractional Currency Badly Printed.

Of the $97,000 in fractional currency received at the Treasury Department to-day, from the bank note companies in New York, a considerable amount was so badly printed that it cannot be used. It has been noticed by the Treasury officials that the general execution of the notes, both in engraving and printing, is of an inferior character.

The Executive Mansion in Disorder.

The White House is still in disorder, the carpenters and plasterers being yet at work in the labor of renovation. The building will not be habitable with any degree of comfort for several weeks.

AQUATIC.

Regatta at High Bridge, Harlem River—A Tame Affair.

A regatta took place yesterday at High Bridge, Harlem river, and though not by any means successful, it nevertheless appeared to excite some interest among the boating fraternity, a large number of whom assembled to witness the contest. The monotony of the day, however, was relieved towards four o'clock, when about forty or fifty persons, who had congregated on the landing opposite Kyle's grounds, were handsomely precipitated into the water, the rotten timber having given way. A simultaneous yell was raised, caused more by the fright than any real injury, there being none to complain of, and in the twinkling of an eye the crowd was tossing and tumbling in the float, which was sunk beneath some three or four feet of water. After being satisfactorily soaked the parties scrambled up, laughing good humoredly, but feeling anything but pleasant, especially the dandies in the linen suits, who, by the way, were in a sorry plight, since the cool breezes of the evening began to whistle through the great arches of the bridge. There was a large attendance of spectators on shore, while the river was completely dotted with rowing craft. Little interest, however, appeared to be felt in the coming contests, there being but little prospect of any taking place. Finally the first race was announced. It was for double sculls, "for all comers," over a five mile course—a mile and a quarter from the landing, return and repeat—seventeen foot working boats, the prizes consisting of gold medals. For this contest there were entered John Kyle and John Shean on the one side, George Francis and John Biglin on the other. The competitors got into line about half-past four o'clock, Kyle and Shean being on the outside. There was scarcely any betting. At the word "go" the competitors dipped almost simultaneously and started off vigorously. Kyle and Shean to avoid the current were first to hug the opposite shore, and obtained a lead of about two lengths, which they maintained with some slight variation until the turning of the upper stakeboat. Biglin and Francis, who were evidently reserving themselves, as they had yet three and a half miles to go, now began to close up with their opponents, and, coming within half a length of them, remained in that position on the first stretch home. Kyle and Shean were first to turn the stakeboat, about a length and a half in advance, their opponents getting slightly fouled as they rounded it. The contestants now went to work with a will, both parties making a rush for the opposite shore. When about three-quarters the way up Biglin and Francis began to come up rapidly, and were soon bow and bow, the two boats rounding the upper stakeboat simultaneously. The mile and a quarter stretch was a close affair and well contested. Biglin and Francis took the lead, maintaining it with spirit, and finally came in winners, about a couple of lengths ahead, having completed the distance in 31m. 59s.

The second race was for double sculls, two and a half miles, for amateurs under twenty years of age, and seventeen foot working boats. First prize, two gold medals. The amateurs were well grown for their respective ages, and apparently might successfully have contested a will in case their majority was disputed. The contestants were Edward J. Blake and R. B. Deeley, with the boat Roaher, and William Gannon and Philip Biglin, with the boat Stamp. The youths appeared in pretty good form and were evidently determined to do their utmost to carry off the honors. At twenty-nine minutes to six o'clock the competitors were ordered to depart, both boats darting off in good style, the Roaher on the inside. At this time the current was pretty strong against them, though the water was comparatively smooth. The contestants kept evenly together, both doing remarkably well. After hugging the shore, Stamp, by a good manœuvre, dashed ahead and maintained it until almost the rounding of the stakeboat, where she was overhauled by the Roaher, and a capital race ensued. Indeed, the struggle home was a most vigorous one, neither boat apparently having the lead. Within a half mile of the home stakeboat the Roaher got slightly to the front, though the lead was scarcely perceptible, but Blake and Deeley, putting on a good spurt towards the finish, won by about a length, the time being 16m. 44s.

The third race was for the championship of Harlem river, single sculls, two miles and a half, seventeen foot working boats, for allcomers. Prize, champion gold medal. There were only two entries, viz., William Hayes and John Shean. The former had the inside, and a few minutes before six o'clock the competitors tipped their oars together, Shean if anything having a slight lead. Both held their own for a few hundred yards, when the race came to a sudden termination, Shean having broken the side of his boat, by, some said, over exertion, though he rather appeared to get foul of one of the docks. Hayes went over the course and won the medal. This brought the regatta to a close.

THE HUMBOLDT MEMORIAL.

Meeting of the Committee—The Bust About to Arrive.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Humboldt celebration on the 14th inst. met at the Liederkranz Hall, in East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon. The secretary reported that he had received communications from the following organizations, which have declared their intentions to take part in the ceremonies:—The German General Democratic Union Committee; the scholars of the upper classes of the German private school in East Fourth street, under the direction of Mr. John Straubenmueller, principal of the school, and the society "Deutschland."

The committee on the festival poem reported that they had examined the poem written by Mr. Emil Rittershaus, of Barmen, Germany, a well known poet, and had approved it, and that the poem was being printed in order to be distributed and read at the banquet. After some business in regard to music, Mr. Kuehne, the treasurer of the executive committee, reported that the collections thus far made amounted to $4,050; that $2,050 had been paid in Berlin for the bust; that the pedestal column was to cost $1,775; and that the expenses for storage, printing, music, &c., would exceed the collections thus far made. On motion of Mr. Steinway, it was resolved that Professor Dr. Robert Ogden Doremus be invited to deliver the address in English during the ceremonies in the Park. It was reported that the Park Commissioners will assign a place either near Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, near the Scholars' Gate, or near the Mall. For the banquet on the evening of the celebration Liederkranz Hall will be appropriately decorated and illuminated. A fine portrait of Humboldt, the property of Mr. Albert Havemeyer, will be on exhibition in the hall on the occasion. On motion of Mr. Klamroth the thanks of the committee were voted to the press. The meeting then adjourned to Friday next. The bust of Humboldt will arrive on board the steamer America, from Bremen, which vessel is now due.

The German Singing Societies—A Grand Torchlight Procession Proposed—The Call.

The General Saengerbund and Northeastern Saengerbund have issued the following call in relation to the Humboldt memorial:—

The whole German population of the United States is so deeply impressed with the sublimity and importance of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, that in nearly all the cities of the Union the most comprehensive preparations for the celebration of the memorable 14th day of September are making. In this city the preparations of the Humboldt committee have fairly advanced. The celebration will consist of a grand and imposing procession, which will be followed by the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of a colossal bust in memory of Alexander von Humboldt in the Park.

For this purpose a number of the largest and most prominent societies and associations have declared themselves willing to assist the committee by participating in the ceremonies.

It is intended that this magnificent festival shall close by a banquet, at which only some hundreds of the admirers of Humboldt will be enabled to be present, and the united members of the General and Northeastern Saengerbunds believe it will also be in the interest of the whole German population of this city to aid in the close the ceremonies in the evening by a grand torchlight procession in an imposing manner.

It has therefore been resolved by those organizations to give all societies and associations, by means of this public invitation, an opportunity to show their reverence for our immortal countryman by participating in that torchlight procession.

We therefore beg leave to invite all societies and associations which intend, in common with us, to join in the ceremony, to send their delegates to a meeting to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, September 4, at eight o'clock P. M., and we add that we shall be willing in every respect to pay due regard to the wishes of societies joining us. By order.

For the General Saengerbund—S. J. Alsheimer, Corresponding Secretary.

For the Northeastern Saengerbund—A. Bauhahn, Corresponding Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

Union Republican Central Committee—Dissensions in the Camp—The Second District in Limbo—Spicy Personalities—Great Cry and no Wool—Resignation of the Treasurer.

An adjourned meeting of this organization was held at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, last evening. The attendance was large, and the meeting having been called to order by Mr. Edward Ketchum, the president, the other officers being Messrs. Stratton and Lucas, vice presidents, and Messrs. C. Allison and E. W. Holber, secretaries. Mr. Allison proceeded to call the roll, and at its conclusion Mr. Ketchum rapped the delegates over the knuckles for not having complied with a resolution passed in last meeting respecting the same.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The chair called attention to rule thirty-three, which was an agreement to the effect that no smoking should be allowed in the room, for which reminder the thanks of several would-be smokers were tendered.

Mr. KIRBY moved the suspension of business to enable the delegates to send in the names of gentlemen elected for the Executive Committee. The motion having been put to the vote and carried, the Secretary proceeded to call the districts and to receive the nominations, when the Chairman stated that the association had been privately informed that there were contestants in the Second district for the office, and invited such to plead their cause on this occasion; but no immediate action was taken thereon.

The nominees were as follows:—First district, S. Batterbury; Second, S. McCarthy; Third, W. Grasse; Fifth, W. J. Champmann; Seventh, W. P. Richardson; Eighth, G. Cool; Ninth, A. R. Eagleson; Tenth, H. H. Haight; Eleventh, J. P. Putnam; Twelfth, T. Archibald; Fourteenth, Colonel L. Crandall; Fifteenth, H. Turner; Sixteenth, J. D. Ottiwell; Seventeenth, J. W. Mason; Eighteenth, S. P. Kirby; Twentieth, H. Babcock; Twenty-first, W. Haw, Jr.

The districts not mentioned omitted to send in the required nominations. Reports from standing committees not being forthcoming miscellaneous business was called on, when a gentleman present put in his oar and stated that the Second Assembly district was only represented by five out of ten delegates, and that this was the reason why no nomination for the executive committee had been tendered.

At this stage Mr. HAW, of the Twenty-first district, took forcible possession of the floor and began in a loud voice to belabor the new organization, stating that three-fourths of them were not properly organized nor properly represented. (Interruption.) "I am informed that it is a bad statement, but I don't care whether it is or whether I am in order or not." (Interruption, points of order, &c., &c.) I don't desire to be interrupted by anybody." Mr. Haw was, however, interrupted by the Chair, who ruled out his remarks.

Mr. SHAW next referred to the discussions existing in the Second Assembly district and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report on the differences in the Second district, and that said committee be instructed to pursue their inquiries with a view of promoting the efficiency and harmony of the republican party in the district named.

The effect of this was to produce no small confusion, and a point of order being taken the chairman ruled the motion useless, as there had been no formal complaint of dissension from any one.

The question as to the dissensions and disorganization in the Second district was fully ventilated or an attempt was made so to do by various members, including Mr. Shaw and Mr. How seeing his opportunity again came to the breach, but was again shut up by the chair.

He however proceeded to state that he had a motion to offer and thought it unfair to be called to order, and complained of the interruptions. "There are," he continued, "several organizations represented here which are not fully organized and have neither books, secretaries nor rooms to meet in. He invited them to take a pattern by his association, the Twenty-first, a model in every respect." (Here followed a blow on the trumpet for the Twenty-first.) "There were," he said in continuation, "organizations represented in the Central Committee which had no business there." He called for the Second, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts.

Mr. Haws' personalities were put a stop to, and he was informed that if he had a motion to put he had better put it. This motion, put and carried, was as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair and inquire into the condition of the organizations in the various Assembly districts, and report what steps are necessary to be taken, if any, for a more thorough organization.

Mr. SHAW then submitted the following communication, which was intended for the committee to be appointed under the foregoing, and intended as a manifesto:—

TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—

At a special meeting of the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association, held at their headquarters, 458 Pearl street, on Monday evening, August 23, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Union Republican Central Committee:—T. H. Martin, Patrick Mack, Joseph Flood. D. Shea, President; J. Flood, Secretary.

Mr. ROSE then called for a resolution which had been laid on the table at last meeting, which was as follows:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the republicans in each Assembly District in this county that the names of citizens who are not office-holders be placed on the tickets for all nominating conventions.

He then proceeded to elaborate his views in a heavy speech, but at its conclusion the parliamentary spirit of the meeting was manifested in the formality of a motion being put to take the document from the table.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved the following amendment:—

Resolved, That the sense of the meeting be taken as to any republican holding two offices at one time.

Resolutions of the high falutin order on the part of Mr. Haw followed, and Horace Greeley, Jones, Wakeman, &c., suffered generally, H. G. specially so.

Mr. H. M. TWAMBEY made a very decent speech, and referred most pointedly to the differences which had arisen in many political societies owing to the insane and corrupt struggle for office. "Don't let us," said he "have divisions for the sake of a few petty nominations; let us be men. If the committee placed too much importance in a set of nominations the society must certainly suffer by it."

Several speakers more or less long winded, and who steered most happily from the point at issue, and whose productions were of the slow order, followed, and on the amendment and motion a vote was taken and carried to lay them on the table.

The attention of the delegates present was called to the fact that the Commissioners of Police are about to appoint inspectors of election, and instructions given them to see that proper men were chosen for such offices.

Some consternation was produced by Mr. Gardner resigning his office of treasurer, he alleging that as he never could take care of his own money he felt sure that he would be unable to fulfil his duties fully as treasurer to the committee.

Mr. Gardner was requested to reconsider his action, and Mr. Shaw blew his praises in such an unctuous manner that Mr. Gardner thought he was being "chaffed," and politely informed him that he wanted none his of "palaver," and that he was determined on resigning.

On motion the resignation was laid on the table, and, notwithstanding an effort on the part of several members to prolong this "feast of reason and flow of soul," the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening at the same hour and place.

German Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward.

The Jacob Cohen Democratic Association, of the Nineteenth ward, held another meeting last night at Brevoort Hall, on Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Mr. M. Thalmessinger presiding. The chairman addressed the meeting, urging the election of Mr. Cohen for Supervisor as the best movement that could be made in the interest of all citizens and taxpayers. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, all expressing themselves earnestly in favor of Mr. Cohen's election, and with hearty cheers for the candidate the meeting adjourned.

German Meetings in the Seventeenth Ward.

The political movement among the German voters in this city is daily on the increase, as shown by well attended meetings in different wards, among which the Seventeenth is the most prominent. Last night the Independent German Citizens' Association of the Seventeenth Ward assembled at No. 97 Stanton street. The chairman, Mr. Jacques Schmitz, in his opening address explained, in a few words, the purpose of the association, viz.:—The necessity of forming a strong German organization, and that every German, with heart and soul, should support it in order to get the German element fairly represented in the city government. Colonel Simon Levy then rose and eloquently spoke to the same effect, his speech being received with great applause. Three delegates to represent this club in the central organization were then elected, and Mr. A. Ewing and others having made addresses the meeting adjourned.

The German Citizen's Independent Club No. 9, Mr. J. Furst, President, Mr. F. A. Gotty, Secretary, met at 138 Third stret, and also elected delegates to the German Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial district. Messrs. F. V. Euring, Grumenthal and Fred A. Botty addressed the meeting, which seemed determined to select their own candidates for the ensuing campaign.

German Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward—The School Question.

The Fourteenth Ward German Independent Democratic Club—Mr. Henry Peters, President, and Mr. A. Cullman, Secretary—also assembled last evening at No. 104 Bowery. Dr. Gercke was introduced and informed the meeting that yesterday forenoon the petition of the German School Association, for introducing the German as a regular branch of instruction in one-third of the public schools, had been delivered to Mr. Larremore, President, and Mr. Magnus Gross, member of the Board of Education. He requested the members of the Club to form a German School Association in their ward. Dr. Gercke having retired, some routine business was transacted and a resolution passed to send delegates to participate in the Humboldt memorial ceremonies, as resolved by the German Democratic Union committee. The proposition of Dr. Gercke was laid over for action until a report of the General Committee would be on hand.

Messrs. Yost, A. Diers and Crocker having made addresses, urging the present movement of the Germans, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE CORNELIUS GRINNELL.

Obsequies of the Deceased at Trinity Church Yesterday.

The obsequies of the late Cornelius Grinnell, whose melancholy death at Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, stirred such profound sympathy on both sides of the Atlantic, took place yesterday at Trinity church. A very large congregation, composed of the wealth and respectability of the city, attended. There were probably 2,000 persons present to witness the funeral ceremonial. The members of the Chamber of Commerce were largely represented, and also the presidents of banks and insurance companies. Many venerable faces and heads whitened with the hoar of time were recognizable in the congregation. There was evident in the distinguished assemblage a profound feeling of sympathy—a subdued yet deep sense of the untimely end which Mr. Grinnell met in all the flower of his vigorous manhood and with powers of intellect which those who knew him could well and fully appreciate. Old friends of his were among the congregation, those who knew him from boyhood upwards and in the silent moments intervening between the performance of the sad rites of Christian burial, loving eyes streamed with tears and sorrow was depicted on many a countenance unused to the expression of grief in any form. The services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, assisted by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of St. Luke's Hospital, and Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's church. The services were brief, but impressive. No sermon was delivered—the death of the deceased was a sermon in itself. It pointed stronger than words could do to the uncertainty of existence, to the vanity of human hopes, to the instability of life and to the thousand dangers that crowd the path of humanity.

It was a plain, unpretentious funeral. There were no pallbearers, and the coffin was followed only by the immediate relatives—the father, uncles and cousins of the deceased. Only two females attended, who were understood to be distantly related. The casket which contained the body was of oak, with brass ornaments, the same in which it was enclosed in England. There were, besides, a leaden and wooden coffin—the weight altogether being about 900 pounds. On a brass plate was inscribed:—

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
WHO DIED IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT,
AUGUST 10, 1869,
AGED 44 YEARS.

The full funeral service of the Episcopal Church was performed, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Drs. Muhlenburg, of St. Luke's church; Cook, of St. Bartholomew's, and Dix, of Trinity. The musical portions consisted of the chant, "Lord, Let Me Know My End;" the 187th Hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven."

At the conclusion of the services the body was conveyed to the hearse, preceded by the choir, the sexton and the clergymen, and followed by the family of the deceased.

The funeral cortege then proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery. It consisted of some twenty carriages, and on reaching the cemetery the coffin was deposited in the family vault amid a hushed stillness, in which the overarching trees appeared to participate. The appropriate services were read, and immediately thereafter the carriages in attendance departed, conveying homeward many sorrowing friends and relatives.

Mr. Grinnell's Will.

The will of the late Cornelius Grinnell has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Office of this city. The entire property, valued at over £70,000, is disposed of as follows, the will being dated June 1, 1866:—

I, Cornelius Grinnell, devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate of which I shall die seized or possessed or entitled to, whether in possession, reversion or remainder, and of whatever kind and wherever situate, to my executors and trustees hereinafter named, or such of them as shall qualify, and the survivors or survivor of them and the successor of such survivor or survivors upon trust, nevertheless, to receive the rents, issues and profits of my real estate, and to invest my personal estate and the proceeds of any real estate which may be sold by them under the power of sale hereinafter given to them on their own names on bond and mortgage, in real estate, or in the public stocks of the United States, or in good State or other stocks, or in such other good and available securities as they shall deem best, and to receive the dividends, interest and income of said personal estate; and, upon the further trust, to apply the rents, issues and profits of my real estate, and the dividends, interest and income of my personal estate to the use of my mother, Sarah M. Grinnell, during her natural life; and upon the further trust, upon the death of my said mother, for my brothers, Robert M. Grinnell, William M. Grinnell and Henry Walton Grinnell, and my sister, Sarah Minturn, now the wife of Ridley Watts, and Sylvia Howland Grinnell, should all then be living, to divide all my said real estate and personal estate into seven equal parts or shares, and to receive the income of each share therefor, and apply the same to the use of my above named brothers and sisters respectively, living at the death of my mother, during his or her natural life, in the proportion of two-seventh parts to my sister Sarah Minturn Watts, of two-seventh parts to my sister Sylvia Howland Grinnell, of one-seventh part to my said brother Robert M. Grinnell, of one-seventh part to my said brother William Minturn Grinnell, and one-seventh part to my said brother Henry Walton Grinnell, and in case of the death of either of my above named brothers and sisters during the lifetime of my said mother, leaving no lawful descendants or descendant surviving my said mother, or if my said brother Robert M. shall die during the life of my said mother, leaving descendants or descendant, then upon the further trust upon the death of my said mother to divide all my said real and personal estate into as many equal parts or shares as may be necessary to make two shares for each surviving sister and one share for each surviving brother, and to receive the rents, issues, profits and income of each share, and apply the same to the use of my said brothers and sisters who shall be living at the death of my mother during his or her natural life.

And I direct that on the death of each of my above named brothers and sisters, the trust herein declared is to the share or shares such brother or sister shall seize; and I thereupon give, devise and bequeath the said shares (excepting the share of the said Robert M. Grinnell) to the lawful issue of the one so dying, to be divided equally between them. If more than one, on his, her or their own right absolutely; and if no such issue, then to his or her above named surviving brothers or brother (excepting the said Robert M. Grinnell) and sisters equally to be divided between them share and share alike. Upon the death of said Robert M. Grinnell, whether he shall leave lawful issue surviving him or not, I give, devise and bequeath a share—the income I have bequeathed to him during the life of the surviving brother, brothers and sisters, or sister, equally to be divided between them, share and share alike. In case of the death of any of my said brothers (except the said Robert M.) or sisters, during my life or during the life of my said mother, leaving any lawful descendants or descendant, I give, devise and bequeath the share of the income to which such brother (excepting the said Robert M. Grinnell) or sister so dying would be entitled to if living at the time of the death of my said mother, to the descendants or descendant of such brother or sister (excepting the said Robert M.) or sisters respectively, to be equally divided, if more than one, share and share alike.

The foregoing provisions, with a limitation as to the share of the income of my brother William that if at any time his habits should be such that in the opinion of my executors and trustees it seems to be best that he should not receive the whole income of one share, my said executors and trustees and their survivors are hereby authorized to withhold any part of it from him and to apply to his use so much of the net income of the share as they shall deem discreet and proper for his good, and no more; and any balance of such income which my executors and trustees shall not apply to his use I give to those who by the foregoing provisions would be entitled to the principal were he to have just died. This is intended to be wholly discretionary with my executors and trustees, and to be exercised or not, as they shall think fit, and not to be deemed imperative, nor to confer any intent except by the execution of the same, my object being to enable said executors and trustees to act fairly, according as the habits of life and conduct of my said brother may justify.

I authorize my executors and trustees, or such of them as shall qualify, to sell either by private or public sale and convey over any part of my real estate to which I shall die seized, at such times and in such manner and upon such terms, for cash or credit, as they may deem advisable, and to execute good and sufficient deeds therefor, and invest the proceeds of such sales for the purposes of trust to this my will.

I direct that my real estate shall be converted in equity into personal estate from the time of my death. I also direct that the shares of my brothers and sisters be held in trust for them respectively and be kept separately invested. I direct that the shares or portions of the income of any share or portion by this, my will, given to the use of either of my sisters, be to their sole and separate use, free from the control, debt or encroachments of any present or future husband.

I hereby appoint my father, Henry Grinnell; my brother-in-law, Ridley Watts, and my friend, Henry J. Russell, my executors and trustees to this will.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Some weeks ago Emma M. Morgan was engaged by the family of Dr. Robert Underwood, turf auctioneer, as a domestic, and for a short period her conduct was of an exemplary character. A week or two ago she mysteriously disappeared, and about the same time $200 worth of silk dresses, sacques and jewelry were missed. Suspicion fell upon Emma, who was yesterday arrested and locked up by detective Tully, at the Central Office, after a silk sacque and part of the stolen jewelry were found upon her person. Emma will be introduced to the Tombs magistrate this morning.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

LARGE FIRE AT CAPE MAY.

Four Hotels and Many Other Valuable Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $250,000.

A Freight Depot in Quincey, Ill., and a Cotton Mill in Rhode Island Burned.

THE FIRE AT CAPE MAY.

The United States and New Atlantic Hotels, the American Row and Several Cottages and Stores Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Other Hotels.

[Cape May correspondence (August 31) of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The 31st of August will be a memorable day in the history of Cape May. At half-past two A. M. the dreadful cry of fire was heard, and in a few minutes thereafter your correspondent was at the scene of conflagration. At that time it was confined to the small Japanese store of P. P. Boyton, the pearl diver, situated on Washington street, adjoining the Post Office. At this time a few buckets of water would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars; but the inflammable nature of the rice-paper goods stored in the building, together with the want of organization and the absence of buckets or tools of any description, allowed the fire to obtain such a headway that in a short time the frame buildings on the east of Boyton's were enveloped in flames as far as Townsend's dry goods store, on the corner of Decatur street, opposite the La Pierre House. The La Pierre was closed for the season, and by the presence of mind of Mr. Edmund A. Souder, who directed the crowd, the house was broken open, carpets torn up, saturated with water, and spread over the roofs and out of the windows, not only saving the hotel but Riegel's new cottage adjoining. The wind, at first very light, soon blew pretty brisk in the direction of the sea. The citizens were soon on the ground, and the new hook and ladder truck was brought upon the ground. There was an immense tank holding 1,700 gallons in the loft of the United States, all of which was used on the pearl diver's store and Post Office, but without effect.

About forty-five minutes past three in the morning the United States took fire, and in fifteen minutes the whole structure was in ruins, the cupola having fallen in about four o'clock. Barrett's billiard rooms and tenpin alleys soon followed the United States, and the row of stores and dwellings in the old American House following in quick succession the whole block from Decatur street to Jackson street was destroyed.

In about twenty minutes the wind carried the sparks across the intervening lot to the new Atlantic Hotel, and this, together with all the stores and stables intervening, was destroyed. The Centre House was in imminent danger from the sparks, but trees in front of the house protected it somewhat from the intense heat.

At this stage of the fearful drama the hose of Congress Hall was brought upon the ground, and, with the aid of their engine, succeeded in saving the Centre, thus arresting the spread of the flames in that direction, as well as saving the Ocean House. The old Atlantic was on fire several times, but the flames were put out and it was saved. The board walk in front of the new and old Atlantic was burned. The Columbia House was saved by the almost superhuman exertions of Captain J. T. Smith, Lewis Stillwell and Alderman Massey, who, wrapped in wet blankets, kept their posts on the roof of the Washington House, though everybody was driven off by the intense heat, this being the nearest building to the fire. Had it ignited the Columbia would have been destroyed. The cottage opposite the United States Hotel, on the corner of Decatur and Washington streets, occupied by William L. Hirst, of your city, was destroyed.

The scene from the Columbia House was terrifically sublime. The red flames checked the fall of the frame buildings, and the huge clouds of smoke, interspersed with sparks, floated out to sea and hung like a pall above the surf.

The buildings destroyed are as follows:—United States Hotel, Post Office, Boyton's store, Townsend's store, Young's bakery, City Surveyor's office, office of gas works, Greenwood Cottage, Barrett's saloon and tenpin alleys, American House row, Ellmaker's store, Loftus' saloon, Kœnig's lager beer saloon, Sloan's store, Hufnal's drug store, M. Hall Stanton's new building, the old Reigel cottage, Mrs. Bridenthal's cottage, the "Canary Bird;" the old steamboat depot, the Atlantic Hotel and the Atlantic stables. The row of stores between Decatur and Jackson streets were partially torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

The loss by the fire is estimated at over $250,000. Mr. Aaron Miller has about $43,000 insured on the United States. There was none at all on the Atlantic: M. Hall Stanton's loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Adolph Proskauer's loss is about $6,000. Mr. Bolton's loss in the American row is covered by insurance. There are various rumors afloat about the origin of the fire. Some attribute it to accident, others to design.

The burnt district presents a desolate appearance. The Weccacoe, Independent and Western Fire Companies from Camden arrived, and are on the ground putting water on the cinders.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The following are estimated losses as far as can be ascertained at present:—Ocean street. R. Swain's house, $3,500; Washington street, Townsend's dry goods store, $5,000; Young's bakery, $5,000; Mrs. Rohl's trimming store, $1,000; Boyton's store, $1,500; Post Office and wings, $2,500; United States Hotel, $60,000; Ferris' cottage, $3,000; American Hotel row, $25,000; Misses O'Brien's millinery, $2,000; Mrs. Alexander's jewelry store, $2,500; Semon's store (vacant), Evans' bazar (vacant), Mrs. Dillon, millinery, $2,000; E. A. Stites' shoe store, $1,000; Jesse M. Smith's tea store, $1,000; Ellmaker's store, $2,500; Loftus' saloon, $2,000; Koenig's lager beer saloon, $2,000; Sloan's bathing clothes store, $5,000; Hufnal's drug store, $4,000; Proskauer's hotel, $10,000.

Decatur street—Greenwood cottage, $6,000; Johnson's store, $2,000; Gallagher's store, $2,000; three other stores, $3,000; Barrett's saloons, $10,000; Atlantic stables, $2,000.

Jackson street—Reigel's old cottage, $2,500; Mrs. Brittethal's, $3,500; The Canary Bird, $1,000; three other stores, $3,000; new Atlantic Hotel, $60,000.

The United States Hotel was sold last week by its recent occupant and owner, Mr. Aaron Miller, to Mr. Charles Conway, of Philadelphia, for $80,000.

INSURANCE ON THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The United States Hotel was valued at about $90,000, on which there were insurances to the amount of $47,000, which were placed by Messrs. John Wilson, Jr., & Brother, of No. 121 South Fourth street, in the name of Aaron Miller, who owned the entire establishment, in the following companies:—

ON THE BUILDING.

Insurance Company of North America	$5,000
Imperial	5,000
Spring Garden	2,500
Phœnix, of Philadelphia	1,500
Reliance	2,500
Farmers' Mutual	2,500
Lancaster City	3,000
Commonwealth, New York	3,500
Maryland	1,500
United States, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Harford, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Franklin, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Total	$35,000

ON THE FURNITURE.

Washington, Baltimore, Md	$2,500
Union, Baltimore, Md	1,500
Peabody, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Associated Firemen, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Potomac, Baltimore, Md	2,000
Total	$12,000

The United States Hotel was first opened in June, 1850, by A. W. Tompkins, who remained at its head until 1852, when it was leased to James Brown, of Philadelphia. It next passed into the hands of Miller & West, who managed it until 1868, when Mr. Aaron Miller became the sole proprietor. He is said to have disposed of it a few days ago to Mr. Conway, for $80,000. The original cost of the building was $65,000, and a few years ago it was refurnished at a cost of $30,000.

Boynton, the pearl-diver, was arrested this morning and examined before the Mayor upon the charge of incendiarism, though there seems to be no evidence to warrant the charge.

FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Earle's Picture Gallery and a Stable Containing Nearly Forty Horses Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30—7:45 P. M.

The large brown stone building on Chestnut street, above Eighth, occupied as Earle's picture gallery and Wannamaker's clothing store, took fire this evening, and great fears were at one time entertained for the Continental Hotel, which is adjoining. The fire was, however, confined to Earle's gallery, whose loss is heavy, valuable paintings being destroyed. One fireman was killed by falling through a skylight.

About eleven o'clock to-night a fire destroyed a private club stable on Broad street, below Coates', containing nearly forty valuable horses. Only one was rescued and he was badly scorched. Several carriages were saved, but a large number were destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

THE FIRE EPIDEMIC IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Cotton Mill at Barberville Destroyed—$40,000 Loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 31, 1869.

The cotton mill at Barberville, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., owned by John T. Sheldon & Son, was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the pickers' room. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000—$2,500 in the United States, of Baltimore, and the rest in Providence companies.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

A Freight Depot and Thirty Laden Cars Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1869.

The freight house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Quincy was destroyed by fire last night. The tracks on both sides of the freight house were covered with freight cars, and about twenty of them were destroyed with their contents. Twenty other cars were more or less injured. A portion of the cars belonged to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, but the large majority to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The money and some of the valuable papers in the freight house were secured, but the books and papers pertaining to the road from its organization were destroyed. The total loss will reach $100,000, the most of which will fall upon the railroad company, they being their own insurers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Singular Divorce Suit—Alleged Fraudulent Method of Getting Rid of a Wife.

Before Judge Tappan.

Augustus S. Dalzell vs. Emma Dalzell.—The plaintiff and defendant in this suit, which was an action for divorce, are connected with some of the first families in the middle counties of England. The plaintiff is reported to have made large amounts of money as a planter in British Guiana, and afterwards he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York. It appears that in 1866 the defendant, at the request of her husband, returned to England, where he promised that she should be allowed £1,000 per annum for the support of herself and the children. Shortly after her departure proceedings were instituted by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his wife, and last April he succeeded in accomplishing his object, by means, it is alleged, of putting in false affidavits, in which it was stated that Mrs. Dalzell had been guilty of adultery in New York at the very time she was living with her relatives in Somersetshire, England. During the last few months the plaintiff has not contributed anything towards the support of his wife and children, although he has written upwards of forty letters to them from San Francisco, where he is at present residing, surrounded with all the luxuries to be procured by unlimited wealth. When Mrs. Dalzell heard of what had taken place she directed Messrs. Pray, Knaebel & Pray, of this city, to commence proceedings for the purpose of either having the decree of divorce set aside or else of compelling the plaintiff to make provision for her support. During the subsequent investigations it is alleged that the man who had appeared as counsel for the plaintiff had not acted under his right name, and that he had been guilty of fraudulent practices for the purpose of getting a decree of divorce entered in favor of his client. His counsel is accused of stealing from the County Clerk's office the judgment roll in the suit of Dalzell vs. Dalzell.

Yesterday morning Mr. I. H. Knaebel, of counsel for the defendant, appeared before Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and moved for an order directing the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment and the order and reference should not be set aside and defendant allowed to come into court to defend the suit, and why the plaintiff should not be compelled to give the real name of his place of residence, and why he should not be compelled to pay alimony and counsel fees. Also why the plaintiff should not be punished for contempt of court, and for allowing the fraudulent proceedings upon which the court granted the decree of divorce.

The order was granted, and certified copies are to be served on the plaintiff, and also on his attorney if that individual can be found. The suit will then be prosecuted afresh and a new order of reference granted.

COUNTY COURT.

A Habeas Corpus Case—The Custody of an Army Recruit.

Before Judge Troy.

Some further arguments were had yesterday before Judge Troy, in the County Court, in the case of Charles Myers, a private in the United States Army, who was arrested for desertion and discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Troy, on a plea of being under age. After being released he was again rearrested by order of the commandant at Fort Hamilton—General Vogdes—and is now in the custody of the United States.

It appears that the recruit enlisted July 12, 1865, at Bladensburg, Maryland, and there declared under oath that he was eighteen years and eight months of age. He afterwards deserted, was arrested and then released by Judge Troy, as above stated. At that time it was the law of the United States for minors over eighteen years of age to enlist themselves. On the recent writ of habeas corpus the recruit gave a different age.

Judge Troy said the only desire of the court is to do its duty. It seems that this difficulty arises out of the minds of some officials that the State courts are necessarily opposed to the United States government. This folly might have done very well in the South when in a state of rebellion, but to apply it now to the great State of New York, from which the President of the republic received more support than any other State in the Union, is inconsistent. So far as I look at the matter I concieve it the duty of a State judge to observe the laws of the United States as fully as the laws of the State; and administer them or assist in administering them as far as in his power will permit him. I have no desire except to discharge my duty.

Mr. Tracy, who appeared for the government, asked for a further postponement, which the Judge granted. The case was set down for Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 237. Of the deceased 37 were men, 47 women, 85 boys and 68 girls.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—John Stoddard attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a tree in Classon avenue by his suspenders. When cut down life was nearly extinct. The young man resides with his parents in Classon, near Willoughby avenue. No cause is assigned for the act.

SEWERAGE CONTRACTS.—The Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners opened proposals yesterday for the construction of sewers in the Eighteenth ward. The work is authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed May 3, 1869, and the amount appropriated was $300,000. The sum is to be raised by city bonds. The bills were referred to the engineer for report.

A LAWYER ACCUSED OF PURLOINING A LEGAL DOCUMENT.—William J. Fisher, a counsellor-at-law, appeared before Justice Walsh yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a legal document, preferred by Henry Jones. Jones is accused of perjury in swearing that he was not married a second time to his wife. In the Jones marriage case Fisher was a witness, and on the last hearing of the case gave some testimony unfavorable to the defendant. The present charge is probably made on that account. The examination of the case will be adjourned until Friday.

ASSAULTING A DETECTIVE.—As detectives Corwi and Frost were passing through Myrtle avenue yesterday afternoon they met two men, named James Hench and John Montgomery, both of whom were under the influence of liquor. The officers were about to pass them when Hench struck Frost a powerful blow in the back of the neck. Officer Corwin then struck Hench, and Montgomery struck Corwin. The men were then overpowered and taken before Justice Walsh. As Hench was a notorious character he was sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days. Montgomery was sent to jail for ten days.

A HEARTLESS WRETCH.—On Monday night Mathew McGinnis, a stone mason, twenty-nine years of age, was arrested and locked up in the Forty-ninth precinct station house on the charge of having cruelly treated and abandoned his wife and children. The parties resided in Hopkins street, near Tompkins avenue. On Monday morning the accused beat his wife nearly to death, and then threw her into the street. He sold his furniture and bedding, and then locked his three children (aged two and four years) in a vacant room and left them there to starve. When discovered the little ones were nearly perished, for they had been without either food or water for forty-eight hours. They were taken to the station house and properly cared for.

BOY RUN OVER.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a child aged four years, named Robert W. Fleming, residing at No. 520 Third avenue, was run over and very severely wounded at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue by a team of horses driven by Wm. H. Pryer, of Astoria, who was arrested. The boy was removed to his home by the police of the Twenty-first precinct.

EUROPE.

Free Trade Against Protection in England and Spain.

The Count de Paris on Trades Unions and the Rights of Labor.

Turkey and Egypt and Their Mutual Relations.

The Cunard steamship China, Captain Macauley, from Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown the 22d of August, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of departure from England.

The officer Negri, who is believed to have murdered an Italian countess on a railway between Naples and Florence, was arrested. How he got to the carriage in which she was or how he left the train has not been explained.

From Russia comes report of a fearful result of religious fanaticism. The prophets of a new religion appeared lately in the territory of Saratow. They came preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry that in one large village no fewer than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded thedoors and windows set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven.

The introduction of free institutions in Austria has given rise to an important movement among the workingmen, with the object of improving the relations between them and their employers. This movement is not confined to the great industrial establishments, but has spread even to the smallest trades, such as comb makers, sweeps, waiters, &c. The question of trade associations in Austria is at present in a state of transition. By the existing law trades unions are forbidden, but the new constitution contains provisions which nullify this prohibition. The matter was brought forward at the last session of the Reichsrath, but no decision was arrived at, though it is known that the committee of the House which was appointed to consider the question declared itself in favor of the legalization of trades unions.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 19th of August, evening, reports:—

The yacht Cambria, which stood well on Thursday to win for the second time the town cup of Ryde, lost all possibility of doing so by carrying away, in rounding the Noman, her foretopmast, consequent on the top backstay hooks giving way. In bearing away to clear the wreck about three minutes were lost. In the beat down to Ryde and in bearing up to round Calshot light the Cambria's maintopmast went with a crash, and the mainmast head at the same time. The foremast also appears to have been sprung, and two new masts are now being put in, which we understand will not be bored out.

The *Isthmus of Suez* journal publishes the following despatch, dated Suez, August 16:—Yesterday we had a splendid *fête* here. The waters of the Mediterranean and of the Red Sea met each other in the Bitter Lakes. The filling of these last is now secured.

The London *Times* of the 21st of August has an article on the return of the political exiles to France, in which it says:—

Crowds, we are told, have been for several days assembling morning and evening at the Northern and Eastern railway stations in Paris, eager to greet the political exiles returning from England, from Belgium and from Switzerland, in consequence of the decree of amnesty issued on Sunday last. Hundreds of these refugees have already reached their homes, but their numbers have hitherto in some degree disappointed public expectation, partly because proscriptions for political causes have really not been very frequent in these later years of imperial rule; but chiefly because many of those to whom the act of oblivion extended either took no heed of its imminent publication or dared not anticipate a measure so general as to include themselves in its provisions, and had made no timely preparations to avail themselves of it.

A correspondent of a London journal writes that the wife of Don Carlos was at Fontainebleau, France, with her two children, a boy and a girl. The Princess keeps court and has a prime minister to direct affairs. In personal appearance she is prepossessing. She is slenderly built, and has fine black eyes, and her face beams with good temper. Don Carlos is five feet nine inches in height, and is also slenderly built. He is very active and intelligent, and is considered to bear an excellent likeness to his grandfather.

The Cork *Reporter*, in an article on the Irish land question and the visit of the London *Times'* special commissioner to Ireland, expresses an opinion that the Irish people ought not to be too sanguine in their hopes of an easy settlement of the question.

An annual report on the crops of England appears in the London *Times*. It estimates the wheat crop to be four bushels per acre, or about thirteen per cent below the average, and ten bushels per acre, or about twenty-eight per cent, under last year's crop; but believes that a considerable portion of this deficiency will be met by the additional acreage under wheat. Of all the cereal crops barley is the most variable. Comparing this year's produce with that of last year, there is this year less wheat, but more barley, hay, straw, and altogether a greater yield of every description of stock goods.

The Rajah of Sarawak intends taking to himself a Ranee. The young lady who is to fill this elevated station is a Miss De Windt, daughter of the late Clayton De Windt, Esq., of Blursden Hall, England.

SPAIN.

Protection and Free Trade—Taxes—National Deficit—Proposed Reduction of Expenditures.

MADRID, August 9, 1869.

Americans can very well understand the cause of Catalonia and will readily pity her, being, it is said, in the majority protectionists themselves. The same reasons that induce Americans to be protectionists induced Catalonians to be also; and really, if any citizen of either of these countries puts his mind to think of these causes without prejudice, a whole host of reasons can be deduced which will prove that they are in the main right to be protectionists. Civil war both in America and Catalonia have brought about the same state of things. Food and wages are much higher now in Spain than ever they were. Fifteen years ago one could live at the best of hotels for thirty reals vellon, or $1 50 per day; now board is charged fifty and sixty reals—up to three dollars per day. Wages is double, also, what it was at that time. Clothing and shoes command extraordinary prices. For a fair suit of cassimere cloth one has to pay forty dollars, when formerly it could be got for thirty dollars. But Englishmen and their sympathizers will say that this was produced by trying to protect home manufactures. Travellers in Spain will say "No," Spanish protectionists will say "No," and give as a better reason that these high prices were but the natural results of the Carlist wars; that in consequence of these wars home manufactures had sunk to a very low ebb; that Catalonia, the province chiefly of manufactures, was reduced to great distress, and that legislation was necessary to relieve it, and it was legislated that in order to place home manufactures on a level with foreign manufactures heavy duties should be imposed upon everything that came into Spain. Under this system, therefore, Catalonia felt herself able to compete with foreign marketable goods, and she revived and was becoming prosperous and rich. Now, however, Catalonia must again sink low; for the Cortes has passed a law ordaining that "all marketable goods shall be admitted for commerce in the Spanish dominions, of the Peninsula and adjacent isles, without further exceptions than those articles prohibited by penal law, upon which shall be imposed customs duties specifically termed, extraordinary fiscal and balance. The extraordinary duties shall be upon those goods hitherto under the protectorate duty, and shall not be more than thirty per 100, and upon those hitherto prohibited shall be charged thirty-five per 100. The fiscal demands fifteen per 100, and what is termed balance ten per cent, according to weight or measure. For the space of six years from the current month of July the extraordinary duties shall not be removed and will be unalterable. After the sixth year the duties shall be reduced gradually to the twelfth year, when they shall have reached the same standard as the fiscal duties. Extension or reduction of duties cannot be conceded in favor of any industry, public establishment, society or person of any class. This, however, does not apply to the derogation of any diplomatic franchise established by treaties with foreign nations. Commissions shall establish tables of prices and measure of the articles imported each year, and shall make remarks which they think necessary upon the commerce and industry of each year past, that the government may know and legislate for the next year without prejudice to commerce and industry."

By what I have quoted the reader will see that the protectionists have been defeated. Formerly the duties were upon the "extraordinary" fifty and sixty per cent, now reduced to thirty per cent, and to be reduced still more until they reach the "fiscal" standard. This law was passed by 119 free traders against thirty-one protectionists. Of these 119 sixty-seven were republicans. Even Prim and those formerly on the protectionist side voted against them. England will be a great gainer by this law; so will France and America. But time will prove whether Spain will be. If Señor Madoz is the elected spokesman of Catalonia she will be a great loser, and the authorities—the government—have arrayed entire Catalonia against it in case of a Carlist war.

The capitation tax has been passed, despite the efforts made by the republicans. It must be remembered that it is to replace the obnoxious one known by the name of "*contribucion de consumos*." The personal tax is technically called "*repartimiento personal*." And all persons above the age of fourteen years, both male and female, are subject to it, with the exception of the paupers, prisoners and others sustained by the public funds. The tax is to be in proportion to the wealth of each person. The government expects to realize by this tax $7,500,000 per annum, which will be at the rate of nearly fifty cents per head.

The "*ingresos revenue*" and tariff question being thus disposed of, the Cortes is now giving its entire attention to the "*presupuestos*"—estimates of expenditure. Each Deputy is well aware that the estimates are entirely too vast for Spain's present crippled finances, and much ingenuity has been spent in trying to dispose of the enormous deficit of nearly 45,000,000 reals. The Minister of Finance, seeing the evident disinclination of the Cortes to vote the expenditure for the coming year, has also paid much attention towards the disposal of the deficit, and has drawn up a list which proves that the deficit is unnecessary if the Cortes is so inclined. This list embraces reduction of embassies, consul generalships, consulates, secretaries of various posts, assessors, generals of various districts, auditors, diminution of subsidies to public works, &c., which reduces the deficit 40,000,000 reals, which, indeed, is nearly all that is necessary. The embassies to France, England, China, Russia, United States and Turkey are still to be kept, but the others are to be abolished for the present. Each existing ambassador's pay is to be reduced one-sixth, and this small reduction in one year amounts to $250,000. This is a step in the right direction, and the country is indebted for it to Señor Fernando Garrido, of the *Igualdad* and his compatriots. But, really, the fact that embarrassed Spain paid $50,000 per annum to the ambassador to France was an anomaly in this enlightened century; and that it was about to persist in this insensate course, as in many others of like nature, is also anomalous. The representations of foreign journals upon the drawbacks of Spain bring her leaders and rulers to act differently, and contribute little by little to make Spaniards believe that whoever says "Spain" says not all in this world. Since September last what outsiders think of their conduct has been a subject of curiosity to the people, and a great many curious facts have come home to their minds in just this way; for they find that foreign opinion of them rules their exchange and their wealth.

ENGLAND.

The Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

[From the London Times (City Article), August 20.]

The directors of the Bank of England have further reduced their rate of discount from three per cent, at which it was fixed on the 15th ult., to two and a half per cent. The return published this evening shows that the amount of securities held by the Bank other than government funds has run down to £13,790,738, which is nearly £6,000,000 below the average of the last ten years, and that from this circumstance the reserve of notes and bullion in the banking department is now nearly equal to fifty-five per cent of the liabilities. Looking at the fact that when the rate was last reduced to two and one-half per cent the proportion of reserve to liabilities was only about forty-seven per cent, and that even in July, 1867, when a reduction was made to two per cent, its amount was less than fifty-two per cent, it is evident there could have been no hesitation this morning in resolving on the downward movement. An unprecedented sluggishness of trade and enterprise is prevalent, and as the cheapening of capital will enable our manufacturers to ship at lower terms than would otherwise be possible, it is by this means we must look for an extension of business. In proportion as the lowering of the rate answers its purpose, a reaction will ensue from the increase of transactions, and nothing but good should result to all parties. But, unhappily, it would be vain to hope for so discreet a course of affairs. A large number of the public, while the rate remains at two and a half, will enter into commitments for distant instalments on foreign loans or other enterprises that may fall due when the charge is again at five per cent, and will then denounce the system of currency that permits any fluctuation in the terms at which advances are to be obtained. The reduction in the bank rate has been followed by a slight fresh decline in nearly all descriptions of securities.

The Demands of Commerce—Free Trade or Protection.

[From the London Post, August 17.]

What can be the secret bond of affinity between a degree of political freedom which most people would be disposed to consider unbounded license and the utter exclusion of commercial liberty? The existence of such a connection is a strange enigma, and yet the same phenomena have appeared both in the Old World and the New. In the earlier days of the free trade movement in England, and indeed during the whole of its progress, the chartists strained every nerve to oppose it, and whenever they could muster in sufficient strength interrupted the public meetings of the free traders, even resorting to open violence when other measures were found inadequate for the purpose. In America it is the extreme radicals, or republicans, who are the chief promoters of protection and the most inveterate enemies of free trade. Again, to give another illustration, there was a meeting at the east end of London only the other day, the persons composing which, to judge from their speeches and the resolutions that were passed, must have been equally protectionists and republicans. The meeting purported to be convened for the express object of denouncing free trade and advocating a return to protection, and the violent character of the incendiary harangues which were uttered would have done credit, or the reverse, according to differences of opinion, to the most furious followers of Feargus O'Connor in the days when chartism, now supposed to have been long dead, was at its height, and furnished a text for political homilies from Mr. Carlyle. That men who are for "no Church, no State, no nothing," but what has been termed "the sovereignty of the individual," should insist upon prohibitory tariffs and taxes on the necessaries of life—in other words, the most oppressive of all laws—is certainly a very curious paradox. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a free trade movement is on foot in America, which cannot fail, among so shrewd and intelligent a people, to achieve the same decisive success in the end as that which commenced thirty years ago in England and attained the chief object for securing which it had been inaugurated within ten years after its initiation. And here we may remark, in passing, a very curious parallel suggests itself. The rise and progress of the free trade movement in England *was contemporaneous with the decline and fall of chartism or extreme radicalism*, and it is a curious subject for speculation whether a like phenomenon will be witnessed in the New World.

At this juncture it may not be inopportune to invite the attention of those who still seem unaware that protection in these times is an anachronism and an anomaly altogether out of date and out of joint with modern institutions and ideas to the misconstruction which has been put upon the *dicta* of certain famous political economists touching the methods of production in new countries, for it is upon this misapprehension that the only remaining arguments of any weight or plausibility in favor of a prohibitory policy have been based. When, for instance, Mr. Rae, Mr. John Stuart Mill and others urge that in a new country, equally adapted for a particular industry with an old one, it may be expedient, for the purposes of establishing that species of production in the former, to exclude the wares coming from the latter, their proposition does not apply in any reasonable sense to a country like the United States. Although the American Union as an independent Power is, in years, but young when compared with England or France, still in reality, and as regards the age of its industries and manufactures, it is not entitled to be considered a new country at all. The very names of some of its principal States furnishes proof of this. Besides, if the rule of protection were to hold good in favor of America as a new country relatively to the countries of Europe, it must equally hold good as between one part of the United States and another. Upon this principle a new and partially unreclaimed territory just erected into a State ought to have its infant industries protected and fostered by the exclusion of the products of the older States of the Union, and the very idea of such "a house divided against itself" is simply absurd. But, further, it may easily be shown that there is no country which needs protection less than America, because in no other country—at least among the great Powers of the earth—is the population so small in proportion to the extent of its vast resources. In other words, there is no nation in existence which possesses all the elements of wealth and prosperity and the powers of production in so eminent a degree, and therefore none which requires so little the aid of artificial props to bolster up and stimulants to develop its commerce and manufactures. All the manufactures and industries known in the Old World equally exist in America, and it would be odd—indeed utterly inexplicable—if, with all the natural and material advantages which Americans possess, they could not compete in their own markets against the products of Europe, which are subject to a very considerable tax, and a tax that cannot possibly be repealed, in the shape of freights and the charges incidental to importation. All that the freest trade, the importation of European products on the largest scale from the Old World into America could do, would be not to injure the native industries of the latter, but really to benefit them by imparting that healthy stimulus which would prevent their going to sleep. There is no axiom, even in the exact sciences, more certain than this—that, in the long run, the enjoyment of monopoly and the absence of a salutary rivalship will cause production to languish and decline.

The Count de Paris on the Rights of Labor and Trades' Unionism.

A correspondence has passed between Mr. George Potter, the President of the London Workingmen's Association, and the Comte de Paris, on his essay, "The Trade Unions of England," in the course of which the Count writes thus:—

YORK HOUSE, TWICKENHAM,
Middlesex, August 14, 1869.

I thank you for the attention which you have bestowed upon my essay on trades' unions, and I am glad to see that it has impressed upon you the conviction that I was before all anxious to be impartial in every one of my judgments. Therefore I must thank you for having addressed me about the misstatement which has crept into my book about your society. After reading your evidence before the Commission the impression had remained in my mind that the Workingmen's Association was a kind of council of delegates from various trades' unions. There was no disparagement in that fact. But I see I was mistaken. I regret to have said a word about your testimony in favor of arbitration, but I did not think that the society came exactly within the scope of my book, not being connected with one trade in particular.

As for the third point, where you contradict the statement I made about the help given or promised to workmen on strike, you say that "you never made any promise of help to any body of men; what aid the association gave was afforded after any struggle had commenced and our conditions were fulfilled." I never said that your society had encouraged workmen to strike, but that "the leaders of trades' unions had accused it before the Commission in particular of having encouraged strikes by holding out promises that it was not, and never would have been, able to perform." In doing so I merely stated that some leaders of trades' unions complained of that in connection with the great strike of the puddlers in Staffordshire. Those grievances have been put forward by the Royal Commission several times, and especially by Mr. Hobson (Q. 9,011-9,023). Of course, I had no authority to be a judge in that question, but stated the fact as I found it in the reports of the Commission.

Your positive denial I now accept as being an answer to those facts.

It is with pleasure that in the next edition, which I fondly hope will come into life, I will ask my translator to alter the foot note or to put a note in the appendix in order to rectify the involuntary mistake which I committed; for I assure you that I am most anxious to do justice to every one.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

L. P. D'ORLEANS, CTE. DE PARIS.

Spiritualism and Witchcraft.

[From the London News, August 20.]

A case of witchcraft in the Black Country would almost lead us to suppose that the people there are as superstitious as the London believers in messages from spirits. Ann Jones, the wife of a collier, receives divers sums from Eliza Southall in consideration of the husband of the latter getting well of a sickness. Ann Jones is a wise woman; she mutters charms, shows a collection of familiar toads in a bottle and gives certain stuffs to her clients to place in an oven. When the oven is duly furnished "my husband," says Eliza Southall, as collected and distinct as if she were giving evidence before the Dialectical Institute, "my husband began to jump about the house as if he were stark, staring mad, and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples." When the wise woman was informed of this she took the phenomenon as a matter of course, and thus accounted for it:—"I have drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head, but I can fetch it right out for another two shillings." Such virtue is there in two shillings; but in the end Eliza Southall began to suspect that she was a fool, and during the lucid interval she took counsel of the police. The magistrates unkindly remarked that they believed "Mrs. Southall was the most foolish woman that could be found in the whole country." This was a sweeping assertion, though in a great measure justified by the facts; yet we happen to know that at this hour there are in London at least three men making good substantial incomes by casting horoscopes and pretending to consult the stars.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Letter to the Army—British Opinion of the "One Man" Rule.

[From the London Times, August 20.]

In a letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the French army, now in camp at Chalons, his Majesty expresses his disappointment that he is unable to spend the 15th of August in the midst of the "great military family," and announces that "he has desired his son to take his place, and to distribute the rewards to the troops." We are told that the young Prince acquitted himself of his task with success; that the soldiers were pleased with his "self-possession and with his good seat in the saddle;" and, on the other hand, we learn from the order of the day of General Bourbaki, the commanding officer in the camp, that "the Prince Imperial had declared himself well satisfied with the appearance of the troops at the review." Here we have, therefore, for the first time, this Prince, little more than thirteen years old, discharging one, certainly not of the most arduous, but not the least important functions of royalty. There is no reason why we should doubt that the life of the Emperor Napoleon may yet be spared many years—as many, at all events, as may be necessary to enable his son, in conformity with the provisions of the imperial constitution, to ascend the throne in the regular and immediate course of succession. * * * * * * * *

What seems to us worthy of note in this otherwise commonplace occurrence is its recognition of the fact that as there is the substance, so there is also the mere pageantry of royalty. There are solid intrinsic qualities essential to the office of a personal ruler, and there are mere external forms easily observed even by a sovereign who "reigns but does not govern." The founder of a dynasty is well aware how infinitely easier it is to bequeath his estate than his genius and character to his posterity. He may himself exult in the consciousness of his ability to rule alone, but he cannot dismiss a misgiving as to his heir being equal to the task of wielding undivided power; and if partnership in the government of the future sovereign is unavoidable, it surely ought to be desirable that this partial abdication of authority should be made in behalf of the nation rather than in favor of a Minister. A nation cannot serve two masters. It must either govern itself or obey the man whom the nation's own choice or its necessity has placed at its head. Seventeen years ago France had loudly proclaimed her inability to control her own destinies. She was frightened at herself—at her own shadow. She looked for some one, for any one, who could save her from herself. She found the man she wanted; a man who took all she had to offer, who took more, perhaps, than she intended to give; a man who felt within him all the instincts, all the faculties of a ruler, and who carried his rule to the full extent of what, in his opinion, the exigencies of the situation justified. The Emperor Napoleon, however, did not impose himself as a God Terminus on the French nation. He aspired to establish an unlimited but enlightened and indefinitely progressive government. He had a firm faith in himself, but no overweening conceit about his own judgment. He not only never dreaded, but openly courted, temperate opposition. He accepted the advice, though not the control, of public opinion. The extreme caution and obvious reluctance with which he proceeded in the way of concessions, his declarations that every step he took should be the last, and ought to be looked upon as the "crowning of the imperial edifice," must be taken partly as the results of his own deliberate and by no means sanguine disposition, but partly also as a proof of his deference to the opinion of a party by which his own worst forebodings were exaggerated, and for which imperialism was never sufficiently imperial. Could the Emperor have reckoned on immortality, or had he been indifferent to the deluge which might come after him, his irresolution might have hampered him to the end of his reign, and his largesses to the French nation might never have gone beyond such acts as the decrees of November, 1860, or the letter of January, 1866. But the Emperor had to think of his son. Even in the quietest times, and with a power based on the most solid material and moral foundations, kings seldom look on Crown Princes without mistrust and misgiving. Independently of the disorders usually attendant upon a regency—a contingency which the lapse of every year tended to remove—the Emperor had to provide against the other far more probable contingency of the burden to which all the strength of his own mature age had not been more than sufficient falling upon the shoulders of a youth barely out of his minority. It was evident that Napoleon IV., if in the regular course of time he came to the throne, would find it the less difficult to govern France the more France had been allowed to govern herself. Were the Emperor able, before the hour came for the final transfer of his authority, so to diminish the responsibility of that authority as to render its weight more tolerable, he might feel less uneasy as to its effects on his son's inexperience.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan's Letter to the Viceroy—Imperial Statement of the Situation Towards Europe.

By the steamship China at this port yesterday evening we have, from the *Levant Herald*, the full text of the letter recently forwarded to the Viceroy of Egypt by the Ottoman Porte, as follows:—

Your Highness is aware of all the various rumors and appreciations to which the object and chief aim of your journey to Europe have given rise both in the press and in the Cabinets. At the moment when these rumors were everywhere circulating, it appeared to us that a frank and loyal explanation would be the sole means to remove all doubts and difficulties to which they might give rise. By order of our august master, therefore, I avail myself of your Highness' return to Egypt to address to you what follows. The high confidence and benevolence of his imperial Majesty towards your Highness have been shown by too many visible and material proofs to render it necessary for me to dilate thereupon. At a moment when it was in the midst of the gravest political complications, the imperial government, while modifying them, did not refuse to grant the various demands which you addressed to it, though in the eyes of the world these demands did not seem to harmonize with the sentiments of loyalty which our august master had a right to expect from you.

This circumstance and the strange conduct of the Egyptian troops on their arrival and at the commencement of their stay in Crete, on the occasion of the last insurrection in that island, and the precipitation with which they were withdrawn, together with other similar incidents, had been almost forgotten by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, with the sole view of giving your Highness yet another proof of the benevolence with which he did not cease to be animated towards you. Thus your Highness will admit that not only did his Majesty show no desire to trammel the continuance of your power within its designated limits, but that he also spared neither aid nor facility in your interest. The great country of Egypt, which is placed under the administration of your Highness, being one of the most important territorial possessions of his Imperial Majesty, the well being and prosperity of its [illegible] inhabitants are naturally the object of his most lively solicitude. In consequence and in virtue of his [illegible] right as Sovereign of the country our august master would be entitled to exercise a supervision over the [illegible] expenditure which weighs so heavily on the present, [illegible] not the future of Egypt. If this supervision has [illegible] been exercised, if the other rights and duties specified by the imperial firmans which conferred the hereditary administration upon your family have not been invoked, it has been not because his Majesty meant for a moment to renounce any one of either his rights or his duties, but solely because his Majesty was convinced that your Highness, in your wisdom, would not abuse this abstinence, and that, appreciating rightly the benefits of which you have been the object, you would never diverge from the path of loyalty and devotion.

It was at a moment when this conviction existed in all its strength, and when the benevolence of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan towards you continued and was daily increasing, that the scheme of your intended journey to Europe was announced to me. Although your Highness had been good enough to apprise us of your departure, you did not deem it incumbent on you to afford us the least information as to the motives assigned by public report for your voyage, nor to give any answer whatever to the requests for explanation which were officially addressed to you. Though greatly astonished at this silence we still thought it right to await the moment which would throw light on these facts. It was during this interval that we received information of your visit direct from Alexandria to Corfu, made to his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and of the invitation which you gave to that Sovereign to be present at the opening of the Suez canal. The news of similar invitations to the other sovereigns whom you next visited followed this piece of information. It is needless to say that our august master would feel great pleasure in seeing the sovereigns of Europe, if it so pleased them, attending the inauguration of a great public work, accomplished in a portion of his dominion, and honoring with their benevolence one of the chief members of his government, placed at the head of the Egyptian administration. Only your Highness is too enlightened to render it necessary to remind you that the invitation of an independent sovereign to a foreign country should be made by the independent sovereign of the country. The contrary infringes alike upon the dignity of the invited and the rights of the territorial sovereign. Thus, the form adopted in this question by your Highness is in all points contrary, both to the respect due to the sacred rights of our Sovereign and to the consideration necessary for the august princes whom you proposed to invite. On another point, it was the duty of the representatives of the Sublime Porte abroad to place themselves at the disposition of your Highness as one of the greatest dignitaries of our empire. Your Highness' official relations required to be carried on through their instrumentality. It would appear, nevertheless, that their solicitude in the fulfilment of this duty, far from having been agreeable to your Highness, had no other effect than that of displeasing you; and it is with pain that we have learned of all the reserve with which you thought proper to mark your intercourse with them.

Your Highness knows better than any one, and it is, morever, expressly stipulated in the imperial firmans, that, with the exception of a few privileges established in her favor, Egypt differs in nothing from the other provinces, and that its administration cannot direct official relations with other Powers. The treaties which exist between the Sublime Porte and other States, as well as the fundamental laws of the empire, must have the same force and vigor there. Notwithstanding these fundamental principles the Continental journeys to Europe of the personage who takes the name and title of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, with the view of making efforts to obtain in favor of the latter a change of those treaties and to enter with the Powers into direct negotiations on this subject; the great care which he takes in concealing from our representatives more than any one else the object of his mission, and his abstaining from all association with them, constitute so many facts which infringe as much on the rights of the Sublime Porte as they are contrary to your obligations, which can no longer be tolerated. For it has become evident to the eyes of our august master that if the Powers, with whom respect for rights and treaties is an immutable principle, had shown the least favorable disposition, the abolition of our treaties, their replacement by others, the suppression, in a word, of the contents of the firmans which serve as the basis of the existence and continuance of the actual administration of Egypt, was the aim which was sought to be attained. At home, also, the incalculable and crushing expenses occasioned by orders given for iron-clads, firearms and the like subject the inhabitants of that part of the empire to burdens far beyond their means, and inspire them with discontent against the administration. As has been said above, and we cannot repeat it too often, his Majesty the Sultan, our august Sovereign, animated by the liveliest solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of Egypt, and desirous to see that province enjoy its privileges within their legitimate limits, can never consent to see the ties weakened which attach it to his empire. Placed as it is under the principle of the safeguard of the integrity of the empire, it is impossible to conceive the reasons which can impose upon the administration of that country the obligation of dilapidating the public treasury for the purchase of iron-clad vessels and arms of all kinds. As the people can in no respect long support the burden of such expenses, his Majesty the Sultan, who is the legitimate sovereign of the country, cannot permit it. It is a truth everywhere recognized that luxury being not the cause but the effect of civilization, true progress consists in the accomplishment of the reforms which produce that civilization. The just and enlightened mind of your Highness renders it superfluous for us to point out the disastrous consequences to which those expose themselves who, neglecting the fundamental basis, begin with objects which ought only to be their effects. The aim of these frank and sincere explanations is to call the serious attention of your Highness to facts the continuance of which, as also a persistence in the path followed, can be reconciled neither with the rightly understood interests of the imperial province, the good administration of which is confided to you, nor with the maintenance of the acknowledged rights of his imperial Majesty, which it is essential above all to preserve from all infringement. We do not doubt that your Highness, in your high wisdom, taking into serious consideration all the preceding observations, will see fit to desist from all that oversteps the limits of your privileges and your obligations, and that from gratitude for the great benefits of which you have been the object on the part of our august master, you will henceforward concentrate all your efforts upon the development of the prosperity of Egypt and of the security of the lives and property of its inhabitants. In proportion as your Highness confines yourself within the limits of the conditions attached to your privileges the good will which our august master does not cease to feel toward you will extend and be redoubled. These conditions, set forth at length in the firmans above mentioned it were here superfluous to recapitulate. As it would be impossible for the Imperial government to desist from a single one of the provisions contained in these firmans it would be under the necessity, though with regret, of recurring to them whenever it should become a question of taking measures for restoring within their limits and repressing any contrary acts which might arise and for safeguarding acts and traditions. Consequently, and by order of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our august master, I hereby communicate to your Highness, without the least evasion and in all frankness, the real state of affairs and await a clear and categorical reply offering all necessary guarantees for the future, and which cannot be allowed to remain as a dead letter.

A'ALI.

The Khedive on the Subject of His European Tour.

[Alexandria (August 6) correspondence of Malta Times.]

His Highness the Khedive arrived in his dominions on his return from Europe at noon on the 28th ult., having made the run from Toulon to this port in his beautiful yacht, the Maharoussa, in three and a half days. On the 29th the usual reception was held. In reply to the address from the Consular body his Highness expressed how fully he appreciated the marks of distinction which had been bestowed upon him by the principal Courts of Europe, and added that such attentions would greatly contribute towards rendering the relations between Egypt and the European Powers more cordial. To the commercial body his Highness made known that, his medical advisers considering that his stay in Europe had proved of sufficient duration for the full restoration of his health, he had availed himself of that opportunity for not prolonging his absence from his dominions any longer. His Highness further announced his intention of giving all possible protection to trade and to the development of the resources of the country.

The news of the Khedive's decision to return to Egypt having preceded his arrival by only six days it has been impossible at so short a notice to get up the illuminations on as grand a scale as is generally the case on such occasions, but everything was so simple and yet so tastefully arranged that, coupled with the perfect calmness of the weather, the illuminations during the whole of the three days which they lasted may be considered to have had a full success. Unfortunately his Highness, having been much fatigued by the sea voyage, has been prevented from attending these festivities, but he sent his sons and his harem instead. The carriages containing the latter were broughams, with English drivers, as usual, and the veils of the ladies inside were so very thin that it was quite easy to discover that all that is said about the beauties in the harem is no mere imagination, but an actual fact. His Highness left for Tantah on the 31st ult. to return thanks for his safe return to Egypt, and the same evening he arrived in Cairo. His stay there, however, has been a very short one, he having returned to this city yesterday afternoon.

YACHTING.

Adventurous Voyage in a Tiny Vessel.

[From the Edinburg Scotsman, August 19.]

Mr. Empson Edward Middleton, late of her Majesty's Fifty-first regiment of foot, who arrived in Edinburg on the evening of Tuesday last, has undertaken an adventure which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of yachting. He has undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate, a boat of three tons burden; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of his task.

Mr. Middleton left London in the Kate on the 15th June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the northeast. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the Channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milford Haven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milford Haven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Scoona Island, but was cought in a gale of wind and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away; he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middleton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish, within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on board the yacht, and start again about three next morning. He very frequently found himself becalmed when four or five miles off the port where he meant to spend the night, and had to work himself into harbor. He also lost much time when off Cornwall in waiting for the flowing of the tide to float his yacht out of the dry harbors which abound on that coast. The Kate is a very handsome little craft, of twenty-one feet keel by seven feet beam, and as stated, three tons burden. Large crowds of interested spectators collected around her as she lay in Leith harbor on Wednesday.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

A World-Wide Conversation By Means of Electricity—Submarine Messages.

[From the London News, August 20.]

The public is destined to hear much of submarine telegraphy during the next few months. The successful laying of deep sea lines for long distances being proved to be a mere question of capital, projects are on foot which, if carried out, will bring the whole world within the range of electrical communication, and that within a very short time. Messages to and from England and Bombay direct may be looked for in March or April of next year; while the spring of 1871 will probably see Australia and China connected with England by means of the Indian line. This last extension is one of the most important of all, for it not only provides for the places named, but embraces Ceylon, Cochin China, Java and Singapore. Starting from Bombay, the terminus of the British India line, it is to run from thence to Point de Galle, and on to Penang, Rangoon and Saigon; besides spanning the Indian Ocean to northern Australia, touching at Sumatra and Java by the way. In anticipation of some such enterprise the Dutch have already laid land lines through Sumatra, and arrangements are completed for bringing the whole of their possessions into electric communication with Hong Kong. Again, Tasmania and the southwestern portions of Australia are to have lines of their own, after communication has been established with the northwestern division of that continent; and a recent glance at a map shows that every corner of this portion of the globe which is known to commerce is now included in one comprehensive scheme. Nor will there be any great difficulties to surmount. The Brisbane government is pushing lines to meet the cable at Cape York, and the financial authorities at the business centres of the different countries are giving it their strong support, while Post Office and other statistics prove the extent of, and necessity for communication between the various points, and between them all and India, Europe and America. The distance to be traversed is considerable, amounting to several thousands of miles of submarine cable, and some hundreds of miles of land liness; but this is split up into sections, as from Bombay to Point de Galle, 1,104 miles; from the latter to Penang, 1,416 miles, and from Singapore to Hong Kong, 1,696 miles. Throughout this line the soundings show the ocean bottom to be favorable to cable laying, and the only deep water sections will be between the extreme end of Java and Cape York and between Penang and Point de Galle. The route described has been only selected after due consideration, and after another scheme for connecting the Australian colonies with Great Britain had been examined and rejected. This was by a combined land and sea system of telegraphs from the frontier station at Rangoon, down the Malayan Peninsula to Singapore, and from thence through the Dutch possessions and by the Floris Sea to Cape York. The objections to this were valid, and will be readily understood. There was, first, the inconvenience of carrying important sections of the line through the dominion of a foreign Power; and, secondly, the character of the Floris Sea bottom, which is infested with coral, and would be fatal to cables. A coral bottom is necessarily irregular, and it is found by experience that a cable laid on it hangs in bights from one mass of rock to the other, that the coral builds over it, and if a fault is developed prevents its being brought to the surface for repair. Coral seas are moreover full of live shells, which injure core when exposed, and the cables laid down for the Dutch government about Java have been already more or less damaged by their means. For these sufficient reasons it was resolved to run deep sea lines, which will be—humanly speaking—safe from injury, and the conditions of making and laying by the Telegraph Construction Company, the expected traffic and probable tariff for communicating to and from London and China and Australia will probably be laid before the public before many days.

It is curious to mark how speedily one gigantic telegraphic enterprise of this kind begets another, and how closely the interests of the various lines are intertwined. The one described is of course supplemental to the British Indian Telegraph; and arising out of the latter is another cable, the work of which will be all-important in facilitating communication with India. The Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph completes the submarine communication, so that a message may be hereafter sent from London to Bombay almost without a repeat. This has been done on the French Atlantic line from Brest to Duxbury, a distance of 3,600 miles, and at the rate of from four to five words a minute; and though, even when the Falmouth and the British Indian are both open, there will still be a short span of land lines through Egypt, it is already thought possible to organize submarine substitutes for these, and so to send and receive communications from India almost as quickly as a man can write. This would have been hopeless without the Falmouth line. The Anglo-Mediterranean Deep Sea Telegraph had already united Malta to Egypt; but before Indian messages reached the former place they would have had to traverse 2,000 miles of wires through France and Italy, and would be thus liable to the interruptions and delays which are inseparable from telegraphing through foreign countries when repetitions have to be made. To obviate this a cable will run first from Falmouth to Gibraltar, a distance of 1,431 nautical miles, and then from Gibraltar to Malta, a distance of 1,025 miles. Thus the British Indian cable runs from Suez to Bombay, the Anglo-Mediterranean from Malta to Egypt and the Falmouth and Gibraltar from England to Malta. All three companies are distinct, but have entered into arrangements for mutual help and protection—arrangements which will be participated in by the cable to Australia. But these enterprises are thrown into the shade—so far as length of cable is concerned—by one which is now engaging the attention of a committee sitting in New York, which aims at laying a telegraphic line from San Francisco to Japan, a distance of 8,000 miles. We have, say our cousins, the longest railway in the world, and we mean to have the longest telegraphic cable as well: and so calculations have been made and estimates sent, and if the committee report favorably a prospectus will shortly appear.

Another important project which has been recently brought before the public aims at laying cables between Cuba and Porto Rico, and from Havana to Porto Rico, Mexico and Panama, as well as between the West Indies and South America generally; while the International Mid-Channel Telegraph, to which Sir Samuel Canning and Captain Knapp Barrow have been giving much attention latterly, is at last in hand and will be working between Penzance and a telegraph ship stationed by the Admiralty between Scilly and Ushant, fifty-five miles distant, in a few months from this time. This last line will enable ships to have messages to and from every part of the world which has electric communication with England. As the government statistics show that 373,169 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1868, it is argued that the telegrams to and from underwriters, owners and consignees will be considerable, as well as the telegraph traffic with distant ports.

Altogether submarine telegraphy seems destined to work many more of the changes which were scoffed at as visionary only three short years since. To talk with Hong Kong and Melbourne as easily as with Paris or York, to have America and Tasmania speaking to each other through the ocean, and to have ships announcing their arrival or asking for final instructions while miles and miles away from shore, is all very wonderful. But the demand for telegraphic communication grows by what it feeds on. Those at the helm of the great companies already at work appear to lend their powerful aid to all enterprises having a fair promise of success, and up to a certain point, which is far from being reached yet, it seems certain that the more cables there are the better for those now laid. These last dovetail into each other, and promote their common interest in a very striking way. Indeed, co-operation is a leading feature in modern telegraphic enterprise, and as we have shown, most of the schemes being developed now are associated ones, and so seem to have inferentially a guarantee of success.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Señor Olozaga, Ambassador of Spain to Paris, has been presented with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Stockades and military roads are being constructed all over the island of Candia; in fact, the whole is becoming one large fortress.

The Minister of Justice of St. Petersburg has addressed circulars to all the districts throughout the Russian empire, requesting returns of the men of intelligence and standing suitable for the formation of juries. If the returns are favorable the system of trial by jury will be made general, with the exception of Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces.

The armed forces of Spain, according to the latest official reports, now on the active list are as follows:—Officers of artillery, engineers, infantry and cavalry, 1,942; officers of carbineers, 486; officers of Guardia Civil, 372; troops of the three arms, 80,000; of carbineers, 13,266; of the Guardia Civil, 12,680; officers of the navy, 457; sailors and marines, 12,840—total, 122,243, besides 100,000 Voluntarios de la Libertad.

In reply to the inquiries of his friends why he does not join in the Carlist movement, General Cabrera replies that "Carlos is so fanaticized by his Neo-Catholic ideas that it would be impossible for him to reign long. He would be the worst tyrant Spain ever had. Were his ideas conformable with the dominant principles at present in Europe I would not hesitate to lead an army, and I am confident that I would enter Madrid within forty days after I had crossed the frontier. But as Carlos is such a slave to his beads I dare not risk my reputation with him."

Statistics exhibiting the number of deaths by violence in Italy have been issued by the Italian government. In 1867 2,626 homicides were committed, or 10.84 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Spain the proportion was 8.24 for the same number of inhabitants; Sweden, 2.02; Great Britain, 1.95, and Belgium, 0.16. The greatest number of homicides occurred in Southern Italy, there being 19.84 for every 100,000 inhabitants, while in Northern Italy the average was 3.70 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1866 there was a decrease in 1867 in the total number of violent deaths to the extent of 481.

The Portuguese journals insert the words with respect to Iberism delivered lately in the Chamber of Peers by Señor Rebello de Silva. He said:—Be united to Spaniards? Never. Be united to Castile? Never while we breathe. (Reiterated approbation from Peers, many voices crying, "Very good, very good.") We will have nothing to do with Iberism; no, never, while a descendant of Dom Pedro, the founder of our liberties, lives. We must not be deceived by a false grandeur foreshadowed by nimble tongues of Spanish orators. We must not believe in promises, for two centuries of experience have proved how shallow they have been. We wish nothing from Castile save amity, reciprocal respect, commerce, &c., and less regard for our destiny. Separated almost from the cradle, we have lived with glory, but when united by force with Spain we were in agony.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Lively Sabbath Day at Cincinnati—Two Catchweight Mills—Details of Both Battles.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, August 30.]

Yesterday was a lively day among a certain class of our citizens—those who prefer a "rattling mill" to a sermon. There were two prize fights for their special delectation—one in the morning out at Fairmont, in which twenty rounds were fought, and the other in the afternoon on Mount Auburn, in which there were eleven rounds. Both battles passed off without official molestation, being beyond the city limits and too formidable in their surroundings to present an invitation for the interference of the weak country constabulary. Both were gotten up hurriedly, as catchweight mills, without any particular preliminary training, and as a consequence but few persons, perhaps a couple of hundred in each case, had received sufficient notice of what was in prospect to give them a chance to witness this "rare sport" on a Sabbath day.

THE MOUNT AUBURN FIGHT

took place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon near the Widows' Home. It was between David Sheehan, eighteen years, 130 pounds, and Michael Keating, twenty-two years, 138 pounds. Doc. Kane and Jim Dowling seconded Sheehan, and Dan Madden and Mike McElroy performed similar office for Keating. The usual squared circle of ropes was formed, and around it clustered about 150 persons from the city and about the same number attracted thither from the immediate vicinity. Denny Ennis was chosen referee. The pugilists stripped themselves to the waist, and the spectators fixed their attention closely upon the two men, who walked briskly up to the middle of the ring, toed the scratch and held up their hands at each other for the

FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—There was cautious sparring and dodging as the men circled round each other, each studying the other's *forte* and working the mauleys in the usual harmless by-play that precedes actual blows. Sheehan got in the first stroke of the battle, cutting Keating's left cheek with the knuckles of his right. Keating countered and then clinched. Short fibbing work and then the fall—Keating under.

ROUND 2.—As Sheehan left his corner one of his seconds whispered something in his ear. It was a piece of advice, which he immediately accepted as good by commencing heavy work on Keating's ribs. They came to half arm blows early in the round, and while Keating managed to get in a few light taps on Sheehan's face, which only brought a spout of blood or two and did no harm, Sheehan worked at his ribs like a blacksmith, plugging him terribly. They then clinched and fell, side by side, both showing considerable blood.

ROUND 3.—No particular punishment; an early clinch and fall.

ROUND 4.—Sheehan caught Keating's lower jaw with a terrible left-hander. The blow stunned Keating for an instant, but did not knock him off his pins, for he had too good a purchase on his right heel. Sheehan attempted to follow up his advantage, but Keating clinched and went down to avoid the work.

ROUND 5. They came up briskly, but both showed the lack of training in their quick, short breathing and the rapid puffing of their faces. Sheehan's left eye was in mourning and Keating was spitting considerable blood. They pawed the air very cautiously for a minute and dodged blows that were far short. At length they came to handsome work, when Keating caught Sheehan over the left eye with a full length blow that drove him back on the ropes, when they closed and went to earth.

ROUND 6.—Short, and of not much consequence. The only blow of much force was one that Keating took in the mouth.

ROUND 7.—This was a lively turn at light blows. They gave and took heartily at close in-fighting, Sheehan working at the ribs and taking two of Keating's blows on his head. Keating was on top when they went down.

ROUND 8.—The men were slow in coming up. They were already much blown, particularly Keating. Sheehan's face was bleeding in two places, his cheeks were much swollen and his left eye was puffing up. Keating's mouth was all out of shape, as though full of hot mush, the lips looking as if a hornet's nest had been emptied upon them. They ended the round without much fighting, going down side by side, like babes in the woods.

ROUND 9.—This was the hardest round of the battle. Sheehan pushed the fight into Keating's corner, giving him left, right and left in the face. Keating gathered himself, however, doubled his man over the ropes and punched him severely before they went down.

ROUND 10 was a repetition of the ninth, Keating going under in his own corner.

ROUND 11.—This was the last of the fight. Up to this time Sheehan, although younger and lighter, seemed to have the best of it. To be sure, his left eye was black and blue, and he bled freely, but Keating's face was also beginning to look spongy, and every blow was telling, while his ribs showed the effect of well directed blows. The round did not amount to much, until Sheehan went down, when a cry of foul was raised against Keating, it being alleged that he had struck his prostrate opponent.

We have neglected to state that in the ninth round and earlier in the fight, Sheehan's friends had spoken of fouls by Keating—once that he struck him while down, and in the other instance that he had bitten him in the left shoulder. But the foul was not really claimed until the eleventh round. A formal claim being then made, the referee decided it good, and declared Sheehan the winner.

The battle lasted nineteen minutes.

THE FIGHT AT FAIRMONT.

In this mill twenty rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes in the presence of about two hundred spectators, by Ed. Dennis and Mike Burns, West End pugilists. The fighting was light until the fifth round, when Burns took rough handling, Dennis getting in no less than six blows on the body. It was not until the eighth round that blood was drawn, and then Burns drew the first of it from his opponent's mouth. In the tenth round Dennis was knocked down—the first knock down of the fight.

In the eleventh round the fighting was heavy, Burns going to grass, as was also the case in the fifteenth. At the end of the seventeenth round Dennis claimed a foul on account of Burns falling without a blow. Both men were bleeding profusely from the nose. The fight went on, however, until the end of the twentieth round, when Dennis, having disjointed a thumb, declined to fight any longer, and the battle ended.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

[From the Baltimore Sun, August 31.]

A case of suicide, attended with more than ordinary interest, occurred yesterday morning at house No. 72 Sharp street. Dr. E. J. Hudson, a young physician, about twenty-eight years of age, from Richmond, Va., took up quarters at the house in question on Friday last and stated that he came to this city for the purpose of going into the drug business. He appeared to be in a dejected state of mind, but nothing strikingly peculiar was noticed in his actions. Yesterday morning he did not appear at the breakfast table, but soon after told the landlady that he felt unwell. She administered to him a small dose of laudanum. He then sat down to the piano and performed the air, "Ever of Thee I am Fondly Dreaming." Shortly afterwards he went out, but soon returned and went to his room. A few minutes afterwards the landlady, hearing some one fall in the doctor's room, went up and found him almost lifeless, and in a few minutes he expired. He left a sealed letter directed to his wife in Richmond, and the following note addressed to the landlady:—

Please telegraph my brother, Captain E. M. Hudson, Camp street, New Orleans, and he will repay you for all your kindness to me. Do not allow a post mortem examination, as I can tell them that thirty grains of cyanide of potassium, administered by myself, is the cause of my death, or rather freedom from the accursed ills I cannot bear. Send the letter to my wife, &c. Have my body decently buried and my brother will repay you. Do not, by any means, let my wife's picture be taken from my body. Truly your friend,

DR. E. J. HUDSON.

P. S.—Send my trunks, &c., to my wife in Richmond, Va.

HUDSON.

Dr. Carr, city Coroner, was notified, and summoned a jury of inquest, who after making an examination of the facts connected with the unfortunate affair rendered a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. It is stated that before the war the deceased was in wealthy circumstances, and at the time of the breaking out of the conflict he was sojourning in Europe. He returned to this country, however, and joined General Elzey's command of the Confederate army. The deceased was tall in stature and rather prepossessing in appearance. The picture of his wife was placed upon his bosom in the coffin.

THE GALLOWS.

ANOTHER EXECUTION IN TEXAS.

Hanging of a Mexican for the Murder of His Stepdaughter.

Particulars of the Crime, Conviction and Punishment.

SAN ELZEARIO, El Paso County, Texas, August 13, 1869.

The highest penalty known to the law was this day inflicted upon Bartolo Mendoza, at this place, for the murder of his stepdaughter, Merced Avalos.

The criminal lived near El Paso, Texas, and had at different times attempted to seduce the girl, without success, she being engaged to be married to a young Mexican, with the consent of her mother. On the day of the murder the girl started to go to El Paso, Mexico, to be married. Mendoza tried to prevent her, but she insisted on going and started alone. He immediately followed her and asked "if she still refused to comply with his desires before marrying?" She answered "that when she returned from El Paso she would return married." He then drew a revolver, cocked and pointed it at her in presence of a younger sister, and said "Take that," firing and shooting her through the heart. He recocked his pistol and snapped a cap at the younger sister, and while cocking it a third time it went off accidentally, the ball passing through his cheek and nose, which prevented the perpetration of another murder. He was almost immediately arrested, and, after a preliminary examination, was sent to the custody of the military at Fort Bliss to await an indictment for murder before a special term of the District Court. On the 27th day of July an indictment was found against him for murder in the first degree.

On the day of trial a jury was empanelled, the prisoner pleading not guilty. The evidence against him being overwhelming, the jury retired for deliberation and returned in a few moments with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to the county jail for sentence, and on the last day of the term was sentenced to be hung by the neck until he was dead. Upon being asked if he had any reasons to give why judgment should not be passed upon him he replied that he had nothing to say, but asked whether he could be attended by a priest of his faith, which was answered in the affirmative. The prisoner received his death sentence with perfect composure, and on his return to jail stated that he had but one time to die and that he was not afraid of death. But he expressed a strong desire to have the sentence changed from hanging to shooting, making a request to the sheriff and sending for the judge, to whom he expressed the same desire. He seemed resigned when told that the sentence could not be changed. Father Borrajo attended to his spiritual wants, giving him all the comforts to be derived from his religion.

Mendoza was born in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico; was of stout build, about five feet eight inches high, and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. Nothing peculiar could be noticed in his physiognomy denoting the criminal, although he had a downcast look. He had killed a man in Chihuahua in a quarrel and was a fugitive from justice at the time of the murder and attempt at a double murder of two innocent, unoffending young girls. Nothing of a criminal nature had been brought against him while residing in El Paso, Texas, except the killing of a cow belonging to one of his neighbors, which could not be fully proven. From and after the second day of his confinement in the county jail the prisoner was hourly engaged in prayer. He had an excellent appetite, and, what may appear strange for a person who knew the hour of his death, his personal appearance improved daily, gaining at least a pound of flesh every twenty-four hours. He ate more like a beast than a man, and it was observed constantly by his guard of five men that "he ate more than the whole five." He appeared very anxious for the coming of the day of his execution, and frequently wished that it would be the next day, and often wondered why he was made to wait so long. A few days before the execution he made a will, and, after providing for the payment of his debts, he bequeathed all of his remaining property to his wife; but she refused to accept anything. He willed the revolver with which he committed the murder to his attorney (Mr. Clark), and made a disposition of everything personal, even to the hat, clothes and shoes, which he wore.

On the evening before the execution an extra guard of twenty-five citizens was detailed to watch the jail, which was not considered very secure, it being reported that a number of his Mexican friends would attempt to rescue the prisoner. In spite of the continual *centinela alerta!* called about every ten minutes, the prisoner slept well, arose at his usual hour and ate a very hearty breakfast. He, for the first time after breakfast, appeared to realize his horrible situation; still he conversed freely on indifferent subjects with his usual *sangfroid*. Your correspondent visited him for the last time, when he was asked to write a letter to his brother in Chihuahua, of which the following is a translated copy:—

SAN ELZEARIO, August 13, 1869.

SENOR DON ——, Chihuahua:—

MY BELOVED BROTHER—To-day I am condemned to die for having committed a crime. I deserve my punishment, and ask pardon of the Eternal Father, hoping that you will all pray for the welfare of my soul. I hope that you will carry out the provisions of my mother's will, as in it is ordered, which was not attended to by me on account of my dissimulation and abandonment. I, therefore, supplicate that you will attend to it, and that the remaining part belonging to me will be invested in masses for the welfare of my soul. Please notify my aunts, Jesusa and Ynocenta, of what has taken place. I hope that I will be remembered in your prayers. Pray to God for my soul. Adios.

His
BARTOLO [x] MENDOZA.
mark.

When leaving he told your correspondent that if he had ever injured him in any way he asked for forgiveness as he hoped to be forgiven. Shortly afterwards his last meal was brought to him, which he ate, though without his usual appetite. Among other things brought were beans and chili verde, which he refused to touch, stating that "they always disagreed with him." After eating his last meal he appeared to be dispirited for a while, but soon recovered. The Sheriff, Mr. Caleb B. Miller, coming in, he asked him about his shroud, and being told that it was made of black muslin, he appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the color, and asked as a particular favor that he would have him a purple or maroon colored shroud made. The Sheriff replied that it was too late then to make another, which reply seemed to trouble him more than the fatal procession which was soon to take place.

This execution being the first by authority of the civil law on this frontier—Presidio and El Paso counties, Texas, and Dona Ana county, New Mexico—although some twenty or more men have gone under by order of Judge Lynch, and although numbers have been killed and a few assassinated during the last twenty years, it was therefore expected that a large number of persons would be present at the gallows; but only about two hundred and fifty persons were on the ground, including about one hundred women. The whole proceedings were curiously watched by the crowd, who appeared impressed with the solemnity of the scene. Hardly a word was spoken, and excellent order was kept. No military were present, it being the intention of the civil authorities to show that the arm of the civil law was strong enough to uphold order.

At three o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by a deputy, proceeded to the jail, and everything being in readiness the procession to the gallows was formed. The criminal, with Father Borrajo by his side, marched to death with a firm step and looks fixed upon the ground, never raising his head even once until all was over. His responses were made in a loud voice without a tremor. Arriving at the scaffold he bowed before it and ascended without the least sign of nervousness, heard the sentence read in English and Spanish, with apparent indifference, and still stood firmly without a tremor until the rope was cut by the Sheriff, and he was launched into eternity at half-past three o'clock. The fall was over six feet, and his neck was broken. He died without a struggle. After hanging half an hour the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, delivered to the attending priest, carried to the church and buried in the morning in the church yard. And may God have mercy on his soul!

PERILOUS SITUATION AND NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

[From the New Bedford Standard, August 28.]

On Friday afternoon last Mr. W. G. Blanchard, of Boston, agent of the Associated Press; Mr. Howes Norris, Holmes' Hole marine news reporter for the Associated Press, and Peter Claghorn, boatman, left Holmes' Hole in a small sailboat for bass fishing in Vineyard Sound. The wind was fresh, with a chopping white-crested sea. While engaged in fishing a large schooner, under full sail, was seen approaching, but a man being distinctly seen at her bow, and supposed to be on the lookout, it was confidently believed by the fishing party that she would go by them. On she came, however, directly for the fragile craft, the gentlemen in the latter shouting to her to luff and keep clear. The bowsprit of the schooner first carried away the boat's mast, and then the bow struck her stern, demolishing the rudder, but throwing the boat slightly to the starboard side of the bow, which saved her from wholly going under. Her side was stove, with other damages. At the moment of the collision Mr. Norris jumped and seized hold of a rope hanging from the schooner's bow and was carried for over a mile, a part of the time wholly submerged in the water. By desperate effort he managed at last to climb a part of the way up the vessel's side and make his situation known. Mr. Blanchard and the boatman, who remained in the wrecked boat, which, fortunately continued to float, were taken in tow by other sailboats which promptly went to their aid, and safely reached Holmes' Hole, where they found Mr. Norris, who had been landed by the schooner's boat. The preservation of the three persons in the boat was little short of miraculous.

THE LATE SCANDAL.

The Libel upon Lord Byron and his Sister Augusta Nailed to the Pillory of Falsehood by George, the Count Johannes—Deathbed Declaration by Byron—Family Narrative by the Sister to the Count at St. James' Palace—Queen Victoria to the Rescue—Triumphant Defence of Innocence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

To libel the living is at all times a cowardly crime, but it is doubly so, and in its mendacity and malice tenfold, when the dead are the objects of the slander. The law protects the reputation of the dead as well as the living, and for the reason that if it did not then revenge of the living would fall upon the libellers of the dead. But the "law's delay" is too slow to meet some cases, and were the writer of the libel now engrossing public attention not a woman it is possible that there is one man at least in this community that would personally resent it. No reader can doubt the talents of Mrs. Stowe as a fiction writer, and as proved by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but she has now eclipsed herself by this atrocious libel upon one of her own sex, in connection with Lord Byron. I claim the privilege of establishing the falsity of the incestuous charge, and my knowledge is founded upon personal acquaintance and friendship with the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Leigh herself for more than seven years, also with the Countess Guiccioli, and with the Earl of Harrington, formerly Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, Lord Byron's intimate friend and mine for more than twenty years, and who had a conversation upon the very theme with Lord Byron scarcely an hour before the poet died, and which was about to be renewed with Mr. William Fletcher, his lordship's *valet en chef*, when death permitted only broken sentences. These accumulated incidents form part of my MS. autobiography, but the present occasion demands from my friendship to the just memory of the dead that I anticipate the truth at this time, inasmuch as the subject has suddenly been published in such libellous form as to be the theme of society throughout America, and must be in Europe. In my observations I shall not regard Mrs. Stowe in her character of the matron, nor in any of those domestic virtues which proverbially belong to her; but I claim the privilege as a public critic to review what she has caused to be published as an author, without fear or favor, and doubly do I claim the right of defending from a libellous charge a lady friend, now dead, who, being thus shamefully calumniated, cannot defend herself. In fact, all persons implicated or interested are waited for by Mrs. Stowe until they are dead before she gives to the world this monster of libellous conception, and for which she is or will be paid money, as it is fair to assume, from the fact, that she is a public writer of repute and for a talented periodical, which may now be termed "The Incest Libel Monthly of the Atlantic;" and your readers will legally observe that the greater the reputation of the authoress and the magazine of nitro-glycerine combustibles, the greater the injury and the explosive danger, the greater the wrong to the memory of the dead and to the reputation and wounded feelings of the living, and the greater the damages in law, as also the punishment upon indictment and conviction, as the libellers will find hereafter.

It is a legal rule in the cross-examination of a witness that if an untruth can be proved in his previous examination in chief then falsehood permeates through the entire testimony. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*—false in one, false in all. Now, to apply this rule of evidence to Mrs. Stowe. She states three times in her narrative that Lord and Lady Byron lived together two years, and during which time "she struggled with the fiends," &c. Now, it is notorious and historically true that they were married on January 2, 1815, and separated forever on January 15, 1816, their only child having been born on December 10, 1815. Thus they lived together only one year and a few days. Again, Mrs. Stowe always mentions the accused lady as having been Lord "Byron's own sister." She was only the half-sister of the poet, holding the same blood relationship as Abraham did to his wife Sarah. And, to make the direct accusation more appalling, the Puritan authoress directly charges that an incestuous "child of sin" was born of the body of the sister of Byron and he himself the father! and that Lady Byron confided to her, in writing, the secret! The perfection of libel is *suppressio veri et suggestio falsi*—the concealment of truth and the invention and assertion of falsehood—both of which obtain in the foregoing premises. Mrs. Stowe never mentions that the "sister" was married, though she knew it. The faithful and noble-hearted Augusta—worth a legion of Lady Byrons—was married, and to an officer of the British army, Colonel George Leigh, alluded to in the will of Lord Byron as being the husband of Augusta. This will was made and executed on July 29, 1815, only about six months after Lord Byron's marriage, and it is notorious that the poet never saw Augusta again after he left England in April, 1816. The only child of Lord Byron by his wife was baptized Ada Augusta—named after the very lady now so maliciously libelled, and who was the virtuous mother of a legitimate child, born to her by her marriage with Colonel George Leigh. Can infamy go further down to the depths of hell than to conceal from the public this lady's marriage, and her maritally conceived and born child, and declare it to be the incestuous offspring of her own brother? Yes! Mrs. Stowe charges the Lady Augusta with the triple moral sins of fornication, adultery and incest—even to maternity. The triple-headed Cerberus of hell alone is the proper emblem of this demoniac and atrocious libel. Of course I never personally knew Lord Byron, the poet—he died when I was a child; but I have intimately known several of his intimate friends, and I select (as subjoined) from the number those with whom I have conversed upon this very subject, and who had the indignant denial from Lord Byron himself, and as I had it from the Lady Augusta; and superadded is the deathbed declaration of the poet to his intimate and heroic friend at Missolonghi, Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, afterwards the Earl of Harrington, who had the distinguished charge of the dead body of Byron to England. Also I cite Queen Victoria in defence of the calumniated lady, with which testimony I shall conclude this letter.

THE DEFORMITY OF LORD BYRON HIS CURSE.

It is a well known fact in human history that there is nothing so quickly creates a hatred of another as to taunt any person with his physical deformity, especially if the person is of a quick and nervous temperament, as was notoriously George Gordon Byron. At the time of his birth an accident caused a malformation of one of his feet and legs. Of this he was feverishly sensitive, and any allusion to it would drive him into a furious rage; and even as a child of only four years, he resented it by striking his nurse's friend with a whip for alluding to it—contrasting as she did the beauty of his face with the deformity of his leg and foot, which to him throughout his life was a hideous contrast. It was the same to him as was the withered arm and deformed legs to Richard III., and my readers will remember Gloster's soliloquy, viz., "To shrink my arm up like a withered shrub; to shape my legs of an unequal size, that the dogs bark at me as I halt by them." Now, when Lord Byron said to his bride "You will find that you have married a devil"—as cited by Mrs. Stowe, but as if he really meant Satan—he simply alluded in bitter sarcasm to his deformed foot—more resembling the devil's than man's. And through his life he took the utmost trouble by his costume, &c., to conceal the deformity; but what in that respect can you conceal from your wife or your valet? Thence it was that Lord Byron on the day of his dying commanded that no person but his faithful valet, William Fletcher, should see his naked body for the lavatory rites—a command broken by "Trelawney the Terrible," who "at one view beheld an Apollo and Satyr," as he told me as we stood together at the burial of William Godwin. Byron was well read in Shakspeare, and that prince of poets says of women, "The eye must be fed, and what delight can she have to look upon the devil?" It was that very thought which caused his remark to his newly married wife, and in due time she found out that truth, and regarded with shuddering all marital rights.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF QUARREL AND SEPARATION.

Two years before his marriage with Miss Millbanke Lord Byron had been rejected by her—a circumstance never forgotten by man. In a reckless, inebriated moment, incited by wine and Sheridan—who regarded his poet friend (one of the committee of Drury Lane theatre) as a species of Sir Charles Surface—Byron wrote for a wife, and addressed two ladies, half in jest, half in earnest, proposing marriage, and to his amazement he was accepted, and by Miss Millbanke. Never were united two beings more anti-sympathetic. He a volcano of poetic fire; she a frozen fountain of the ice brook temper. He, from his beauty, genius and generosity, having no jealousy; she, comparatively plain in features, viewed with hatred the admiration of handsome women for her husband, and thence she became mentally "bound in to saucy doubts and fears;" and the jealous are not jealous for a cause, but jealous because they are jealous, as says Shakspeare. It is generally called the "honeymoon"—the first four weeks of marriage; but Byron called his the "treaclemoon;" and certainly it was a "brimstone and treacle" matrimony. They were married on January 2, 1815, he being twenty-seven years and she twenty-three years of age, respectively, having been born in 1788 and 1792, and they separated forever on January 15, 1816, having been married only one year and thirteen days; but they never had sexual intercourse with each other after the first six weeks of marriage, and "hell has no fury like a woman scorned," especially regarding the hymeneal rights of marriage. It is historically related of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, that from the day she discovered maternity she refused marital rights to the King, her husband; nor could the philosopher Longinus change her determination that a wife's mission was to be a mother, and when that, by proof, was even initiated, the woman should have no further knowledge of man. That, however, was not the natural philosophy of Lady Byron, and certainly not of her liege lord, George, the Baron Byron of Rochdale. What, then, caused the sexual separation, and finally the marital? Here, then, is the true secret, and the "curse" the chief cause. In the sixth week of their marriage, and during a jealous mood, Lady Byron fearfully resented a remark of a love-memory of Lord Byron's, who said, "I deeply regret to know that my beloved Mary Chaworth was very unhappy in her marriage. Ah! it might have been different had we married!" Upon this sighing remark Lady Byron instantly arose, and in great anger uttered these fatal words:—"Mary Chaworth rejected you for your deformity, as I did once, and it had been better if I had still rejected a man with a devil's foot!" and with those terrible words she left the apartment. To Lord Byron, sensitive as the quivering aspen leaf upon that very fact of his deformity—his "curse of life," as he once said to Trelawney—those fearful words were as daggers in the breast of love, esteem or respect, and from that moment ceased all sexual knowledge of his wife, and as the woman he never knew her more. Each kept their own apartments; and thus in solitude each sought those friends best entitled to advise. Lady Byron, in another evil moment, as if destiny was driving her to marital desolation, sent for her former governess—the human being who was the cause why Miss Millbanke had formerly rejected Lord Byron. She came, and, of course, took sides with her former pupil, over whose mind she had great influence, and sanctioned even the brutal remarks upon the deformity of the husband, and which was quickly communicated to his lordship. Then it was that the wounded poet's brother sent for the faithful and devoted Augusta, his half sister. She was his senior by five years—she having been born in 1783; married in 1807—and at this time (1815) the eight years' wife of Colonel George Leigh, of the British army, and the mother of a child born of that marriage; and Augusta at this time was thirty-two years of age, and Lady Byron only twenty-three years. Except at about the marriage period this was the first time that Lady Byron had seen the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, and with the indignation, from the savage insult and wrong her brother had received, well might the slight, fragile form and features of Lady Byron shrink abashed before the majestic figure, the queenly dignity, the intellectual and mild look of sisterly reproach from the Lady Augusta, dignified by that title in society—less in courtesy than to her character as a *gentilitissima*—a very "lady of ladies," and as such was finally honored by the Queen of Great Britain, as I will prove. The ancient governess arrived in the latter part of the month of February, and the honorable Mrs. Colonel Leigh in the middle of March, 1815; and what followed established that the former became the "damned Iago" of the family, and worse, being a female; and the latter, the Lady Augusta, a species of innocent Desdemona; the poet, an equally innocent Cassio, while Lady Byron became a self-consuming jealous Othello. The first resolution of the brother upon the arrival of his sister was that he would separate from his wife, and by a legal document to that effect. This resolution was successfully resisted by the honorable Mrs. Leigh, upon the paternal ground that, as Lady Byron was *enceinte* and in a few months would become a mother, should the husband separate by a legal document, or otherwise, before the birth, it would cast a lasting reproach upon the child, as to the true father. This argument was conclusive with Lord Byron; for he never doubted the chastity of his wife, and would endure his wrongs rather than injure her reputation, or that of their future unborn innocent child. He therefore concluded to remain domiciled until after the birth, and then, upon the convalescence of the mother, to separate, at least for a time; but an event soon took place, from the malice of "the female Iago," which made Byron finally determine to be separated forever. I have already shown the dignified character of the beauty of Lady Augusta; it formed a perfect contrast with Lady Byron's, and as the latter was prone to be jealous it was no difficult matter to create that feeling towards Augusta, and finally of a criminal suspicion, instigated by the fiendish governess, who urged the natural fact to convey belief, viz., that the Hon. Mrs. Leigh was only the half sister of the poet. This poisonous suggestion having entered the brain of Lady Byron, created from the serpent shrine of slander, it fatally permeated her intellect until she became upon that false idea a monomaniac, and thence she lived and so she died. It was the first week of July, 1815, in a scene of quarrel, that Lord Byron was indirectly accused by Lady Byron with being "over-fond of his half sister, Augusta, and that the suspicions of my governess are not without foundation." This false and malignant aspersion upon his sister and the wife of Colonel Leigh, conjoined with the previous insult regarding his deformity, determined Lord Byron that after the *accouchement* of Lady Byron they should separate forever. The brother and sister confronted their accusers; they were abashed and silent, and Lady Byron cast the responsibility entirely upon the governess, whom the poet has immortalized in the sketch,

Born in a garret, in the kitchen bred;
Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head, &c.,

it being the most powerful invective from the pen of man, and could only emanate against a woman upon the ground of false, malignant and demoniac wrong, received by the author, and also his true and irreproachable sister.

Following the above scene, Lord Byron made and duly executed his last will and testament on the 29th of July, 1815, leaving all his property to his sister, "Augusta Mary Leigh, wife of George Leigh, Esq.," and in the same will he writes that "Lady Byron and any children I may have being otherwise amply provided for." The former will, made in 1811, was by law vacated and void by his marriage in 1815.

On the 10th of December, 1815, the only child of Lord and Lady Byron was born. Some time previously to this event the mother had sought reconciliation with the husband; but he was firm in his resolution to separate. She expressed contrition, atonement and entire disbelief in the criminal suggestion; and as a public confession of her injustice to the injured sister Lady Byron herself proposed (mark this, Mrs. Stowe) that the unborn child, if a girl, should not only be named Ada, the father's selection, but also Augusta, impressing that innocent name as a seal of purity upon the virgin jewel yet within the casket of human nature. By the justice of God it was so; and the child was baptized "Ada Augusta," and as she grew to womanhood, and was married, she used that name in preference to Ada, in justice to her father and his sister, and thence she became alienated from her mother. Lady Byron had the lingering hope of preventing her husband leaving England, and "madness" was suggested as a means to an end, but this only expedited the issue; for they separated within six weeks after Ada Augusta's birth.

The day of separation came (January 15, 1816), but the statement by Mrs. Stowe of that final interview is entirely false and unnatural, and also malignant in its criminal assertion. The authoress writes that "Lady Byron went into her husband's room, where he and the partner of his sins (the Hon. Mrs. Leigh) were sitting together, and said, 'Byron, I come to say goodby,'" &c. There is falsity in the very phrase "Byron." The ignorance of Mrs. Stowe as to the domestic phraseology of high society in England has betrayed her. Ladies and gentlemen of rank in married life—and even of royalty, as I know, personally—as among the more humble classes, address each other by their baptismal names, as George, and Mary, &c., when in the domestic circle and friendly. If otherwise the address would be "My Lord," or "Lord Byron." Noblemen bachelors and most intimate gentlemen friends of rank alone address each other by their title or family surnames. Now, the facts of the "Farewell" are these:—Lord Byron left his own room and went into that of Lady Byron's to take farewell of his wife and daughter, and he had sent word to that effect. There were present the father, mother and infant child (the nurse left upon his entrance). The husband received into his arms "Ada Augusta," kissed her with deep emotion and wept. He took the hand of his weeping wife, and while thus situated (a group for the painter or sculptor) he said, with a deep sigh, the words of his favorite author, Shakspeare, "When shall we three meet again?" to which the wife responded, "On earth, I hope." Lord Byron replied "In heaven, I trust;" and those were his last words to her, as he gave back the infant to its mother and silently and slowly left the chamber, and with royal etiquette, face to face. So "Lady Byron's caressing the spaniel," &c., is another fiction; and well it might be, since the spaniel was a large dog of the Mont St. Bernard breed, and always at night guarded his master's door as formerly when at Newstead. There in the daytime the noble dog was the playful companion of the wolf and bear that guarded right and left the monastic staircase of the ancient Abbey.

On April 25, 1816, Lord Byron left England forever, and never again saw his wife, child or sister. The poet died at the early age of thirty-five years, and the marble tablet to his memory over his grave in the village church near Newstead Abbey was erected by that faithful sister, of whom he had written:—

Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
That, still unbroke though gently bent,
Still waves, with fond fidelity,
Its boughs above a monument.

The foregoing narrative and solemn denial of the slander I received from the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Leigh, personally, at her residence in St. James Palace, London. Ay! Madame Stowe, at St. James Palace, as I will prove.

LADY BYRON AND THE "FATHER'S CHILD."

The wife having failed to retain the husband, resolved, with the Iago governess, to bring up and educate the daughter in total ignorance of her father, and especially as to his talents as an author. Consequently she had no knowledge of his poetry until after her marriage, when one day in her husband's library she first saw a volume entitled "Byron's Works." Lord Byron believed that his wife would "bring up" his daughter correctly and justly; for in 1823, when she was eight years old, he wrote to Lady Blessington that he should not interfere with the education of his daughter, having full faith in Lady Byron's justice in that respect, and trusted her entirely to her. I have seen and read the original letter by the courtesy of Lady Blessington. Now, see how Lady Byron fulfilled her duty and its results. The daughter by her marriage became Lady King, and subsequently the Countess of Lovelace, by her husband's inheriting the earldom. At one period the daughter was very ill and had not seen her mother for a long time, and would not, in resentment of the wrongs and insults to her father. Lady Byron tried every persuasion by friends, but failed. At last the daughter, as if to settle the question, in resolution said, and knowing her mother's fondness for money, "By a vow fulfilled, Lady Godiva took off a tax; I make a vow, and will keep it, but to put on a tax; I vow not to see Lady Byron until she first pays off my own private debts." When the mother received this message she remonstrated, but of no avail. "I am my father's child," Ada said, and finally Lady Byron did pay the debts, amounting to several thousand pounds sterling, and then hastened to the bedside of her daughter, to her amazement and almost danger to her life. The above is true, and narrated to me by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, and also by the mother of the Countess of Harrington, sister to the Duchess of Bedford.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress! Who is the person that charges wholesale libels upon the dead? Who is she that accuses Lord Byron with sexual guilt with the innocent and chaste Mary Chaworth? Cannot the authoress pass in review, without libel, even the "Dream" of the poet's life? She writes:—"It was not memory of Mary Chaworth, but another guilty and more damning memory that overshadowed that hour of marriage." Who is the human being that makes, or circulates, the double charge of incestuous adultery and incestuous adulterine maternity? that publishes that a child of sin was born and lived for years from that connection—thus creating the virgin blush upon the cheeks of maiden innocence, and that of indignation upon those of matrons, and fearless and outspoken denunciation from every condition of society? I ask again who is Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress? Oh, answer it not in Gath; reply not in the streets of Askalon; but here, in Manhattan, speak out in the name of insulted religion. She is the wife of a clergyman; she is the daughter of a clergyman; she is the sister of two clergymen—and all of them New England clergymen. And had the charges been even true Christian charity, before sacred pulpits were changed into political rostra, should have taught her to cast oblivion upon the deed and the dead. Being, however, false and malicious, if that is the result of teaching from a family of clergymen, of course, all anti-democratic, as is the magazine, then quickly may their churches be closed in mourning for the fatal fall—ay, thousands of fathoms deep—of the chief daughter of their house. Yes, the primal fall of the angel Lucifer from the bright presence of Almighty God into the dark abyss of surging waves of misery was not more sudden and for all time than is that of Harriet Beecher Stowe from her former high sphere into the dark caverns of charnel-house oblivion and condemnation.

The American press never gave a nobler proof of its high mission than in its utter denunciation of the libels and their mercenary publication; and from this day forth no virtuous matron, no chaste daughter, no honest man should support the *Atlantic Monthly*, for now to have it in their homes will stain their own reputations, as supporting the most infamous and malignant libels in the history of the living or the dead. Throughout England and Europe generally there will be condemnation and resentment, for it is a gross insult to their beloved Queen, that Her Majesty housed for years in her own palace an incestuous and adulterous wife. To publish that the brotherly and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had incestuous connection with his married sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and also that a dark "child of sin" was born of that union, would be equally true as is the scandalous libel upon George Lord Byron and his sister, Lady Augusta. In fact, and to be numorous for a moment—for even Death sometimes smiles—the above suggestion would be nearer the truth with the Beecher brother and sister; for some twenty years since there was believed to be a notorious connection between them—mentally, of course; and the offspring created therefrom was actually brought into the world, and it still lives, and bears the familiar name of "Uncle Tom." The authoress should have given "a local habitation and a name" to the fiction child of George and Augusta, as she did to that of Henry and Harriet.

SOLEMN DENIAL BY LORD BYRON ON HIS DEATH-BED.

In a conversation I had with the late Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington—the warrior of Waterloo—and having read my "Biography of General President Harrison," he was pleased to say that he wished such a pen would do him justice after his death in regard to the only event of his life in which justice had not been done, viz.:—"It is said that I could have saved the life of the brave Marshal Ney. I could not. I tried. But King Louis XVIII. was inexorable." The Duke of Wellington then told me circumstances of proof, which are now in my manuscript autobiography. In a similar manner Lord Byron wished justice upon one theme, viz., that in regard to his sister, and he besought a friend, to whom he wrote, "not to suffer unmerited censure to rest upon his name after death." To the Countess Guiccioli, the Countess of Blessington, Viscount Canterbury (formerly Speaker of the House of Commons), the Count D'Orsay and the Cornwall Trelawney he solemnly denied the truth of the imputation, and from those personages I received that denial in solemn conversation. There is, however, another proof more solemn. When a man is assassinated and in his dying moments he proclaims his murderer it is proof of the criminal, and all other dying confessions are received with equal reverential solemnity. I now transfer the reader to the deathbed of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, on April 19, A. D. 1824. There were present, among others, Count Pietro Gamba, the brother of the Countess Guiccioli; Trelawney, of Cornwall; William Fletcher, the valet, and Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, afterwards the Earl of Harrington. This gentleman honored me with his friendship to the day of his death, extending over a period from 1834 for more than twenty years. I was intimate with him and in his confidence, and often was his invited guest in London and at Ashburnam House, his country residence. This was the democratic nobleman who introduced the free press in India, and was the patriotic champion, with his friend and democrat Lord Byron, for the freedom of the classic land of Marathon and Miltiades, and towards that noble cause advanced from his own purse the sum of £16,000 ($80,000). Within the dying hour of the great poet Lord Byron requested all to leave the chamber except Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope. The poet then knew that he was dying, and said to his friend, "Stanhope, I wish you to take charge of my dead body to England. See that it is buried in the grave of my mother." [Both these dying wishes were fulfilled by the friend.] "Stanhope, I declare to you, at this solemn moment, that the former accusation by lady Byron against me and my faithful sister was

A lie, an odious, damned lie!
Upon my soul, a wicked lie!

and so defend us when again assailed."

Colonel Stanhope took the hand of his dying friend, and said:—"Byron, the name of Augusta being added to that of Ada at the baptism of your daughter, and at the request of Lady Byron, as told me by your sister, dispersed that slander forever; but if you would be happier send your dying declaration by your confidential valet, Fletcher, and order him to see Lady Byron with your death denial." "I will do so," said the dying poet. "Send Fletcher to me. God bless you, Stanhope. Of all men you I best love. You will live to see the freedom of this classic land when I shall be no more. Adieu!"

With manly tears Colonel Stanhope bade adieu to his friend forever, and within half an hour thereafter Fletcher was at the bedside of his dying master. Then took place the oft-repeated broken sentences cited by Mrs. Stowe and others, but now explained by the previous interview with Colonel Stanhope:—"Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say"—here his voice failed from exhaustion. But, had he power, who can doubt but the dying man would have repeated to his faithful valet what he had already declared to his faithful friend?

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

It was at Ashburnam House, on the Sunday following the evening I passed with the Honorable Mrs. Leigh at St. James' Palace, when she related what I have recited; and speaking of the subject to the Earl of Harrington (the former Colonel Stanhope) that he narrated to me the dying declaration to him by his dying friend Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and authorized me, should the occasion call for it, to repeat his words, as the sister had her narrative; and the present libellous occasion does call for it, and I have done my duty.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEFENDS THE INNOCENT.

In conclusion, I now produce a proof of innocence, which, if Mrs. Stowe knew and concealed from the public, is, in itself, a crime upon the dead; if she did not know it, then she is unfit to be a writer of history, being ignorant of facts.

It is the custom of the queens of England when any lady of rank has been overtaken by comparative poverty, by misfortune, or any honorable cause, to present gratuitously to the distressed lady a suit of furnished apartments, cuisine, &c., in one of her Majesty's palaces, either at Hampton Court, Holyrood, or, a greater compliment still, in the Royal Palace of St. James, London. Need I add that personal chastity and the matronly virtues are the conditions precedent with Queen, Victoria? She herself the model wife, widow and Queen to all posterity! I say to the libellous authoress, "O shame, where is thy blush?" to conceal from the public the great moral fact which here follows:—

The Queen of Great Britain, Victoria the Good! God bless her! in sympathy to the monetary misfortunes of a lady of rank (from the improvidence of her husband), and that lady having the right of entree to her Majesty's drawing room, even upon state occasions, and the Queen gave to that lady for life a suit of regal apartments at St. James' Palace, and that lady's name was engraved on a silver plate and placed on the front door of those apartments, publicly seen at all times, in the royal banner square of the palace. Who was that lady whom the Queen delighted to honor? Does the reader ask? Do the poisonous publishers of the libel ask? Then thus I answer to them and all the world, and dare denial of its truth—that lady was this very slandered Augusta, the Hon. Mrs. Colonel Leigh, the half sister of Lord Byron, the poet, and this royal honor was publicly enjoyed by Lady Augusta while Lady Byron lived!

In that palace, in her own apartments, I repeatedly saw the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, received her hospitality, passed evenings with her and freely conversed of her poet brother and his eventful life, and each of us without reserve. And she also honored me by accepting my friendship, and which I again prove, though she is in her grave with her brother, by thus publicly defending her reputation; and were I in France I would do so even to the death. My brother editors who have published the libel from the *Atlantic Monthly*—though they nobly scorned it—will, in justice to the dead, copy this refutation of the irreligious, fiendish and cowardly calumny. The spirit of Byron whispers to me these lines upon the original slanderer of himself and sister, and a new couplet of verses upon the renewal of the libel:—

Oh! may thy grave be sleepless as the bed,
The widow'd couch of fire, that thou hast spread!
Down to the dust! and as thou rott'st away,
Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous clay!
Ten thousand depths in Dante's hell, below,
Be hurl'd to infamy the novels of Stowe.

I remain yours, respectfully, &c.
GEORGE THE COUNT JOHANNES,
Of the Supreme Court of New York.
NEW YORK, August, 1869.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Closing of the Summer Vacations—Preparations for the Coming Year—Changes in the System.

On Monday next the schools throughout the city under the direction of the Board of Education will be reopened after the summer vacations and pupils and teachers once more enter on the duties of obtaining and imparting knowledge. All the pupils have, no doubt, longed during some time past for the return of the school days, but as the vacation draws to a close they all naturally wish it were just a little longer. This latter wish some of the teachers and pupils naturally think would have been useless, as the vacation would have been a week longer but for Commissioner Gross, who managed to defeat a movement to that effect at the last meeting of the Board of Education in July. However, the rule was adopted, and unless specially altered at the meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow evening the schools will be opened on Monday morning, when the teachers will be expected to be at their posts. During the vacation a great many

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

have been made under the direction of the architect of the Board and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs. Almost every school building in the city has been overhauled, the furniture repaired and the heating and ventilating apparatus put in order. The workmen have been obliged to "fly about," so that their operations might not interfere with the opening of the schools; and by the end of the week all will be in readiness for the regular sessions to commence.

THE FREE COLLEGE

will also reopen on Monday with a full register. At the last examination some 530 applicants were admitted, making some 800 to 900 pupils on the roll. General Alexander S. Webb, who was chosen president by the Board of Trustees, has already commenced familiarizing himself with the duties of his position and the manner of working the college. He is said to be a man of rare executive ability, and under his direction the college is expected to take a foremost position among the universities of the nation.

The professorship of ancient languages and literature, left vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. J. Owens, still remains unfilled; but an appointment will probably be made at an early meeting of the Board of Trustees. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Tisdall and W. B. Silber, both tutors in the department, are working to obtain the appointment, but what chances of success either may have it is difficult to determine. Mr. Tisdall graduated from the college with honors in 1859, and since that time has been engaged as tutor in the college. He is a great favorite among the students and attachés of the college generally, is well read, is a peculiarly successful teacher and an untiring student. Mr. Silber has been connected with the college as tutor of Latin and Greek since 1851, and his long connection is ample evidence of his efficiency. Mr. Charles Herberman, Ph. D., lay professor at the College of St. Francis Xavier, is also named as probable successor to Dr. Owen. Mr. Herberman is, perhaps, one of the most thoroughly drilled Latin and Greek scholars in this city, and has had a great deal of experience as a teacher of various branches in the college to which he is now attached. The idea of dividing the office so as to make two professorships—one for Latin and one for Greek—is so Gross-ly absurd that it will scarcely receive more than polite consideration from the Board of Trustees.

CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

are spoken of and will no doubt be made by the Board of Education at an early day. Among the principal changes spoken of is one which will, no doubt, meet with the approval of the teachers. It is proposed to graduate the scale of teachers' pay in accordance with their term of service. At present the pay is graduated according to the number of pupils on the roll of the school, but in addition to that the Board will probably take into consideration the circumstances and experience of the individual and so regulate the salaries that the more deserving shall receive the higher remuneration. It is also proposed to divide the city into districts, increase the force of superintendents and assign one to each district. This will give the superintendents opportunities to keep the schools under much stricter surveillance and have the examinations oftener, and it is presumed that the additional expense of such an arrangement will be more than offset by the increased efficiency in the schools.

The German question will no doubt be agitated, but will scarcely be settled in accordance with the views or wishes of the would be dominant class. The argument adduced by the German representative in the Board that "so many Americans visit the Continent for business or pleasure that a regular knowledge of German and French should be instituted in the course of studies," will have the effect, perhaps, of killing the movement. Those who "visit the continent for business or pleasure" can afford to pay for learning the languages and the exorbitant cost of the modicum now included in the course of studies tends to show that the experiment would be entirely too expensive.

The Board of Education, although contemplating many changes, have been reluctant in introducing them too speedily, lest it might be feared that the entire system was being unthinkingly interfered with. One very important amendment to the present system which should be made by the next Legislature is the total abolishment of the local boards of trustees. The trustees are generally "small fry" politicians and are ruled by the "leaders" in the wards. They recommend teachers for appointment or promotion as their "leaders" command, and the result is that many who have served long and faithfully in their positions see others of less experience, but having the good will of the local rulers, promoted or appointed to fill higher positions in which vacancies may occur. The workings of these local boards are often farcical in the extreme and do more towards demoralizing the schools and disheartening the teachers than many people are aware of. The Commissioners of Public Schools should have direct control of all matters appertaining to the schools and with the proposed division of the city and appointment of additional superintendents this direct control could be readily and satisfactorily exercised. The public is watching eagerly the doings of the Board of Education, and the Board should not be hampered by the quibbles of pettifogging politicians.

TWO HOURS WITH THE FRENCH CABLE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science Visit Duxbury.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 31.]

A small party of scientific gentlemen, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed its sessions at Salem last week, received and accepted an invitation on Thursday, 26th instant, to visit the cable office in Duxbury. From Boston to Kingston station by rail thirty-three miles, thence by coach five miles, brought the party to the landing. In an old but well preserved clapboard mansion of that quaint old town were found the headquarters of this new and wonderful highway. The visitors were cordially welcomed by the manager, Mr. Brown, and were at once brought into the presence of the flitting, flame-like image which indicated, in symbols on a graduated screen, the thoughts working at that instant on the other side of the Atlantic. Interpreting the fitful tremor of the image, or line of light, one inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in breadth, the youthful interpreter, who did not look the wizard that he was, calmly read, for transcription by his assistant, a message in which occurred at intervals the words "New Orleans," "Citizens," &c., &c. While inspecting the apparatus the members of the party received the following message fresh from France, sent expressly to them:—

TO DUXBURY, FROM BREST—Time, 5:20 P. M. (Paris time.)

The company present their compliments to the gentlemen assembled at Boston, and hope to be able to send them news of the great international boat race that will be gratifying to both nations.

The usual rate of transmission is about ten or twelve words per minute. Looking for the mechanism by which these wonderful results were obtained, the inquiring visitors observed on their right, placed on a marble pedestal, a medium-sized spool of silk-covered copper wire, said to consist of several thousand turns or convolutions, in the centre of which spool, suspended by a single silk-worm fibre, was a minute mirror attached to a little magnet made from a piece of watch spring. From a lamp properly placed and shaded a beam of light was thrown upon this mirror, and from the mirror was reflected two hundred times enlarged upon the graduated screen in front of the interpreter the flame-like image already mentioned. In transmitting from Duxbury to Brest the operator, with his right hand, makes use of two keys or springs, one of which being pressed causes at Brest a deflection in a similar mirror, sending the image-flame to the right, while pressing the other key deflects the mirror at Brest in the opposite direction, sending the image to the left. Its indications are thus interpreted:—A jerk or flitting once to the right and the nonce to the left denotes the letter *a*; a flitting once to the right and then three times to the left denotes the letter *b*; and thus letter by letter the words are spelled.

Passing to an adjoining room the delicate instruments used for testing the electric conduction of the cable are shown, among which are condensers and batteries, rheostats and shunts, bridges, switches and plugs, and, crowning all, the wonderful astatic galvanometer of Sir William Hamilton. But possibly it would weary our readers to tell of ohms and megohms, farads and megafarads, volts and microvolts, and all the terminology of conduction, resistance, electrostatic capacity and continued electrification. It may, however, gratify them to learn that the insulation of the deep-sea cable between Brest and St. Pierre has more than doubled in efficacy during the short month which has elapsed since this cable was first committed to the embraces of Old Ocean, as is evinced by the fact that soon after it was laid the insulation resistance rose to 2,300 megohms, and has since been gradually increasing, until it is now 5,000 megohms per nautical mile. This improvement in the insulation of the deep-sea cable is believed to be mainly due to the coldness or diminished temperature to which it is subjected at great ocean depths. The insulation resistance of the portion of the cable connecting Duxbury and St. Pierre is much less—namely, 1,500 megohms per nautical mile.

If one would inquire of a cable electrician, what is a megohm! he might with propriety be told that it is a million ohms. Should he still further inquire, but what is an ohm? a suitable reply would be, it is the yardstick of the electrician by which he measures the electric condition of conductors, and which may be represented by a round wire of pure copper, one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, and 240 feet in length, at the temperature of sixty degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer; while a megohm, by which he measures the resistance of insulators, is a unit, the length of which is a million times as great.

After being duly initiated into the interesting mysteries of cable working and cable bookkeeping, the members of the party partook of a sumptuous repast, given by the gentlemen in charge. During this repast they were agreeably interested by thrilling accounts of various incidents and hairbreadth escapes during the eventful voyage in laying the cable.

Messrs. Brown and Gaines are gentlemen of long experience in connection with the Malta and Alexandria cables. Mr. Smith, who represents the interests of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has assisted in laying most of the important cables, from the first one that crossed the channel to this last great triumph. The number of persons engaged in conducting the affairs of the office and of the land lines is about a dozen in all, some of them being on duty at all hours of the day and night—for it must be remembered that when it is midnight at Duxbury it is daybreak at Brest, France, so that a telegram dated like the one given above at twenty minutes past five o'clock P. M. Paris time is really sent at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. Duxbury or Boston time. It may be deemed worthy of remark that in the transmission of messages of business for the public the time recorded is that of Paris; in business for the service of the cable company, Greenwich time—the same as on the original cable between Ireland and Newfoundland—and in the local business of the Duxbury office Boston time.

After cordially thanking the courteous and efficient manager and his associates the gentlemen constituting the party terminated their long to be remembered visit at the Cable House in Duxbury.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

A TEXT BOOK OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. With particular reference to Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. By Dr. Felix Von Niemeyer. Translated from the Seventh German Edition, by Dr. George H. Humphreys, M. D., and Charles E. Hackley, M. D. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It has been remarked more than once by celebrated physicians that the science of medicine hardly keeps pace with the progress of the age. During the years that the value of steam has been discovered and the telegraph has been invented the world has remained in almost complete ignorance of the remedial agents for cholera, consumption and several other diseases now ranked among the mysterious and incurable. But while medicine has been, on the whole, laggard in the march of science, it cannot be said to have stagnated. Numerous important discoveries have been made, beneficial to human life and health and happiness. Everything of importance relating to the science has been, as the translators remark in the preface, presented to the world in a "multiplicity of excellent English treatises," almost rendering these volumes superfluous. Still, as the preface also very correctly says, "the sciences of pathology and therapeutics have made vast strides within the last ten years; and for very many important researches and discoveries in both these branches of medicine we are indebted to Germany. Professor Niemeyer's volumes present a concise and well digested epitome of the results of ten years of carefully recorded clinical observations by the most illustrious medical authorities of Europe, together with many valuable and practical deductions regarding the causes of disease and the application of remedies such as we believe have not as yet been assembled in any single work."

If the reputation which these volumes have obtained in Germany be considered an evidence of their value to the medical profession, and through physicians to suffering humanity, there is nothing in the quoted sentences, strong as they are in praise, to which we cannot heartily subscribe. Our comparatively limited knowledge of medicine inclines us to depend considerably upon the judgment of physicians of prominence in their profession for a critical opinion of the merits of Professor Niemeyer's work, and this is all that is favorable. We have no doubt that to the medical world in the United States it will prove a valuable assistant. To the scientific student it will also be welcome. At odd times, during the past two weeks, we have perused the pages and have been surprised at the interest their contents awakened, independent of the information conveyed and instruction afforded. But it is principally to physicians that these volumes will be found of value, even as they are designed solely for them. They will therefore note with more than ordinary satisfaction that both the translators are gentlemen of ability and established reputations in their professions, besides being thorough masters of the German language, Dr. Humphreys being "one of the physicians to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief at Bellevue Hospital for the Outdoor Poor," and his colaborer in the work, Dr. Hackley, "one of the physicians to the New York Hospital and one of the surgeons to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary." Reliance can thus be placed upon the accuracy of the translation. It only remains to be said that both volumes are handsomely printed and bound.

Magazine Notices.

The Overland Monthly for September is of more than ordinary interest. It is far superior to the August number in the quality of its contents. Among the most noticeable articles are "White Pine," "The Story of Herman," "The Affair of the Villa A——," "Are Our Public Schools a Failure?" "The Pacific Railroad—Unopen," "National Characteristics," "Gold Digging in Australia," "In the Track of a Great Race" and "A Week in Mendocino." The remaining contributions are excellent in their way, and the poetry is tolerably good. As usual the book reviews are particularly interesting, are well written and are quite impartial.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, for August, contains "Cornelius O'Dowd," "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. XII.—The Painter," "Cant: A Monologue in the Vapors," "The London Art Season," "The Lords and the Commons," and two continued novels. All the articles are very interesting and instructive. The political papers, although argued from a strong tory standpoint, are quite readable for the sake of their keen reasoning and analysis.

The London Quarterly Review.—The July number of this able review is well worth reading. It contains nine papers, among which those most deserving of special notice are "Eastern Christians," "Keble's Biography," "The House of Condé," "The Royal Engineers and Permanent Fortifications," and "The Truth about Ireland." The remaining reviews are also well written, and comprise "Scientific versus Amateur Administration," "The Malay Archipelago," "The Argument of Design" and "Lucan," the last named being of more than ordinary interest.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Our theatres will make an extra spurt next week.

"Formosa" will be the sensation at Niblo's Garden.

"Dreams" will be the attraction at the Fifth Avenue.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at the Olympic.

"Blow for Blow" will be indulged in at the Comique.

And the fall dramatic season will be inaugurated at the Bowery.

The bleached blondes of the Thompsonian brigade of beautiful burlesquers have carried the Quaker City by storm.

The New York Conservatory of Music opens for the fall and winter season this evening under the direction of A. F. Lejeal.

"The Great Boston Combination Company," whose queer antics are still remembered in this city, opens at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, on next Monday evening.

The Richings English Opera Company commence the season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on next Monday evening with a number of new singers and a large *repertoire* of new operas.

Mr. J. N. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell will inaugurate the regular dramatic season at the Louisville Opera House September 13, appearing in the sensational drama of "Eustache."

The Royal Opera House in Madrid has been leased by a Señor Rables for a term of five years. Ninety performances must be given each season. The house will be opened early in October with a strong company of Spanish singers.

Miss Annie Lonsdale, the original Nan in the comedietta of "The Good for Nothing," in this city, and a great favorite at one time in other *dejazet rôles*, appears at Niblo's in "Formosa," after an eight years' absence from the stage.

Joanna and Willie Hess, two juvenile musical phenomena, the one a violinist, the other a pianist, appear at the Opera House, Newport, on Friday evening, September 3, in a grand concert to be given for the delectation of the fashionables sojourning there.

The Worrell Sisters—Sophie, Irene and Jennie—appear to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in their pleasing and popular burlesque of "Lalla Rookh." They are in Brooklyn for two nights only, as they are to play in Trenton on Friday evening.

De Vivo, the well known operatic manager, made a flying visit to San Francisco about eighteen days since, to arrange matters for the Brignoli season of opera there this winter. He transacted the business connected with his visit and returned to New York all within the time above mentioned.

The Brignoli opera season in California commences in November, at the California theatre, San Francisco. The leading artists will consist of Signor Brignoli, Susini, Petrili, Mancusi, Giara, Mme. Gazzaniga and Miss McCollough. We understand that no effort will be spared to render chorus and orchestra worthy of the principals.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROMEO AND JULIET—PRIDE OF THE HARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—THE SEA OF ICE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKORY DICCORY DOCK. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—A LIFE'S REVENGE—GOOD FOR NOTHING. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—PLAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRAH NA POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD—LALLA ROOKH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—OFF TO CUBA, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 1, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are to August 31.

The frigate Sabine mutiny and executions story is officially denied by the American Legation in Paris. The harvest prospects of England are very promising. The Harvard boat crew sail to-day for home. Don Carlos left Spain for England. Eugénie was slightly indisposed. Napoleon was busy at Cabinet work. Prussia and Austria are approaching an *entente*. The Sultan will honor the Empress of France with a grand military review.

Ismael Pacha will visit Constantinople.

The international boats' crew *fête* in London was a very brilliant and agreeable affair.

By steamship at this port we have interesting mail and special details of our cable telegrams to the 21st of August, including a complete official report of the correspondence between Turkey and Egypt.

China.

The Paris journals state that the Chinese government has specially recognized Mr. Burlingame's treaty-making exertions.

Japan.

By way of Europe we have confirmation of the news of the capture of Hakodadi by the Mikado.

Mexico.

Advices from Mazatlan are to the 20th of August. Lazada had refused to aid Vega in his revolutionary project. The Governor of Durango is opposed to forming a separate republic of the Western States. The Apaches in Sonora are committing numerous depredations.

Paraguay.

Intelligence from Asuncion by the Atlantic cable is to the effect that the provisional government meets many obstacles in pacifying the country. Lopez holds strong positions, and the allies are remaining inactive for want of provisions.

Cuba.

The Havana journals doubt that the United States has made any proposal to Spain for the independence of Cuba, and hold that such a proposal would certainly be rejected.

No information in regard to the action of Spain on the proposition to sell Cuba has yet been received at the State Department. The agreement to which Cuba consents is to pay the price of the public buildings in the island and her share of the public debt, the independence of the island to be conceded first.

Miscellaneous.

The Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, the President and all the members being present except Messrs. Hoar and Boutwell, who were represented by their chief assistants. Several important matters were discussed, and a telegram from Mr. Burlingame was read by Secretary Fish denying that his treaty had been rejected by the Chinese government. To-day the President and Secretary Fish will probably decide upon a successor to Mr. Haggerty, the Consul to Glasgow, whose *exequatur* was refused by the British government because he was a Fenian. To-morrow night the President will start on his return to Saratoga.

The New York Democratic State Convention is to be held at Syracuse on the 22d of September.

The careless apothecary's clerk in Boston, who some time ago gave a lady laudanum for rhubarb and thereby caused her death, has been admitted to bail in $2,000 to answer to a charge of manslaughter.

The Board for the Equalization of Taxes for the State will meet in Albany to-day, when the Citizens' Association will argue for the reduction of taxes in this city.

Mr. Seward has reached Portland, Oregon.

Prince Arthur, after making a hurried tour through Nova Scotia, returned to Halifax last night, where he attended a grand ball.

In the special term of the Supreme Court at Albany yesterday Judge Hogeboom heard argument on the receivership question, in the Susquehanna Railroad litigation. That portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrains Fisk from instituting legal proceedings for the possession of the company's books was dissolved, and the argument was adjourned to the next special term.

The ship laborers at Quebec are on a strike, and a procession numbering about 3,700 of them, while marching through the streets yesterday, became disorderly and roughly handled the Mayor and several prominent citizens. The military were called out to prevent a riot.

Bishop Oxenden, the new Metropolitan of Canada, has arrived at Quebec.

A court in Amherst county, Va., has decided to postpone all chancery cases for the present, because General Canby has reserved to himself the right to appoint special commissioners and denied it to the courts.

Yesterday was marked by a destructive fire at Cape May, which destroyed several hotels, including the United States and Atlantic, and numerous other buildings, involving a total loss of over a quarter of a million of dollars. The fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning, from the stove of Boyton, known as the "pearl diver," who was arrested during the day, charged with incendiarism. There was also a large fire at Quincy, Ill., by which a freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and between twenty and thirty laden freight cars were destroyed.

A bridge on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Newtown, Iowa, was washed away on Monday, and an engine and seven freight cars plunged through the opening. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were killed.

L. G. Riggs, an editor at Meriden, Conn., was knocked down and bruised by a young man yesterday for an obnoxious article which appeared in his paper.

The gas in an oil tank at Newton, Mass., exploded yesterday, and one man was burned to death.

The striking miners who attempted to stop work in the mines at Scranton have gone away, being deterred from their purpose by the demonstrations of the citizens. All is now peaceable, and work will probably be resumed.

Some of the fractional currency furnished by the New York bank note companies is said to be so badly printed as to be unfit for use.

Charles S. Archer and others, well known merchants of this city, were arraigned in Commissioner Shields' court yesterday on a charge of making fraudulent returns of revenue. The former bookkeeper employed by Archer stated that he had made out the return of sales each month and on several occasions had been told to cut the amount down $6,000 or $10,000. The defendants claim that the whole affair is a blackmailing operation.

Dexter yesterday trotted a mile in 2:21¾, to a road wagon, at the Prospect Park grounds. He was driven by Mr. Bonner himself.

General Sherman is at Bangor, Me., with his daughter.

The American Spiritual Association is in session at Kremlin Hall, in Buffalo.

The closing ball of the season at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was given last night to the press.

The City.

James Wood, living in a shanty on West Fortieth street, near Eleventh avenue, was arrested for being drunk yesterday morning; but an investigation of his premises disclosed the fact that his wife had been murdered, and the evidence of neighbors implicated Wood himself in the murder. It is stated the man and his wife were drunk and quarrelled, whereupon he beat her until she became insensible and subsequently died. He was committed and an investigation will take place.

The stock market yesterday was heavy at the opening and underwent a sharp decline, particularly in the Vanderbilt stocks. A reaction ensuing, the whole list recovered and closed buoyant. Gold was steady and closed finally at 133¼.

The public schools of the city will be reopened on Monday. Many alterations and improvements have been made in the buildings during the vacation months.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lord Adare, of England, and Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

General T. D. Seweller, of Washington; Judge Bach, of Michigan; Major H. C. Clark, of Providence; General M. T. Wall, of Texas; J. P. Totten, H. D. Reeve and Geo. Ashbury, of the United States Army, and J. W. Page, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Sackett and General Averill, of the United States Army; Professor Adams, of Philadelphia; General H. W. Ledie, of Chicago; Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; A. Hardy, of San Francisco; Colonel W. Mason, of Taunton; Colonel McComb, of Delaware, and John S. Irwin, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. A. Hays, Jr., of Shanghae, China; Commander Lowery, of the United States Navy, and General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman House.

General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; George L. Dunlap, of Chicago; Major Perry Fuller, of Washington; Colonel M. J. O'Brien, of Augusta, Ga.; Judge N. H. Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio, and General N. Davis, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. S. A. Morgan and Rev. P. F. McCarthey, of Washington, are at the Coleman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor W. Dennison, for Ohio; ex-Governor Harris, for Tennessee; Major General George Meade, for Washington; Colonel H. G. Hays, for Saratoga; Judge A. Doun, for Philadelphia; Colonel W. D. Mann, for Washington, and Robert Rivner, for Baltimore.

The Close of the Summer Pleasuring Season and the Resumption of Business—The Herald.

The 1st of September marks the turn in the tide. The summer pleasuring season in the country draws to a close, and the fall season of business is again upon us. Through all the summer the currents of travel from every point of the compass of which this city is the centre have kept our hotels and our numerous places of amusement pretty full, but since the 1st of July our shopkeepers of all descriptions, wholesale and retail, have been unanimous in the complaint of the stagnation in business. Country customers coming in have been comparatively few and far between, and the thousands, yea, the tens of thousands, of our citizens off to the seaside or the interior, or to the Pacific coast or to Europe, have made a serious vacuum in all our business thoroughfares.

Our fashionable summer resorts, meantime, have not enjoyed a season of remarkable prosperity. Sensible people are beginning to find out that in seeking recreation, health or pleasure at these great caravansaries at the sea shore or the springs is paying dearly for the whistle, and quieter places of more modest pretensions have been the gainers thereby. The flush times of fat war contracts and of shoddy and petroleum have passed away, and even the gold gamblers of Wall street, in their holiday adventures, are learning to consult their margins of profits and losses. But the fall season of business is at hand, and our absentees in the country are returning to town. Henceforward, too, till next July we anticipate good times to our business classes and satisfactory returns on the right side of the ledger. Though a drought has cut short some of the crops in the South and West, the general yield of the country in all our great staples is glorious and unparalleled. In cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco the South will perhaps have this year a margin of three hundred millions of money for improvements and investments in Northern and European products, manufactures and skilled labor, while the wheat and Indian corn crops of the great Northwest and of California are magnificent in quantity and quality. The same may be said of the general potato crop and all the fruits of the garden, the vineyard and the orchard. Indeed, in all these blessings to the people of the United States this may be called the year of jubilee, without the slightest reference to "the grand panjandrum" at Boston.

But, again, the Pacific Railroad has given such an impetus to the working of the rich mines of gold and silver of all that vast section of the Continent from the Rocky Mountains to the western ocean, and to the settlement and development of all those new States and Territories from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, that among the early results must be the addition of many millions to the general wealth of the country and a correspondingly increased demand upon the stores of New York. And yet, again, we expect, with the return of Congress, the development of a general policy from the administration of General Grant touching our domestic and foreign affairs, and especially upon the great money question, that will give a new impulse of confidence and enterprise to our financial and business men North and South, East and West. We entertain the opinion that General Grant has been making these summer pleasure excursions with an eye to business and the general interests of the country, and we shall look for the evidence in his first annual message to Congress.

Our advertising columns begin to show that the pleasuring season is breaking up, and that business is again the order of the day. Our increasing subscriptions and daily sales of the HERALD in town show that the return tide is fairly setting in. We predict the inauguration this fall season of a new epoch of progress and prosperity to this great metropolis without a precedent in the history of any people. We have made our arrangements accordingly to meet all demands from our advertisers and subscribers of the city, the State, the United States and the four quarters of the globe. The HERALD has become the index of all the fluctuations in this great commercial and financial centre of the Continent, and the recognized organ of the independent masses of the American people in political affairs, as well as the best newspaper in the world. All parties, all creeds, all nationalities, all classes and all interests are embraced in our great constituency. Having shown the way how to gain them, we know how to hold them.

The newspaper pioneer in modern American journalism—the advanced organ of public sentiment and progress, of the new age of steam power and lightning communications over all the land, and from Continent to Continent—the HERALD does not and will not flag while all the world is moving onward. As for examples, in the French invasion, occupation and evacuation of Mexico, and the Fenian invasion of Canada and the splendid British Abyssinian expedition, the HERALD commissioners will still, in all the great movements and events of the day, give the first authentic news in full to the world. From thirty odd years of successful enterprise, experiment and experience we have gained the assistants, the system, the machinery and the capital for any contingency. The success and superiority of the HERALD as a daily journal of the news of the globe is established, and its facilities and advantages for maintaining this position are amply secured. Our readers know this to be true; our advertisers of even a few years have grown rich upon this doctrine, and they who have been with us from the start are among our millionnaires.

The Gettysburg Advertising Dodge.

The Gettysburg battle field commemoration assemblage, as it has been termed, was brought to a conclusion last Saturday and the general meeting dissolved. Military men who had participated in a fight which resulted, at the best, in a victory barely won, beat "to quarters" on every side and commenced their journey towards home. It was time. The tattoo which summoned them to meet on this modern Golgotha, formed of the bones of brave Americans of the armies of the North and of the South, was sounded in the interest of a new speculation—the sale of the water of the Gettysburg Springs. It was an advertising dodge—a dodge undertaken for the sole purpose of bringing the water of these springs into notice. Advertising dodges are of very early date, and their successful perpetration for money-making uses taxes human ingenuity pretty severely at times. They have ever expressed deception, and consequently were calculated to mislead the public very extensively in the days prior to the complete establishment of the cheap newspaper press by the subordination of steam and the electric telegraph to its uses. The first advertising dodges were of an amusing, but, as in the case of the latest, heartless and unfeeling character. Twenty-five years since an Irish speculator in Dublin advertised for the services of any number of unemployed aged men, promising to give them "sixpence a day and their board." He had many applicants, but the poor fellows found in the evening that although they received sixpence in cash for the day their board meant only the large wooden shingles, to be carried one on the back and the other in front, on which his placards were pasted, the man's head being driven through a hole in the centre. The perambulating cheap pencil man of Paris "laid off" some years since, and as no person could say where he went to it was given out he was dead. He suddenly reappeared, however, in the streets, and his pencils were talked of more than ever, he himself observing, "Any person knows how to live, but few know how to die in order to live." A Californian advertised once in San Francisco by lettering his business and address on the shorn sides of puppy dogs, which he bought from the boys, and then leaving the animals to run into the refreshment saloons. The greed of gain begets selfishness and cruelty. Hence advertising dodges. To-day we have books, pamphlets, bottles of water, canes, wine and dog fighting, with many other sorts of new advertising dodges. The Gettysburg Springs water case is the latest. It may be a joint stock concern, perhaps; but in any view the nation's dead should be permitted to sleep in peace.

THE SABINE CONSPIRACY AND EXECUTIONS STORY.—From Paris and London, by the Atlantic cable, we have the joyful intelligence that no conspiracy existed on board the frigate Sabine, and that none of our sailors were executed for mutiny at Cherbourg. A note from the United States Legation in Paris pronounces the story "as utterly without foundation." It was circulated in France and England on Sunday. The latest intelligence will relieve the heavy care of many a fond heart, as well as remove a momentary stain from the national honor.

THE CABINET MEETING.—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the Chinese mission and questions appear to have received much attention. Secretary Fish read a telegram from Mr. Burlingame denying the statement that his treaty with this government had been rejected. The subject of a new Minister to China, to succeed Mr. Browne, is regarded with interest, and it is believed that the name of the appointee will be announced in a few days.

Revival of the Regency.

Very few of the readers of the HERALD have not heard of the Albany Regency, a political junta that sprung into existence some fifty years ago, and had its headquarters at the State capital. It was a body composed of the ablest, shrewdest and most strategic politicians of that time. Martin Van Buren was the founder of it, and through the tremendous influence it exercised over the destinies of the country he was in 1836 its successful candidate for the Presidency. The first object of this ring was to acquire a controlling influence over the political affairs of the State. To "this extent, no more," had the ambition of the parties forming the junta extended. But the success that attended its efforts in this direction, particularly in the campaign that elected General Jackson to the Chief Magistracy, very quickly raised it to the pinnacle of political power in the State and gave to it an immense influence throughout the length and breadth of the land as a great political engine. With the accession of Jackson the policy of the Regency entered in the administration of national affairs and maintained its sway throughout the two terms of that President and the succeeding administration of Van Buren. For twenty years the Albany Regency was thus a power in the land, and its decline and fall mark an era in the history of the newspaper press of this country. The great party organs of those days—the Washington *Globe*, the Albany *Argus* and the Richmond *Inquirer*—were subsidized by the Regency, and those papers lent their great influence to perpetuate its power. But after a time these partisan organs succumbed to the rising genius of the independent press, which now began to manifest itself and give proof of the influence it was destined to exercise over all the institutions of the country, and which early set itself to oppose the schemes and plottings of the Regency. After a protracted struggle with this new and unexpected opponent in the political field the Regency gave up the ghost and became a thing of the past.

But now again on the political horizon, in this city and State, can easily be discerned the dawn of a new and more powerful Regency—the Tammany Regency. All the political signs of the times indicate the succession of this new power to the sway of the democratic sceptre formerly wielded by the defunct body. But it has a far wider theatre of action before it, with vastly increased elements of strength and power at command, and incomparably greater influences to wield and interests to control. The arena on which this new party is to contend for political supremacy and the state of opposing parties offer to it at once the grandest scope for action, with the fullest assurances of success. It is the Tammany ring in a new *rôle*—the "Tammany Regency." Peter Bismarck Sweeny and his faithful brother sachems and knights of the Wigwam compose the new Regency. They are all strong men in a political sense. There is Chamberlain Sweeny, Senator Tweed, Comptroller Connolly, Mayor Hall, Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Garvin and a few others equally wise in counsel and bold in action. Their line of policy is already laid down. In the coming fall elections they will secure to their party every office in the city. The utmost efforts will be put forth to return a democratic majority in the Assembly, and then, with both branches of the Legislature in harmony with the Executive, the work of the campaign of 1872 will be light to them. Their candidate for the next Presidency they have publicly announced—he is one of themselves, and his name is John T. Hoffman. The Albany Regency, under Van Buren, secured its power by the consolidation of the great democratic party and in harmony of action on the political issues of that day, and then put the man under whose standard they had fought and won their first campaign in the Presidential chair. Now the object of the Tammany Regency is to make this city and State the great rallying centre of the entire democracy, North and South, East and West, and in their first encounter with the republican or administrative party in 1872 march to the fight for the Presidency under the standard of John T. Hoffman.

This is the mission of the Tammany Regency, and the people will watch with great interest the work they have entered upon and be anxious for the result. If they succeed—and they ought not to fail, with the immense advantages they possess in the sinews of war and on the disrupted and disintegrated condition of the party opposed to them—they will restore the democracy of the country to the high position it lost in the national councils by the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The Sultan's Letter to the Viceroy.

The letter of reprimand addressed by the Sultan of Turkey to the Viceroy of Egypt is fully expressive of the former's opinion of the slight paid to his dignity. The form of making the invitations to foreign Powers to attend the opening of the Suez Canal direct, and not through the medium of Constantinople, has evidently touched one of the weak points of the Sublime Porte. The liberality of the Viceroy, and especially his expenditure in the purchase of arms and iron-clads, would naturally cause a sentiment of jealousy to arise, because Egypt, being called upon to play a conspicuous figure, Turkey perhaps fears that a separation may be eminent. The fact of the Suez Canal being a success places Egypt in a most prominent position in regard to the entire universe. In fact, she will possess the key of speedy communication between the East and the West. Not alone will the increased traffic yield an equivalent revenue, but the wealth of the country itself will be greatly developed by the facilities of transport offered and the frequent contact between the natives and enlightened travellers from all parts. Whatever may be the consequence, the great undertaking of the Suez Canal owes its completion to the co-operation of the Viceroy of Egypt, and not to that of the Sultan. The Viceroy's enlightened ideas, combined with a desire to increase the development of the commerce of his country, induced him to strain every nerve in order to secure such a grand triumph. Proud of the success of his endeavors and the cordial welcome extended to him on his recent tour through Europe, such a calling to account may yet cause him to desire that his country may be free. Recent accounts state that the differences between Turkey and Egypt have been satisfactorily arranged; but should the Porte assume too much authority we may expect a difficulty that will cause a more severe concussion to be felt than is generally expected.

Greeley for China—The Right Man at Last.

It is reported that twenty-one missionaries have been killed in China, and the advocates of the old-fashioned style of intercourse with the Chinese will find great comfort in the deaths of these devotees. Already they are hinting that this new evidence of the barbarism of the Celestials ought to be taken as conclusive against any liberal or fair treatment of such people. But this cannot be accepted as very strong argument. If twenty-one missionaries have been killed there are only so many more instances that indiscreet zeal must pay the penalty due to those who heedlessly excite the religious prejudices and inflame with stupid hostility the passions of a more or less ignorant populace. Mobs once excited are apt to kill men, even in this fair and rational city; and we know of nothing more likely to gather such a mob than the proposition to burn all the churches of a given sect. Suppose twenty "missionaries" of the Presbyterian bicker went up Mulberry street to burn St. Patrick's Cathedral, what sort of figures would they cut before the coroner's jury? Yet this is just the proposition of the Christian missionary to "the heathen" everywhere. He goes armed with his dogmata, and with his eyes resolutely shut to the fact that a people as capable of reasoning as himself will not accept his theories at the first glance to the exclusion of the tenets held among them for thousands of years. He rushes forward to overthrow temples, to burn idols, and to degrade priests who have as strong a hold upon the people subject to their influences as he has upon his home circle—perhaps just a little stronger, since this hold depends mainly upon the ignorance of those who are held. He consequently gets himself chopped up. But he also does something that the world has greater reason to regret. He retards the progress of true enlightenment, delays and prevents the opening of free intercourse between nations of different civilization, and furnishes the ready pretext for the indiscriminate use of power against a people of different faith.

A point in our civilization at which God and Mammon stand side by side and face the same way is in the hitherto accepted mode of viewing non-Christian nations. The platform of the missionary is exactly the platform of those British traders who recently addressed Mr. Browne and complimented him upon the fact that the views he had endeavored to further in China were not the views of his government, but were a great deal better, of course. It might be worth while to regret that we had been represented in a foreign country by a minister who could be praised by such words if it were not the unfortunate result of our system of appointment that we are as likely to have incompetent and unfit persons as any other in such places. But, altogether, we think there is plentiful reason to rejoice over the enforced recall of Mr. Ross Browne, as it has fixed public attention on the principal point in our relations with China, and as it has directly led to the nomination of a man for the place who is more fit for it than any other man under the sun. We refer, of course, to Horace Greeley. In another column will be found an article extracted from the *Tribune* of yesterday, which is principally important in its closing passage. Everybody will perceive at once that Greeley is there presented as the fit man to represent the American people in the presence or the neighborhood of Chinese majesty. His name, it is true, is not mentioned; but fortunately he is a man of that class—of those broad and salient features of character that are recognizable without the addition of that arbitrary sign—a name. Let our new minister, says the article, "be a man of principle; one, moreover, who has brains and soul enough to understand that the only possible basis of profitable relationship with China is a foundation of integrity, good faith and justice." Now this is Greeley, for the *Tribune* does not believe that there are two men on the face of the earth endowed with the amount of brains and soul set down in the memorandum, and who are at the same time "men of principle."

We cordially second the motion of our contemporary. We conjure, pray, implore, beseech, and urge the President and all the members of the Cabinet, and all parties and persons having power in the premises, to send Greeley to the Chinese capital forthwith. He is fitter for the place than any other man, and fitter for that than for any other place. It is an appointment that would touch the Chinese to the very heart, for they would suppose it had been made in our American admiration for their great philosopher, Confucius. Greeley is a great deal like Confucius, and the Chinese would perceive this at once. His philosophic indifference to the conventionalities of life, his sincere and undisguised love of virtue, cowhide boots, old clothes and agricultural pursuits; his dilapidated coat and that white hat on the back of the head disclosing a half acre of forehead—all these bespeak him a true disciple of the Confucian school. He would stand higher in China than in any other country, and any economical use of our material would therefore dictate that he should go there. His very outlandishness, that would make him seem a simpleton in London or Paris, would be his best qualification in outlandish Pekin. They would hardly know that he was not a Chinaman. There he would find, too, that all his favorite ideas have been common property for ages. He would find protection inscribed on every stone in the great wall. He would open Confucius only to see that when Ke K'ang asked the master about the government, saying, "What do you say to killing the unprincipled for the good of the principled?" Confucius replied, "Sir, in carrying on your government why should you use killing at all?" He would thus touch the sympathetic chord of opposition to capital punishment. He would find this agreement at every step, and who can measure the good effect that this discovery of intimate relationship would have on our diplomacy? For this place Greeley wants nothing but a pigtail, and that he shall have. No doubt the fitists in hair who have furnished all ladies with chignons are equal to the production of one, and we will head a subscription to pay for it. Whatever else is forgotten at Washington this appointment must be remembered.

Count Johannes on the Byron Scandal.

It is not surprising that George, "Count Johannes," should be prompted by the spirit of the age of chivalry to defend a dead and slandered lady against the shameless, malignant attack which has recently been made upon the memory of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. Count Johannes was personally acquainted with the half sister of Lord Byron, and some of his revelations are based on her own statements during one of his interviews with her at St. James' Palace. The intimacy of Count Johannes with La Belle Guiccioli, with the Countess of Blessington, "Trelawney the Terrible," the Count d'Orsay, the Earl of Harrington (formerly the Hon. Leicester Stanhope), who were all intimate with Lord Byron, certainly entitles him to speak with at least equal authority on the points at issue as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Count Johannes has been singularly fortunate in enjoying the hospitality of emperors, kings, cardinals and archbishops, and there is something impressive in his manner of skilfully reserving to the last, in his masterly refutation of Mrs. Stowe's libel against the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, his strongest moral evidence, and citing the Queen of England, that model of chastity and all matronly virtues, as a chief witness in favor of his client. Our readers cannot fail to be struck with the fact that Lady Byron herself is brought forward as a witness in behalf of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. That the name of this much injured lady was bestowed upon Ada Augusta, the only child of Lord and Lady Byron, as a token of Lady Byron's belief in the innocence of the relations between her husband and his half sister, is an interesting and significant fact. Mrs. Stowe's account of the parting interview of Lord Byron, his wife and his sister, is shown to be a mere fiction. The cause of separation, as assigned by Mrs. Stowe, is equally false, and the true and natural reasons are given in the Count's letter, which defines "Byron's curse of life" and portrays, with graphic power, the melancholy issue of "woman's malignant tongue and temper conjoined." Lord Byron's deathbed scene is presented by Count Johannes with great effect. Byron's dying declaration to his intimate friend, Stanhope, is conclusive, taken in connection with the incident as to the second name of the poet's daughter. Light is thrown upon the broken sentences addressed by Lord Byron to his valet. In fine, the letter of Count Johannes is the first complete and conclusive refutation of the most atrocious and Puritanical libel upon the dead which has ever defiled the history of literature. It is rather an aggravation than a justification of that libel that it was designed simply as an advertising dodge, eclipsing all that Bonner or even Barnum ever attempted in the advertising line. No wonder that Bonner declares he would not have published it for a million of dollars. Mr. Bonner emphatically expresses our own opinion of Mrs. Stowe's slanderous article on Lord Byron in the *Atlantic Monthly*, when he says:—"I know of no article published in my lifetime calculated to exert a more injurious and demoralizing influence on the rising generation." Happily, Count Johannes' letter supplies an antidote for the poison with which Mrs. Stowe and her publishers have tried to infect the public mind.

City Politics—The War of the Clubs—Battle of the Democratic Elements.

"Tan-tara! tan-tara! tan-ta-r-r-a!" "Rataplan! rataplan! rataplan!" Sound the trumpets! Rattle the drums! The war of the clubs and the battle of the democratic elements in the city of New York have begun. Field Marshal Tweed is already in the field, backed by his brave Irish boys, with the bright emerald colors of the American flying in the breeze, and only awaiting the appearance of the silken and gold bespangled banners of the Manhattani, marshalling the German hosts, under the gorgeous Belmont, to enter into the contest and fight it out on any line until one or the other of the contending foes bites the dust. The first represents the Irish democratic element in the city; the latter the German democratic element. The Germans say the Irish have had the run of the public kitchen long enough, and it is time they came in for a crumb of public plunder and a few drippings from the smoking and savory sauerkraut in the public cullender. They urge that they have for a long time helped to maintain the supremacy of the democracy in the city; that they have long been faithful devotees at the shrine of St. Tammany; that they have helped to swell the war whoops of the sachems whenever the enemy was near; that they have ever been steadfast and true, and always voted the regular ticket without winking or blinking at the preponderance of beautiful Celtic patronymics that adorned the same. They now demand that their fidelity should be rewarded; that they should be represented in some manner by the overruling providence which, at the dictation of St. Tammany, holds the bestowal of official position in the hollow of its hands. And why shouldn't they? Why shouldn't the Teutonic element have a share in the stupendous city and county jobs that are breaking the backs of the taxpayers?

The Germans have always been good, sober industrious citizens. Their power has been gradually looming up, until, like a pillar of fire or a puncheon of lager, it can be seen by day and by night, Sundays excepted. That power will serve as a wholesome check upon the Celtic element, not that we have any fears of the impregnability of the virtue and probity of that element, but in order that it may not, like all parties that become too powerful, sink into evil habits and become vicious and corrupt—like the radical party, for example. The Germans are naturally a quiet and phlegmatic race, indifferent to what is passing around them so long as they are permitted to enjoy their meerschaum and their favorite beverage. These characteristics are more true of them in the Old World than in the New, for here they have a spur to their imaginations, a rasp upon their stolidity; and, as one Bismarck has just awakened their kindred in the faderland to a new life, so another Bismarck will prick their ambition into something like vitality and animation in this their adopted home. In other than political importance are the Germans looming

up in this city and throughout the country. In science, music, the arts, in learning and education they are taking a distinguished position. At this moment they are cogitating plans for celebrating in this city the centennial anniversaries of those world-famed twin miracles of knowledge and philosophy, of earthly melody and heavenly harmony, Humboldt and Beethoven. In taking advantage of such occurrences the Germans are a little ahead of our Celtic fellow citizens, for the Teutons are moving to celebrate the latter event by a grand triumphant musical festival in the Park just about the time of the municipal election. This musical dodge of the Germans will be found difficult to overcome. It will be equal in its political and social effects to the clambakes at Greenwich or to the champagne and game suppers at the Manhattan Club in Fifth avenue.

In short, the German element is aroused, and is bound to make a fight if it is not promptly respected by St. Tammany. A recent event has accelerated this movement of the Germans. One of their number—a representative man and a gentleman respected for his honesty, character and wealth—Mr. Jacob Cohen, waited upon the Grand Dispenser of the Tammany loaves and fishes, the manager of the Tammany slate, and informed him that he believed it was time his class of people should be represented in said distribution; that they had put him forward as a candidate for a Tammany nomination for Supervisor, and gently hinted that he expected the honor. The manager of the slate, in one of his genial and pleasant, yet demonstrative ways, remarked that that nomination was "not for Jacob;" that a particular friend of his own had been selected for the place and that his name was already slated. Mr. Cohen, diplomatically assuring the manager of the slate of his distinguished consideration, bluntly told him that in that case he (Mr. Cohen) would run as an independent candidate; that the democrats in different wards had determined to support him, and that once in the fight he would make a rough and tumble one of it, let who would come out the winner.

Thus is the gage of battle thrown down. Celt against Teuton, Americus against Manhattan, Tweed against Belmont. The alarum has been sounded. It has been responded to from Indian Cove or Indian Grove, in Connecticut, by the leader of the Celts. It will no doubt soon be heard from Baden Baden or the shent per shent Bourse in Paris. Then let Belmont come home, take off his kid gloves, divest himself of his satin lined coat, roll up his ruffled shirt sleeves and sail in to win or lose. And may the Lord of Isaac and of Jacob and of Pat and of Hans decide who shall come forth triumphant. Tan-tara! tan-tara! tan-tar-r-r-ra!

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The greatest old Bourbon we ever heard of is Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, of the Union Ferry Company. He wouldn't learn anything if he could, and couldn't if he would. He never forgets anything, and has nothing to remember. He has been at the head of the Union Ferry Company now for over fifteen years, and not a single improvement in the management of that concern has appeared during all that time.

The last addition to the load the taxpayers of Brooklyn are forced to carry is the paid fire department. The Commissioners have spent all the law allowed them, and they propose now to borrow at any rate of discount that lenders may demand. Brooklyn will soon be plucked of all its feathers.

Almost everybody has something to say about the income tax. That provision of the internal revenue law has very few friends. If Congress neglects to repeal it on the opening of the next session there will be a popular clamor about the ears of the members which will be anything but pleasant. The people have made up their minds that it is an unjust law, and whether it is repealed or not the government will not derive much benefit from it next year.

The boat race continues to be talked about. The people will not be satisfied until the Oxford crew come over to this country and row the Harvards without a coxswain.

Gambling is legalized in New Orleans, and the proprietors of gambling houses are required to pay $5,000 a year license. Why not try a similar law here?

In the hifaluting language of the "big ingin" at Tammany Hall, this is "the season of fruits." Never was the metropolis before so richly supplied with tree fruits and "garden sass." Washington market laughs with the richness of the land. Let it.

What a splendid specimen of urban architecture is Fulton shambles! It is only surpassed by the eel and bear markets. Why don't the "City Hall ring" resolve on its destruction, and so pocket the difference on the contract for the new structure?

That "Elevated Railway," which has been incubating for upward of two years, managed to get a "general puff all round" from the press of yesterday. Of this road it can safely be said, as of many other enterprises, that it will be completed when—it is finished.

Tompkins square parade ground is nearly "concreted." The area within the railings is as level as a tenpin alley and as hard as marble. It is a favorite resort for those who indulge in the taming of rampant bicycles.

We pity dealers in bituminous and anthracite coal in this city. The "black diamonds" are becoming so valuable that sellers, very much to their regret, can only allow 1,750 pounds to the ton.

HORSE NOTES.

A Marvellous Trotting Performance—Dexter Makes a Mile to a Road Wagon in 2:21 3-4—Match Between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn.

Yesterday afternoon, in presence of about one hundred members of the Prospect Park Association, of Brooklyn, Dexter made the greatest performance that any horse ever accomplished on a trotting track. Mr. Bonner, who is an honorary member of the association, drove the "little wonder," as he is affectionately styled, over to Brooklyn; and, after informing some of his friends that he intended to make a fast mile with him, drove on the course and started the horse at a moderate pace, but Dexter, getting warmed to his work, came up to the stand at a tremendous pace. The first quarter was made in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1:08¼, the three-quarters in 1:45½, and the mile in the extraordinary time of 2:21¾. In order to appreciate this performance it is only necessary to state that the best skeleton wagon time on record is 2:24 (made by Dexter himself in 1867), while on this occasion Dexter carried a road wagon and a driver together weighing 319 pounds. This marvellous feat was witnessed by nearly all the leading members of the association. The judges were Messrs. W. M. Parks, George C. Hall and James B. Bach. Mr. Parks made the time 2:21¾, Mr. Hall made it 2:21½, and Mr. Bach 2:21 4-5.

Commodore Vanderbilt's bay gelding Mountain Boy and Mr. McMann's bay mare Lady Thorn trot for a piece of plate valued at $2,000 on Friday next, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, at the Prospect Park Fair grounds. These horses have trotted about a dozen races within the past two years, and Mountain Boy has beaten the mare about as many times as she has defeated him, but his victories have generally been on tracks not suitable to the mare's style of going. The owner of Mountain Boy is ever ready for a race with Lady Thorn. This feeling promotes sport, and a race between the old mare and the gelding is sure to draw a large attendance. Hence the willingness of proprietors of trotting tracks to offer liberal premiums for them to contend for.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN MAINE.

BANGOR, August 31, 1869.

General W. T. Sherman and daughter arrived here this noon per steamer Katahdin. A large concourse of citizens, with the Bangor Cornet Band, escorted the General to the Bangor House. He dines with Senator Hamlin, and goes to Augusta to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The International Boat Crews' Fete and the Harvards Homeward Bound.

THE SABINE CONSPIRACY STORY FALSE.

Don Carlos Quits Spain for England.

Chinese Approval of the Burlingame Treaty.

Failure of the Provisional Government in Paraguay.

ENGLAND.

The Executions on the Sabine Contradicted.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The story of a conspiracy, followed by executions, on board the United States frigate Sabine at Cherbourg, which was telegraphed from Paris some days ago, is absolutely contradicted.

Official Denial.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

A note from the American Legation contradicts the report which prevailed here on Sunday that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate Sabine, and pronounces the story utterly without foundation.

Harvest Prospects and Breadstuffs.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The brilliancy and power of the sun for the past week has been highly favorable to the crops in the British isles, and a large harvest is now certain. Nowhere in Europe has there been such a falling off in the price of cereals as in England, and unless greater encouragement is given it will be found that foreign imports will be on a much smaller scale after the subsidence of the effects of the late rise.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Leaves for England.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

Don Carlos has embarked at Guipuscoa for England. He has abandoned for the present the attempt to provoke a rising in Spain, and will wait for a more favorable opportunity.

FRANCE.

Eugenie's Health—Radical Agitation—His Majesty at Work.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

A despatch from Ajaccio announces that the Empress is indisposed, and that the Prince Imperial will assist alone at the festivities there in honor of Napoleon.

The French journals have received copies of a manifesto inciting insurrection, and signed "President de Comite—Brutus."

The Emperor was at work yesterday with M. Forcade de la Rouguette.

The *Public* says the Emperor will give audiences to visitors to-day.

Eugenie's Tour.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The Empress Eugenie will remain at Ajaccio a day or two. She will return to Paris some time between the 3d and the 9th of September.

GERMANY.

Prusso-Austrian Politics.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

It is said that the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled. Baron Beust has made friendly overtures to the Prussian government.

TURKEY.

Military Honor for Eugenie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31, 1869.

Turkish troops have been concentrated in the vicinity of Constantinople for a review in honor of the Empress Eugenie. Thirty thousand men have gone into camp at Beicos, eight miles from Scutari.

Relations with Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31, 1869.

Ismail Pacha has begun his preparations for the voyage to this city.

CHINA.

War News From Japan—The Burlingame Treaty.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The capture of Hakadadi by the Mikado is confirmed.

The newspapers of this city assert that Mr. Burlingame has received a despatch from the Chinese government expressing its cordial recognition of the treaties he has concluded with America and the different European States.

PARAGUAY.

The Provisional Government and Its Difficulties—Lopez's Position—Inactivity of the Allied Army.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The *Journal Officiel* has intelligence from Asuncion that the installation of the provisional government there meets with many obstacles, which render doubtful the practicability of the measures resorted to by the allies for the pacification of the country. President Lopez holds positions of great strength in the mountains, and the want of provisions compels the allied army to remain inactive.

MEXICO.

Lozada Deserting His Friend Placido Vega—The Secession Proposition—Indian Depredations in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1869.

Mazatlan, Mexico, advices to August 20 have been received. Political affairs in Northwestern Mexico are quiet.

Lozada refuses to assist Placido Vega with men or arms.

The Governor of Durango declares that he will oppose with all his power the formation of an independent republic. The rainy season has commenced in Sinaloa. There had been a severe water spout and inundations in every direction were increasing, and general misery prevailed. The regular conducta from Guadalajara to Colima has been suspended, the roads being impassable.

The Apaches are committing terrible depredations in Sonora. They attack transports, farms and villages, killing men and carrying women and children into captivity. The National Guards are a failure and are unable to afford protection against the savages.

CUBA.

The Havana Press on the Rumors About American Propositions to Buy Cuba.

HAVANA, August 31, 1869.

The Havada journals give no credit to the reports that the United States government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and they declare that if any such proposals have been made they can have but one possible result—refusal.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Anglo-American Fete at the Crystal Palace, London—The London Rowing Club Entertain Both Crews—Brilliant Display and Speeches—Honor to the Harvards.

The following cable account of the friendly international greetings and compliments which were interchanged between the Oxford and Harvard men and their respective friends in England, after the termination of the great boat race, will be read with interest, although the main points of the report had already reached us by special telegram through the French Atlantic cable, and were published in the HERALD yesterday. The present despatches read:—

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

A grand fête was given at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, last evening in honor of the Harvard and Oxford boat crews by the London Rowing Club. Mr. Layton, the President of the club, occupied the chair. All the members of the Harvard crew were present except Mr. Loring, but Mr. Willan alone represented the Oxford crew. There were also present 120 invited guests, including Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes, Edmund Yates, Captain Anderson and many other notables. Messrs. Motley and Moran were tendered invitations, but were unable to attend. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American and British flags, as well as those of the different boat clubs. After the dinner toasts were given to "The Queen of England" and "The President of the United States," which were drunk with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.

Charles Dickens was received with repeated rounds of applause. It was some minutes before he could speak. He playfully alluded to the fact of the chairman's deputing him to propose the toast of the evening, "The Oxford and Harvard crews." (Cheers.) He said:—A remarkable and affecting volume was published at the time of his last visit to America. That volume contained the biographies of ninety-five of the Harvard students, who, at one time or another, bore arms in the service of their country. Nothing was more remarkable in these descendants of our forefathers than the invincible determination with which some of them fought against odds in the late war, and the dauntless spirit with which they sustained defeat. Who would say after the contest of Friday that Harvard was less true to herself in peace than in war? Who could fail to recognize in the boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers and not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take them to her breast when they return with resounded acclamation? The Duke of Wellington said there was only one thing worse than a great victory—a great defeat. But there was another sense in the use of the term "a great defeat." Such was the defeat of a handful of daring fellows who made a dash of thousands of miles in order to meet conquerors in their own domain—(cheers)—a defeat such as that which Harvard had sustained. (Cheers.) He regretted the absence of the Oxford men. He would not say much of them, good or bad. If anything was to be said to their disparagement it was that they won so often. He thought they could afford to lose in the event of another contest. He was sure he expressed his own feelings, the feelings of Oxford and the feelings of Englishmen when he bade the Harvards a cordial welcome and wished them "God-speed" in their homeward journey. The victory might be Harvard's next time. Meanwhile he assured them of an enthusiastic welcome at home, which would find an echo in every corner of England.

He concluded amid great applause, coupling the toast with the names of Simmons and Willan.

Mr. Simmons replied briefly. He expressed his warmest thanks for the cordiality and hospitality extended the Harvard crew. While recognizing their defeat, he hoped the next crew, or the same crew if they came over again, would find in that defeat their success. They had been benefited by the experience. Looking to the crew by which they were defeated he had no reason to be ashamed.

Mr. Willan, on the part of the Oxfords, regretted the unavoidable absence of the remainder of the crew. With respect to the race, as an old hand, he said it had not been won easily. It was the best race he ever rowed.

Mr. Thomas Hughes then toasted the London Club. He referred to his own experiences and the glories of the English universities. He asserted that Harvard University, in producing James Russell Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Louis Agassiz, had reason to pride itself. Future generations would regard some of the Harvards with the veneration given to our Hampdens and others in past generations.

Mr. Playford proposed the toast "Our Visitors." He regretted that the Harvards had not used a coach. No crew could attain perfection without a coach. He urged them to use one in their future training.

After the toast to the London Club Mr. Rice proposed to the Harvards only to give cheers, on account of the courtesy and kindness shown by the club.

They were given amid great applause.

At the conclusion there was a grand display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

English Opinion of the Race.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The *Standard* of this city has the following criticism on the late boat race:—

The rowing of the Harvards was rather injudicious; it was too fast to last. The want of a good recovery left them tucked up over their oars at the end of the stroke. They reached out well, and rowed with straight backs and arms; but there was no work in their stroke. Though the Oxonians were heavier it does not follow that weight brought them in first; it was rather their style. In the long run style is sure to win when strength is equal.

The Harvards Homeward Bound.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

Messrs. Loring, Fay and Blaikie, of the Harvard Club; Mr. Elliott, their boat builder, and Mr. Ticknor, return to New York on the steamer City of Antwerp, which sails to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Colfax's Health—The San Francisco Election—Mr. Seward in Portland, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1869.

The banks and insurance offices will be closed to-morrow and business generally will be suspended on account of the election.

Vice President Colfax has returned from Yosemite, Mrs. Colfax's health having improved.

Charles J. Pettit, Secretary of the North Pacific squadron is dangerously ill.

Mr. W. H. Seward reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday and was received by the municipal authorities. The people turned out *en masse*. Mr. Seward appears enthusiastic in regard to the future of Alaska. Rains continue in Oregon and the loss of grain in the State is large.

MISSOURI.

A New Railroad Route Proposed—From Kansas City to Memphis, Tenn.—Another Reported Erie Project.

ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1869.

A largely attended convention was held at Springfield, Mo., on the 25th inst., to consider the project of building a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn. Most of the counties along the line of the proposed road were represented, and much interest was manifested. A resolution was adopted setting forth the importance of the road. A temporary organization was effected and a board of directors elected, with Colonel J. M. Richardson as secretary.

A rumor is current at St. Joseph that the Erie Company have purchased a majority of the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

THE PRESS BALL AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., August 31, 1869.

The press ball to-night was a brilliant success. About 800 persons were present from all parts of the Union. Many prominent and distinguished gentlemen were present, together with representatives of the press from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Columbia, S. C., and other cities. At twelve o'clock a splendid supper was served. This is the closing ball of the season here.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 31—4:30 P. M.—Consuls closed at 93¼ for both money and account. American securities closed at the following quotations:—United States five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; do., 1865, old, 83¾; do., 1867, 83; United States ten-forties, 76¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 23; Illinois Centrals, 94⅛.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 28—5 P. M.—The Bourse closed firm, Rentes, 72f. 25c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 31—5 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm at 88¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 13⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13⅜d. a 13½d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, 3,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 6d. per cental.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Spirits petroleum 8d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 31—Spirits petroleum, 9⅜d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 31—5 P. M.—Petroleum closed firm at 55¼f. for standard white.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Argument on the Receivership Question Before Judge Hogeboom at Albany—Dissolution of a Part of Judge Peckham's Injunction—The Case Postponed Until the Next Term.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

Judge Hogeboom held a special term of the Supreme Court to-day to hear motions relative to the receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Hale, of counsel for the Ramsay interest, asked for a postponement till to-morrow, owing to the illness of Judge Allen, who was to argue the motions on the part of the railroad company.

Mr. Field objected, saying that they were unable to find the books of the company, though he understood they had been kept at the residence of one of the opposing counsel. It was of the greatest consequence to them that these books should be produced, so that they might be examined to ascertain who were legal stockholders of the road.

Mr. Smith replied, admitting that the books were temporarily at his residence, but said they were in the custody of the officers of the road entitled to hold them.

Mr. Field moved to vacate the order of Judge Peckham appointing Mr. Pruyn receiver, and also dissolve the injunction issued by Judge Peckham to restrain Fisk and Courter from acting as receivers. The injunctions issued by Judge Barnard and Judge Peckham respectively were then read, and the Court remarked that they were both pretty broad and covered a good deal of ground.

After listening to arguments *pro* and *con* the Court said the question involved in these cases required much consideration, and he did not feel as though he would be able to render a decision in two or three days. He therefore thought no harm could result if the case should go over until the next special term, when all the questions involved could be fairly discussed. He would, however, dissolve that portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrained the defendants from instituting proceedings for the recovery of the books of the company, and allow the residue to remain in full force until the next special term. He then issued such order.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Ship Laborers' Strike in Quebec—Threatened Riot—Military Called Out—Arrival of the Archbishop of Canada.

QUEBEC, August 31, 1869.

The ship laborers of this port are on a strike, and the trade of the port is almost at a standstill. Yesterday the laborers' society, numbering 3,700 persons, marched in procession through the streets, and their conduct was so disorderly that the military were called out to prevent a riot. The Mayor and several prominent citizens were very roughly handled.

Bishop Oxenden, Metropolitan of Canada, arrived on the steamship Nestorian.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, is now here on his way to Rome. He preached to a large congregation at St. Patrick's yesterday.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Tax Equalization Board at Albany—The Citizens' Association to Open the Argument—The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes for the State of New York meets here to-day at Stanwix Hall. The several counties are represented by their local officers. The Citizens' Association of New York city commences its argument to-day by counsel before the Board for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tax of New York city.

The Democratic Central Committee to-day selected Syracuse as the place, and September 22 as the time, for holding the State Convention.

The Spiritual Association at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 31, 1869.

The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place at Kremlin Hall, in this city, to-day. About 200 delegates are present, representing associations from Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas. After the transaction of routine business the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The session will probably occupy three days.

Charges Against a Bank Cashier in Albany.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

There is trouble in the First National Bank of this city with the cashier, Adam Van Allen, a gentleman who has for many years borne the highest reputation. He is in the city and says he intends to remain and face all charges which may be brought against him. The directors are investigating the matter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Explosion of an Oil Tank at Newton—The Careless Apothecary of Boston Admitted to Bail.

BOSTON, August 31, 1869.

The gas in an empty oil tank on a freight train of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Newton exploded last night, causing the death of Samuel Preston, the conductor, by burning. He was a resident of Worcester. A brakeman was slightly burned. The car was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the Newton fire engines.

W. J. Saville, the apothecary's clerk, who sold laudanum for rhubarb, causing the death of Mrs. Norton, has been admitted to bail in $2,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The first bale of Middle Tennessee cotton was received in Nashville on Monday.

The Kentucky State Sabbath School Convention met in Covington, Ky., yesterday.

Senator Trumbull reached Omaha on Monday from his California and Montana trip, and left for home yesterday.

Indian difficulties still prevail in New Mexico. Trains are frequently attacked and much stock is being run off.

The heaviest rain of the summer fell at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday night. It continued nearly the entire night.

The proprietor of the Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News* assaulted the Deputy Postmaster of that city yesterday for an alleged affront in refusing to deliver the mails to that journal.

George Peabody left Baltimore yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. His health is somewhat improved, but he is very feeble. He was the guest of J. W. Garrett in Baltimore on Monday night.

A race at Waterville, yesterday, between General Knox, Jr., and Carlotta was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:43, 2:44 and 2:38¾. Both the day and track were bad for the race.

Thomas D. Hines, who, it is alleged, recently robbed Messrs. Loring & Searles, of Braintree, Mass., of $1,000 worth of shoe stock and escaped from the lock-up, has been arrested in Derby, Vt.

John Fields, who has been on trial at Williamsport, Pa., for five days, and who has twice attempted suicide and once broke from the sheriff in the street, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree.

Advices from the lower counties of Kentucky state that thirty-five men of the State Guard are to be mounted at Lebanon and start with guides for the mountains in search of the Regulators who have recently been committing depredations.

The Hudson special, bound north, last night, struck a man, horse and cart at Mallory's Crossing, south of Poughkeepsie. The man, whose name has not been ascertained, is probably fatally injured. The horse was thrown as high as the smokestack of the engine and into the river, and the cart was demolished.

A meeting of colored men took place in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon, to investigate the disturbances at Smyrna, Rutherford county, a number of refugees from that city being present. Hon. John Trimble, Neil Brown and Henry S. Foote took part in the meeting, which finally adjourned, without doing anything, till two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

L. G. Riggs, editor of the *Meriden (Conn.) Recorder*, was assaulted yesterday morning on the street at that place by Wilbur F. Parker, son of ex-Mayor Charles Parker, in consequence of the publication of an article reflecting upon young Parker. Mr. Riggs was struck over the head with the heavy end of a horsewhip, knocked down and considerably bruised.

Charles M. Russell, who was arrested at Rochester on Saturday last for committing burglary and arson in Aurora, C. W., was brought before Judge Fuller yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. He was immediately re-arrested on a warrant issued by the police magistrate of Rochester and while awaiting transportation to the police station made his escape.

A freight train from Louisville for Memphis, Tenn., through the negligence of a workman on the road, ran off the track near Brownsville yesterday, smashing several cars and fatally injuring the fireman and engineer. A passenger train from Chattanooga for Memphis also ran through a bridge near Courtlandt, Ala., on Monday morning, demolishing the engine, baggage and smoking cars. Fortunately no one was in the smoking car at the time of the accident. No one was injured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Ellen Horson, aged twenty-four years, residing at 555 West Forty-ninth street, while last night suffering from a fit of insanity, jumped out of a second story window in house 322 West Forty-third street. The unfortunate woman was very severely injured, and it was deemed advisable to send her to Bellevue Hospital.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Tour Through Nova Scotia—Return to Halifax—Another Grand Ball.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 31, 1869.

Prince Arthur left Charlottetown in the gunboat Dart, at five o'clock this morning, and arrived at Pictou by special train at two o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants along the line. At New Glasgow the Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and also at Truro, at which place he took a short drive around the town. He arrived at Halifax at six o'clock this evening and was received by the authorities, who also presented him with an address of welcome, and by the inhabitants with very enthusiastic cheering. In the evening an immense ball was tendered by the garrison in honor of the Prince. The decorations of the ballroom were splendid, and 400 couples took part in the dance. The whole affair was elegant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Coal Miners' Trouble—Departure of the Strikers from Scranton.

SCRANTON, August 31, 1869.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day voted, by 441 to 221, to immediately resume work. The strong demonstration of the citizens yesterday had the best effect. The interfering miners have mostly gone away, and there is every prospect of a full resumption of mining with but little delay.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Gala Day and Reception of the Children from the Randall's and Hart's Islands Institutions at Linwood, the Residence of Wm. M. Tweed.

Yesterday the children from the institution on Randall's Island and the nautical school at Hart's Island, numbering in all about 350, were entertained by Wm. M. Tweed, President of the Americus Club, at Linwood, his summer residence at Greenwich, Conn., and in close proximity to Indian Harbor, where the club house and grounds are located.

The children were mustered under the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Messrs. Bowen, Bell, Nicholson and Brennan, and were all attired in their new uniforms. At about nine o'clock they embarked on board the steamer Minnahanonck, and after a pleasant sail of about fifteen or twenty miles up the sound, were landed at the Greenwich steamboat dock. Here they were received by "Braisted's Blues," the members of the Americus Club, under command of "Major" P. D. Braisted, and Grafulla's full band. The village was profusely decorated with flags and banners and the whole population turned out *en masse* to tender a reception to the little neglected ones, the wards of the public. In several places bandeaus and streamers waved across the streets and from the housetops, bearing the motto, "Welcome."

Line being formed, with the band leading, the Blues in the centre and the children in the rear, the column took up the line of march to Linwood and was tendered a perfect ovation *en route*. Arrived at their destination, where they found the residence of their host also very handsomely decorated, the children formed line and were addressed by Commissioner Bowen, who, in the name of the Commission and the children, thanked Mr. Tweed for the hospitality and generosity he had displayed.

One of the children then addressed Mr. Tweed, and in a neat, juvenile address returned him the thanks and expressed the good wishes of his youthful guests.

Mr. Tweed made some appropriate remarks in reply and concluded by presenting to the boys on behalf of the lady members of his family a handsome blue silk flag, having on one side a view of Linwood and surroundings, and on the reverse the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Randall's Island boys on their visit to Greenwich, Conn., August 31, 1869."

Three large tents had been erected, in one of which a sumptuous banquet of "goodies" was displayed to the glistening eyes and vigorous appetites of the juveniles, and with "watering mouths" they clustered around the festive board. Having refreshed themselves they again formed in line, and a photographic picture of the group was taken. A grand parade and review, with military evolutions, was next on the programme, and was executed with a precision and mimic soldierly bearing that elicited admiration and surprise from all present. The Hart's Island boys were dressed in naval uniforms, and those from Randall's Island in semi-military costume of dark blue. The latter detachment was also equipped with wooden guns and sabres, and executed the manual of arms with ease and accuracy.

This ceremony being completed, with the band at their head as before, the little "army of invasion" marched to the Americus Club House.

Here tables had been arranged on the "green," laden with "all the delicacies of the season," and the boys did honor alike to the *cuisinier* of the club and to their own vigor by the manner in which they disposed of the edibles. After having comfortably appeased their appetites they were dismissed and amused themselves for several hours about the club grounds, when they were again formed into column and marched to the landing. About four o'clock the steamer put off from the pier with the little party on board, stopping on the way back to the city to land the nautical school boys at Hart's Island and the remainder of the children at Randall's Island. At about eight o'clock last evening the invited guests arrived in this city, well pleased with their enjoyment and the occasion for relaxation which had been afforded to the children of the public institution.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Scarcity of Croton Water.

Croton water has been so scarce of late that a request has recently been sent to the Superintendent of Lands and Places to discontinue, for the present, the use of Croton water in the public fountains. A request has also been sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections not to use Croton water for watering the ground at Blackwell's Island, as, it is reported, it has been the habit to do there.

Discharge of Employes of the Department.

Thirty-six inspectors of the Bureau of Water Rents were removed yesterday, on account of inadequacy of funds to pay them. The Board last year asked for an appropriation of $120,000, but the amount granted was about $100,000. This sum having been expended thirty-six men who have been engaged at the rate of $3 50 a day during the past seven months, were discharged.

Contracts for the Construction of Sewers.

Contracts to construct the following sewers have been given out by the Croton Aqueduct Department:—

Location.	*Amount of Contract.*
Forty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues—R. Cunningham	$20,810
Washington and Greenwich streets—John Duffy	6,897
Eighty-first street, from Ninth avenue to Eighth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street—J. D. Minor	19,650
Third avenue, between Ninety-third and 107th streets—Wm. H. McCarthy	73,865
112th street, between First and Third avenues—Daniel Gallagher	11,164
Seventh street, between First avenue and avenue B—Thomas McConnell	13,456
Duane street, between William and Rose streets—William H. Keyes	9,092
Outlet sewers in Sixty-first street, at East river—Henry Stollmeyer	36,393
Fifth avenue, between Eighty-ninth and 108th streets—R. Cunningham	52,828
Seventy-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Abraham Dowdney	24,377
Sewers in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets and Forty-second street, receiving basins at different points—John McKewen	14,590
Drains between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues—R. Cunningham	3,606

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the President Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Carlton is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Albany left the Upper Quarantine yesterday, and lies in the North river, abreast of pier No. 1. She will fly the pennant of Rear Admiral Poor until the Severn is ready, which will be in about a week.

The workmen on board the Minnesota have been increased, and she is to be fitted out as a flagship.

The Swatara is well under way, and will be ready for sea in about six weeks.

The monitor Dictator is still in the dry dock—which she completely fills—and has been thoroughly overhauled and painted. She is a formidable looking craft and well worth a visit.

The painters and other workmen were putting the finishing touches on the Haytien steamer Algonquin yesterday.

The merchant ships James Watson and Seramis are loading with stores and material at the yard, the former taking in provisions for Key West and the latter a number of heavy guns and anchors for Mare Island, Cal.

A commendable feature of the fitting out of vessels is the placing on them of spar decks, which gives a clear deck on which to handle the sails, more room is afforded for berthing the crew and the battery is preserved from the effect of the weather.

The Bogart Court Martial, like John Brown's spirit, is "marching along," and no details can be obtained of its proceedings.

Master R. Mason Lisle has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensign Charles P. Welch to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By way of England we have news from the West Coast of Africa, dated at Old Calabar, to the 9th of July. Trade was dull and health good. The natives were asking high rates for palm oil. From the new station of Sherboro a correspondent writes:—The place is healthy. Trade fair, but injured by the disturbance among the natives outside British jurisdiction. The English territory is threatened with raids from the natives. There is much dissatisfaction among the shipping and merchants on account of the absence of a hospital ship for sick seamen. Vessels entering have to pay the government about 1s. 9d. for every register ton, and for which the government finds them nothing in return. This place has been taken possession of by the government at Sierra Leone for the last seven years, and a large revenue, greatly in excess of what is spent upon it, is derived.

ACCIDENT ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

A Conductor Falls Into a Burning Oil Tank—Recapture of a Jail Breaker.

BOSTON, August 31, 1869.

One of the most painful accidents that has happened in this vicinity for a long time occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Newton about eight o'clock. The victim was a well known conductor on a freight train. It appears that in the freight train which left this city at seven o'clock last evening were some "compromise" cars, upon which were two tanks, each used for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. The tanks had been emptied at East Boston and were on their way to Erie to be replenished. They are large and cylindrical in form. In the centre of each of them is an orifice, which is bridged by a plank, upon which conductors and brakemen can pass from one car to another. Last night it seems that Mr. Samuel Preston, when near Newton Centre, about seven miles from Boston, had occasion to pass over one of the oil cars. He had his lantern in his hand, and as soon as he reached the first tank the fire of his lantern ignited the gases which were generated by the residue of the petroleum, and an explosion immediately took place. The top of the tank was blown off and the interior at once became a livid sheet of fire. Into this the unfortunate man instantly fell, and although he made the most strenuous exertions to extricate himself, in which he was finally successful, it was not until he had been fearfully burned. In his agony he ran into a field close by. One of the employés about the depot at Newton Corner saw him, and hastily got a blanket, and by wrapping it around him succeeded in putting out the flame which his burning clothing caused. He was frightfully burned, but did not lose his consciousness, except for a few moments. He did not remember how he got out of the tank; but it is known that he extricated himself. As soon as possible he was placed on a train and brought to this city, and was carried on a litter to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In removing his clothing the skin from his abdomen and legs came off in shreds. His arms and hands were badly blistered, and he was considerably burned on the body as well. It was thought he might have inhaled the flames and so have been burned internally. In spite of his sufferings he did not lose consciousness, but was able in some degree to relate how the accident occurred. After intense suffering death came to his relief this morning. The brakeman, Mr. Rockwood, of Milford, either jumped or was blown off the car. He escaped with bruises which will not prove serious.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Nationals yesterday, at Washington, with the score of 32 to 20.

The Alerts, of Rochester, started on their tour yesterday morning.

The Pastimes, of Little Falls, defeated the Clippers, of Ilion, yesterday, at Little Falls, the score standing 24 to 21. These are pretty good figures, and will no doubt be considered more so when it is stated that Cummings and Hall, of the Stars of Brooklyn, appeared in the Clipper nine.

To-day the Eckfords and Mutuals play at the Union grounds.

The "Red Stockings," of Wappinger's Falls, defeated the Actives, of Kingston, on the 28th with the score of 26 to 36.

The Gothams defeated the Olympics yesterday, with the score 37 to 23.

The Unas and Irvings will play to-morrow at the Union grounds, Melrose.

The Athletics will play the Champions of Jersey City on Thursday at the Capitoline.

THE NEW POLICE ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Once more the heel of tyranny and oppression has shown itself at the police palace in Mulberry street, in the resolution passed by the Board of Police on the 26th inst., making it obligatory upon captains, sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen to wear the prescribed uniform both when on and off duty. This resolution, when put in a general order, makes us completely the slaves of the Commissioners, and the prestige of officers of the law and servants of the people is completely swept away—slaves of the Commissioners, because the rumseller may now dispose of the poisonous draught over his bar at the midnight hour or during the chimes of the Sabbath bells and no policeman dare enter to vindicate the law, for if he should enter in plain clothes he will be dismissed the department for not wearing the prescribed uniform, and if he enters in uniform he will be dismissed for disgracing his badge of office. Houses of ill fame may now be thrown open to all sorts of midnight revelry, for what officer dare enter those sacred halls? Panel thieves may now rob the unsuspecting countryman with impunity, and the host of gambling houses on Broadway need no longer keep a sentry posted at the entrance for fear some policeman may enter in plain clothes and disturb their hellish game.

It has been a consolation to members of the force to think that, after being bandaged up in uniform and serving the public faithfully for thirty-six hours, during the next twelve hours they could put on citizen's clothes, still retaining the power of an officer, and walk forth to enjoy the air of freedom without being the object of attraction. But this order not only makes a slave of the man himself, but it enslaves his family, for if he wants to take a quiet walk with his wife and children he must go in uniform, and then they immediately become the objects of suspicion and the subjects of remark from every passer by. If anything is calculated to deter men from doing their duty towards the public it is this general order. A PATROLMAN.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Arizona will sail from this port on Wednesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Burnett's Florimel; an Exquisite Perfume resembling the fresh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no equal and is for sale by all druggists.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

A New Remedy for Colds and Sore Throat— Cherry Pectoral Troches. None cure as quick; none as pleasant.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Society Badges, Initialled Note Paper. The finest in the city.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cherry Pectoral Troches are Something new, good and pleasant for a Cold or Sore Throat.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nassau street.

Far Rockaway Beach.
The South Side Railroad have completed their Branch to Far Rockaway Beach, which will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 2.
Excursion tickets $1, which will entitle the holder to a Free Lunch and Clambake on this day. Trains leave from Roosevelt and Grand streets, New York at 8 and 10 A. M.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

First Time.—To-day the Cherry Pectoral Troches, for Colds and Sore Throat, are offered for sale.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 50 Per Bottle. 48 Bond street, late of 453 Broadway, and druggists.

Just Out—Cherry Pectoral Troches, for colds, sore throats and bronchitis, for sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

Ladies' Hair Examined Carefully, by Dr. GRANDJEAN, the only man who can give true and useful advice (50 years' practice), Astor place.

Out To-day—Cherry Pectoral Troches. They will cure your Cold, Sore Throat or Bronchitis.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cent cheaper than at any other printing establishment in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Heavy Brewery Seizure—The Proprietors Held on a Criminal Charge.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Peter Kirschof, Richard Schmidt and William Walter.—The defendants, under the firm name of Kirschof & Co., are proprietors of a very large lager beer brewing establishment at Melrose, Westchester county. On Sunday their establishment was seized on civil process for infraction of the revenue laws, by a posse of men under Major Whitely, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. When entered the officers found the place in full blast and large quantities of lager being sold from unstamped barrels in the "bier garten" attached to the establishment.

On Monday afternoon the defendants were all arrested on a criminal charge of defrauding the revenue and were held by the Commissioner to appear for examination on Monday next. They gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Serious Charge Against Well Known Merchants—Alleged False and Fraudulent Revenue Returns.

The United States vs. Archer and Another.—The defendants are merchants of this city, and are held upon bail for examination upon a charge of making false and fraudulent revenue returns of sales during the fall of 1868 and winter of 1869.

Yesterday the examination was commenced before this court, Assistant District Attorney Purdy appearing for the government and Mr. Dennis McMahon as counsel for the defendants.

Michael J. Connolly, upon whose affidavit the accused were charged, was the first witness called, and testified that he was in the employ of the defendants from October, 1868, until May, 1869; was bookkeeper of the firm and had to make out the internal revenue return of sales each month; the first return made out by witness was for the month of October, 1868; it was made up from the sales book correctly according to witness' best knowledge, and showed the actual sales for the month; it was made out in the regular blank form for such returns; when it was completed witness submitted it to the senior member of the firm, Charles S. Archer, and was told by him to "cut it down about $6,000;" witness did so, reducing it that amount, and presented the return so reduced to Washington Archer; the next return was for the month of November, and this was made up also from the sales book by witness; witness made out this return correctly upon a piece of ordinary blank paper and presented it to Charles S. Archer as before; was told by him to "cut down" about $10,000 from the gross amount; witness did so, making out the return this time upon the proper printed blank form; the return for the month of December was made out in a similar manner to the last, and upon presentation of it to Charles S. Arthur witness was told to reduce it $10,000 or $11,000, and did so; witness also made out a similar return for the month of January, but Washington Archer told him to make it out correctly, as he (Washington) would not swear to any more incorrect returns; witness took the memoranda of these transactions—which he had used on this occasion to refresh his memory—about the times of their occurrence; did so for his own protection, as he did not wish to be suspected of collusion with his employers; witness left the employ of the firm in consequence of being discharged.

At this stage of the examination the case was adjourned until one o'clock to-day, to allow certain books belonging to the firm to be produced in evidence.

In the course of the investigation Assistant District Attorney Purdy stated that there were five other charges against the defendants in connection with the previous one, among them bribery and perjury, and the written specifications of these allegations will be submitted to their counsel to-day.

It is but just to state that the defendants claim that the entire matter is but the result of a conspiracy and blackmail operation to which they are subjected by certain business men and irresponsible parties, and that its object is solely to damage their reputation and affect their business.

The Washed Stamps.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of John McCartney, the boy employed in the Gold Room, and who was charged with selling "washed" stamps, has been concluded before Commissioner Osborn. The testimony showed that the defendant obtained the stamps in question from the Gold Room after they had been affixed to various papers and cancelled; that he removed the cancellation marks by the "washing" process and sold them at much below their face value to a boy named Burnham, in whose possession several of them were found by a detective named Joseph Dye, who gave Burnham money to purchase more from the defendant; also that Burnham made the desired purchase and was allowed to go in order to be made State's evidence. The defendant was held for trial.

The Charges Against Custom House Weighers.

The case of the United States against Thomas W. Egan, the weigher in the Custom House, who is charged with frauds in relation to his payrolls, has been summed up, on the evidence heretofore published, by Assistant District Attorney Jackson, for the government, and Ethan Allen for the defendant, the Commissioner reserving his decision. The decision in this case and that of Percy B. Spear, the other Custom House weigher charged with a similar offence, will be promulgated simultaneously by Commissioner Osborn within a few days.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

Mary Methfessel vs. Christian Methfessel.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth Phalon vs. John Phalon.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Jones.

Denner vs. Lindman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Taylor vs. Hartough.—Motion granted.

The American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Gisner.—Motion granted.

Shaw vs. Danielson.—Motion granted.

Crandall vs. Dun.—Motion granted.

Cole vs. Bennett.—Motion granted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	75	64	3 P. M.	86	73
6 A. M.	78	59	6 P. M.	81	70
9 A. M.	82	63	9 P. M.	80	63
12 M.	85	67	12 P. M.	78	60

Average temperature yesterday.......64¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......80½

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Park Band at the north end of the Green, opposite the Springs, at the Park this afternoon, commencing at four o'clock.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. E. Beyerdorf, of No. 185 Laurens street, who was announced some days ago in the HERALD as having suddenly died, contradicts the statement, he being alive and well. The mistake occurred from the fact that his son, only five weeks old, died in the manner stated.

MILITARY RECEPTION.—Company B, of the Seventy-first regiment, will turn out in full dress uniform on Thursday, the 2d inst., to receive Company C, of the same regiment, on its return from Providence. The roll-call will be at seven o'clock A. M.

ILLNESS OF CARL BERGMANN.—Professor Carl Bergmann, musical director of the Philharmonic Society and of the Arion, was suddenly taken sick on Monday morning, and his disease being an ulcer of the stomach, it is considered by his physician, Dr. Kost, quite serious. In consequence of this the rehearsal of the Arion Society last night was postponed.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.—Hugh McGinness, forty-four years of age, a native of Ireland, died in Bellevue Hospital. Warden Brennan reports that deceased was brought in by ambulance by officer Post, of the Eighth precinct, from 94 Prince street.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.—By a fire at No. 290½ Grand street, at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, Philip Sach's clothing store was damaged $500. The building, which is owned by John Cromwell, sustained $500 damages, which is fully covered by insurance.

FELL FROM A ROOF.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night Otto Linderman, dwelling at No. 437 Sixth avenue, accidentally fell from the roof of his residence into the yard and sustained very severe injuries. He was cared for by his friends, who opposed his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in a rear room on the fourth floor of premises No. 165 Christie street, on the body of Mrs. Mary Miller, a German, 39 years of age, and also on that of her infant child. Mrs. Miller died in childbed.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Louis Lavour, who was admitted to that institution on a permit from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, suffering from hydrophobia, had died on Monday night. An inquest will be held on the body of deceased, who had lived at 156 West Broadway; was sixty years of age and a native of France.

ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER CAR.—As car No. 30 of the Broadway line was coming down West Washington place at nine o'clock yesterday morning, one of Ormsby and Son's wagons ran the pole through the front window of the passenger car, knocking the passengers and driver off the platform. Two or three of the passengers had pieces of glass driven into them. The alarm in the car was great, and the ladies refused to ride any longer therein.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—By General Order No. 4 the death of Thomas Macauley, foreman of Engine Company No. 4, was yesterday communicated to the Fire Department, and also the arrangements for the funeral services, at which the Department will officially participate. A detail of one from each company below Fifty-ninth street, commanded by District Engineer John Conley, to be formed into four companies, will attend. Engine Company No. 4, under the command of the assistant foreman, will be the mourners. The funeral takes place from No. 28 Gold street at two o'clock P. M.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The resignation of Henry J. Armstrong, Night Superintendent of the General Post Office in this city, was accepted yesterday by Postmaster Jones, and George H. Duryee, of this city, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Armstrong has held the office for seven years, and was a popular and efficient officer in the department, indeed his resignation has been several times previously tendered, but its acceptance was refused. He introduced his successor, Mr. Duryee, to the employés of the department last evening, and the occasion was made one of deserved compliment and expressions of regard.

THE UNIFORMED POLICE.—The excitement over the order compelling the police to wear uniforms when off duty, notwithstanding the modifications made on Monday, still continues, and the force consider that no improvement has been made in their favor. It is said that when a full Board can be got together the subject will be reconsidered. Yesterday there were but two Commissioners present—Messrs. Bosworth and Maniere—and, of course, no meeting could be held. The Superintendent, however, issued a general order promulgating the rule as amended, which is substantially that which appeared in the HERALD of yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROADWAY ROBBERY.—The police succeeded in arresting yesterday another of the gang who were engaged in the highway robbery on Broadway on Sunday night. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and arraigned before Justice Ledwith, when he gave the name of Charles Wicker. Mr. Gustav Bubau, the victim of the robbery, identified him, and he was committed, with the others, to answer at the General Sessions.

CAR PICKPOCKET.—A man named Charles Franklin was arraigned before Justice Shandley at Essex Market Police Court charged with picking the pocket of Moses Mersinger, of No. 232 East Tenth street. Mr. Mersinger was riding down town in a Second avenue car at seven o'clock Monday evening, and when about Fifth street he felt somebody's hand in his pantaloons pocket, wherein was a pocketbook containing about eight dollars. The prisoner was at that time sitting next to the complainant. A moment after deponent felt the hand the prisoner got up and attempted to leave the car. He was arrested on the rear platform of the car, and the pocketbook, with the money in it, was found on the rear platform, near where he stood. Held for examination.

POCKET PICKING.—A man named John Kroell, residing at 761 Washington street, appeared before Justice Shandley yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, and accused a man named William Moore with stealing from his pocket a silver watch, valued at fifteen dollars. From the statements of Kroell it appears he went to sleep yesterday morning, about three o'clock, in the shipyard at the foot of Stanton street, and slept there until half-past ten o'clock. At that time he was awakened by some boys, who told him that Moore, who was in the neighborhood, had been putting his hand into his (Kroell's) pocket. Kroell then pretended to be asleep, and soon after felt the prisoner's hand in his pocket. Kroell asked him what he wanted, when Moore said he was trying to wake him. The prisoner walked off, the boys and Kroell following him, and he was subsequently arrested by officer Kane, of the Eleventh precinct. The prisoner was held for examination.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

Sale of City Lunatic Asylum Stock—Excess of Over $1,000,000.

Sealed proposals for $300,000 of stock of the City Lunatic Asylum fund, at Blackwell's Island, were opened at the Comptroller's office at two o'clock yesterday. The following bids, amounting to a total of $1,346,000, were made:—

	Amount.	Rate.
Charles E. Poillon	$5,000	103
J. Pearce	3,000	100.25
Peter Rowe	5,000	100.12½
Ferd. Massa	3,000	102
Ketchum & Clarke	10,000	102.28
Ketchum & Clarke	5,000	102.03
William H. Hoople, trustee	10,000	100
William H. Hoople	3,000	100.50
Maxwell & Graves	10,000	102
Samuel S. Sands & Co	5,000	102
Vermilye & Co	50,000	102.90
Vermilye & Co	50,000	103.05
M. Stilwell	7,000	102.50
North River Savings Bank	25,000	100
North River Savings Bank	25,000	101
James Phelan	25,000	102
James Phelan	25,000	101
James Phelan	25,000	102
James Phelan	25,000	101.75
James Phelan	25,000	101.50
James Phelan	25,000	101.25
W. B. Bolles	25,000	103.50
Lamar Fire Insurance Co	100,000	Par.
Thomas B. Tappen, President Harlem Savings Bank	15,000	102.60
Thomas B. Tappen, President Harlem Savings Bank	10,000	102.70
James S. King's Sons	40,000	103
George K. Sistare	40,000	133.10
George K. Sistare	50,000	101.52
George K. Sistare	100,000	101.76
George K. Sistare	100,000	101.80
George K. Sistare	*50,000	102.92
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.97
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.40
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.50
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.01
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co	40,000	102.78
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co	60,000	102.13
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co	100,000	101.58
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co	100,000	101.28

Total amount of bids......1,346,000

*$40,000 of stock was sold at this bid.

The stock was sold to the highest bidders, as follows:—

Charles G. Poillon	$5,000 at 103
Vermilye & Co	50,000 at 103.05
W. B. Bolles	25,000 at 103.50
James S. King's Son	40,000 at 103
George K. Sistare	40,000 at 103.10
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 102.92
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 102.97
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 103.01

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

Murder of a Wife by Her Husband in West Fortieth Street—Money and Liquor the Cause.

In the neighborhood of Fortieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, are a large number of shanties mostly occupied by persons who are a source of great trouble to the police of the Twentieth precinct. On Monday night, at a late hour, James Wood and his wife Bridget, occupying one of the shanties, drank to excess and got into a quarrel. It is stated that Mrs. Wood, by her own industry, had accumulated several hundred dollars, which was deposited in the bank. Her husband, wishing to get possession of the money for his own purposes, while grossly inebriated, assaulted her while she was lying in bed. Mrs. Wood screamed for help, which was heard by persons living in some of the adjoining shanties, and opening the door made her escape. Wood followed in pursuit, and, overtaking his wife, seized her by the throat and knocked her head against the timbers of the shanty. This was seen by Mary Jane Devine, a bright girl, who happened to be up at the time.

It is further alleged that Wood knocked his wife down and beat and kicked her most brutally about the head and face. Mrs. Wood, in some manner not explained, reached her room some time afterwards and became insensible. No notice was given at the time to the police, and they knew nothing of the occurrence till about eight o'clock yesterday morning, when Wood was arrested for intoxication by officer Thomas P. Murphy, of the Twentieth precinct. It was then for the first time announced that the prisoner had nearly killed his wife, who lay in a state of insensibility in her shanty.

Sergeant Murphy, then on duty at the station house, called Police Surgeon Waterman, who, on examining the wounded woman, found her in a state of unconsciousness. Her face was much bruised and discolored and contusions were found on the back of the head, and in the opinion of the doctor she had sustained a fracture of the skull. She lingered in that condition till two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ensued. The fact was immediately sent to the station house, and Sergeant Murphy informed the prisoner that his wife was dead, when he unfeelingly remarked, "May the devil die with her," "May she never see the face of a paving stone again."

Later in the day Coroner Rollins arrived at the scene of the murder, and, after hearing all the facts, he ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where an investigation will take place probably today.

Owen Clark, brother to deceased, has been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the fatal assault, but some of his friends allege that he was not in the neighborhood at the time of the occurrence. Mary Daly, Mary McClusky and some others are thought to know more concerning the murder than they are willing to communicate. As the investigation proceeds further facts will be developed. Deceased, who had no children, was about thirty-five years of age and a native of Ireland. Wood is some forty-five years of age, and was also born in Ireland.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE CASE OF THE OVERSEER OF THE POOR.—A committee of the Common Council, composed of Aldermen Campbell, Schermerhorn and Christie, met at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of investigating a charge made against Mr. Patrick McDonnell, Overseer of the Poor, because he refused admission to a woman named Madden, whose husband was dying in the City Hospital. The committee will make a report on the case to the Common Council.

BREVITIES.—Ninety-four car loads of peaches arrived by the New Jersey Railroad yesterday morning, being 42,300 baskets.

Edward Lawrence, the watchman who, it is alleged, struck the boy Donnelian with the brick, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, was arrested and committed without bail. His employer offered a large amount of bail, but it was refused, as Dr. Mulcahy did not feel justified in pronouncing the child out of danger.

Two hundred and sixty-one arrests were made by the police during the past month.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULTS.—A man named John Boland, who resides in South Eighth street, was brutally beaten, and received no less than twelve cuts in his head. The alleged assailant, James Boyd, is in jail. Thomas Hartigan, who, it is alleged, was an accomplice, is also in custody.

A man who is unknown to the police was roving through Bergen street almost helplessly intoxicated yesterday afternoon, when he fell against some tubs and knocked them over. The owner of the tubs came up and threw the man heavily on the sidewalk, by which he received two deep cuts on his face. He remained insensible for a long time after being taken to the police station.

Hoboken.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named Thomas Molloy, employed as a laborer at the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, fell through the trestle works yesterday afternoon, and was horribly mangled by being dashed against large beams in his descent. He was taken up insensible and carried to St. Mary's Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. His recovery is doubtful.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was walking along the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Prospect street, when the cowcatcher of a locomotive attached to a passing train hurled him to a distance of twenty feet and so crushed his side that he will probably not recover. He was unconscious when taken up and still lies insensible at the Sisters' Hospital. He was apparently a laborer and appeared deaf to the repeated sounds of the whistle as the train was coming upon him. The engineer will be arrested in case the injured man dies.

Whilst Patrick Murphy was engaged in conveying luggage on board the steamship Silesia, lying at the Hamburg dock, the stair was prematurely removed, and some one of the crew jostled against him, thereby throwing him to the dock beneath. One handle of the truck mutilated his face and he was unable to extricate himself. Several men were appointed to convey him to his residence, in Adams street, where he remains in a precarious condition. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Hudson City.

POLITICAL REFORM AMONG THE GERMANS.—The Germans of Hudson City held the first of a series of meetings last evening for the purpose of effecting a union on public questions, such as a fair division of political offices, teaching the German language in public schools and relief from obnoxious legislation, of which the liquor law is a specimen. Mass meetings will be held from time to time till the close of the campaign for the furtherance of these objects.

Newark.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—Yesterday, while a man named Daniel Helm, of No. 37 Chambers street, was carrying a pail of water through the street, he was suddenly seized by his dog, which had shown symptoms of rabies during the day. He was severely bitten in the fleshy part of the hand. The dog also bit several other dogs, and a number of them were shot.

A NEW SCHOOLHOUSE.—Yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the corner stone of the proposed new Tenth ward public schoolhouse was laid with appropriate exercises and ceremonies. The building is to be one of the finest of the kind in the city. Among those present were the President of the Board of Education, Mr. F. W. Record; several city officials and many leading citizens.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while a man named John J. Cunningham was leisurely "picking" on a banjo, as he proceeded to his home in Yonkers, he was joined by a negro who confessed himself charmed with the music. After some words of friendly conversation the colored man asked the privilege of performing on the instrument, which was granted without hesitation. The owner of the banjo, having allowed his sable friend to play for some time, finally requested a return of his property, which the darky positively refused, and when Cunningham attempted to seize hold of it the negro knocked him down with a blow, and left the spot on a brisk run. A policeman hearing cries arrived upon the scene, and following the direction taken by the colored man found him concealed in a hayloft. Later in the day the accused, who gave his name as Charles Lipscombe, was taken before Justice Donohue, who, after an examination, committed him, in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—Last Monday night a teamster named Thomas Blake, living at Hastings on the Hudson, after imbibing a few glasses of lager, sat down to rest, while on his way home, in that village, when he was overtaken by sleep. On awaking, in about an hour subsequently, Blake found that his pocketbook, containing sixty dollars in money, had been adroitly abstracted from his person. A worthless check for fifteen dollars, which had been placed along with the money, was found next morning on the spot where the robbery had been perpetrated.

A MYSTERIOUS EPISODE.

Suspected Poisoning of a Wealthy Recluse at Yonkers.

Within the past few days an unusual excitement, coupled with various rumors and a multiplicity of speculations in a partially suppressed form, was gaining ground among the well-to-do residents of Yonkers, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the recent death of an old and wealthy citizen of that village. On the 24th ult. Dr. Carleton Gates, a retired physician, owning and living upon one of the most valuable estates in the village, expired at his home after a short illness, but not, however, before informing his spiritual adviser and personal friend of a startling theory, which the dying man said would, if investigated, explain the cause of his decease. It may be well here to state that Dr. Gates had never married, and latterly was of rather secluded habits, not even mingling with his immediate relatives, owing to an estrangement existing in the family for some time past. He recently returned from an extended tour on the Continent of Europe. The precise nature of the disclosures made by the deceased to the clergyman and confidential friend before alluded to has not been made public, but a portion of it has been divulged, and this is in substance that deceased expressed a strong belief of his having been poisoned, and in connection therewith wholly exonerated his relatives. Having appointed an esteemed personal friend, who is a physician in the city, joint executor of his will with the reverend gentleman above indicated, no effort is being left untried to solve the mystery foreshadowed by the deceased in his last moments. Previous to interment an autopsy was made and the abdominal viscera removed to New York, where a thorough chemical analysis is now being made. Should traces of poison be found the prosecution of the suspected parties may lead to some curious developments.

The will of the deceased was opened and read by counsel in the presence of the family and witnesses a day or two ago, and it has since been offered for probate at the County Surrogate's office, when letters of citation were issued, returnable on the 13th inst. No mention is made in the will of any member of deceased's family, which is accounted for by the statements that his parents are comfortably situated, and that the estrangement mentioned above precluded the possibility of his other relatives being benefited by his death. The estate of the late Dr. Gates is valued at $200,000 which is disposed of in his testament as follows:—

To the village of Yonkers is bequeathed for public purposes the family mansion and grounds, estimated at not less than $100,000; to a female friend named Darling, $10,000; to his housekeeper, $500, and to each of his servants, $50. His cabinet of curiosities, containing the collections of many years, and said to be one of the most valuable in the country, the deceased left to Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, while all the remainder of his estate, deducting contingent expenses, he bequeathed to Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, of White Plains.

THE CITY RAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you ask the Street Commissioner or the Croton Commissioners why the Belt Line Railroad Company are not compelled to pave their track in Fifty-ninth street? It is too bad that, in addition to allowing the railroad company a monopoly of a large portion of the street, the only return they give the public is dust and danger, by omission to comply with their contract. They should pave the street, while the city and the residents along the line of Fifty-ninth street have been taxed for laying down an expensive pavement rendered almost useless by their neglect. If they do not speedily do so the cars should not be permitted to run. Perhaps the Park Commissioners and the Paulist Fathers will see to this.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

An evening paper of this city gives the following information respecting the progress of the improvements in Westchester county now being carried on or designed by the Park Commissioners under the authority conferred upon them by the last Legislature:

Central avenue has been extended under the name of Central Park avenue. Its carriage way has been almost completed, and sidewalks are now about to be laid, the entire cost of the work, including estimates for what remains to be done, amounting to about $500,000. In the neighborhood of New York no more delightful drive can be found than along this avenue from Oloff Park to and through Central Park. A commission is now engaged in surveys for three other roads running easterly from the Hudson river, at right angles to Central avenue. Another is opening the Midland avenue, which extends Central avenue in a northwesterly direction, while still another is extending it northward to White Plains. By a law passed by the last Legislature, however, these commissions are all made subordinate to the Park Commission, no plans being decisive until approved by the latter. Experience in connection with the commissions appointed to lay out the upper portion of New York proved this to be the most satisfactory arrangement. The power, therefore, rests with the Park Commissioners to harmonize the plans of all these commissions, and the Park Commissioners themselves are directed to report to the next Legislature their plan for the improvement of the lower end of Westchester county from the Harlem river to Yonkers. To do this intelligently it is necessary for them to judge, and that correctly, as to the future disposition of this suburb. We understand that it is their opinion that it will at a day not far distant become a great city, or, more properly speaking, a portion of the great city of New York. It is, therefore, with this view that their plans will be developed and presented to the Legislature. Already the greatest changes have taken place wherever these grand avenues have been opened. Along the Central avenue and in its neighborhood, especially in the vicinity of Jerome and Oloff Parks, where the ground rises to a considerable elevation, and is free from the objections to the lower lands further south, costly houses have been built and are about building. This avenue affords the wealthy residents of this neighborhood a most ready and delightful means of access to New York, a pleasant trot of an hour taking them to their places of business, while the Central Park is so near as to afford the most pleasant of pleasure drives. When the elevated and underground railroads shall have been completed, the advantages of this locality will not be confined to the wealthy, but men of moderate means can also find homes here. Already, in anticipation of such changes, property in the neighborhood of Central avenue has been sold in small plots suitable for such residents, and the main excitement of last season's real estate sales centered here. In addition to the roads opened under the supervision of the various commissions, the owners of Oloff Park have opened Van Cortland avenue. This road passes diagonally through Oloff Park, which lies just north of Jerome Park, is sixty feet wide, and is the shortest and pleasantest drive between Yonkers and Central avenue, the fine forest trees of the park affording pleasant shade at all hours. At present it is open to the public.

The same paper, in an article upon suburban improvements, after referring to the article above quoted and citing the fact that Hudson county, N. J., has planned and is now constructing a broad avenue, to begin at Bergen Point and run over the Bergen ridge to the northern limit of the county, gives the following particulars of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of Essex county, N. J.—

The report of the Essex County Road Board for May, 1869, sets forth the objects it has in view very clearly, and makes them further intelligible by maps and plans. The Board itself is a body corporate, created by the Legislature of New Jersey, composed of the owners of real estate in the county, and having certain powers that are exercised under the supervisory control of the Board of Chosen Freeholders which holds the plenary county jurisdiction. It is within its province to lay out roads and avenues after a careful survey of competent engineers, and this duty the Essex Count Road Board seems to have performed with admirable judgment. The county of Essex is, perhaps, exceptionably favorable as a field for improvement in this respect. The growing cities of Newark, Elizabeth and Orange, and the beautiful Llewellyn Park, lie within its limits, and the Passaic river forms its eastern boundary. Avenues connecting these points have, therefore, the great advantage of beginning and ending somewhere, and the work of the engineers is rendered thereby the easier from its inception. The lines of communication contemplated in the report are hese:—Frelinghuysen avenue, extending from Broad street, Newark, to Broad street, Elizabeth, four miles. Springfield avenue to connect Newark with Milburn. Fifteenth avenue, which will be a continuation of Court street, Newark, in a perfectly straight line to South Orange, and a connecting link of the drive to the top of the Orange mountain. Central avenue, from North Bank street, in Newark, to Valley road, in West Orange. Park avenue, being an extension of Park avenue, in Orange, to Broad street in Newark. Bloomfield avenue, already existing as the Newark and Pompton turnpike, which it is proposed to reconstruct, connecting Newark with the extreme northwestern part of the county. Belleville avenue, running in a direction nearly parallel with the Passaic river to the border line of Passaic county. All these avenues the Board would make one hundred feet in width, and lay out at a distance from railroads, where these are approached, great enough to insure against frightening horses. As far as practicable they will be run in direct lines, offering the easiest and most convenient means of travel from point to point. While the time and attention of the Board have been mostly given to roads of utility, as manifestly of the first importance, it is yet considered that roads for pleasure travel are legitimately within the sphere of its action; and, regarding the whole county of Essex as a suburb of New York, it has naturally looked beyond the county limits to the construction of three grand highways across the intervening county of Hudson to Jersey City and Hoboken. These highways should be built as well for pleasure carriages as for heavy traffic, of such width that the road for light driving might be in the middle, and separated from the traffic roads by a row of shade trees on either side. It might be constructed of different materials from the side roads, and kept always perfectly smooth, as it would never be cut up by the passage of heavily laden wagons. With such a road the business man of New York, living in New Jersey, might journey to and from the city in his own vehicle with as little delay as now attends his coming and going, for short distances by rail; and for the enjoyment of the road these grand avenues would offer the finest drives that could be desired.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

Bleecker st., No. 323, 21.1x32.6x21.3x29.6	$27,500
Broadway, w. s., lot 35, Dirck Dey map, 25x100	200,000
Cherry st., s. s., 162.2 ft. e of Scammel st., 21x80x20.9x80	Nom.
Greenwich st., No. 4, 30.6x—x32x—x1.6x53	30,000
Horatio st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 16.8x87.6	10,500
Rivington st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton st., 28x100	28,000
10th st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of av. A, 25x94.8	26,000
24th st., n. s., lot 213 Bellevue map, 25x98.9	15,000
33d st, s s, 250 ft w of 8th av, 20x98.9	22,500
51st st, n s, 293.9 ft e of 2d av, 18.9x100.5	13,500
70th st, s s, 245 ft e of 4th av, 20x100.5	24,000
70th st, s s, 265 ft e of 4th av, 20x100.5	24,000
70th st, s s, 284.11½ e of 4th av, .00½x100.5	Nom.
117th st, n s, 223 ft e of av A, 25x100.10	13,000
124th st, s s, 425 ft w of 1st av, 4.6½x157.10x140.1x100.11	Nom.
151st and 152d sts, 100 ft e of 11th av, 50x1 block	22,000
TRANSFERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—GREENBURG.	
New York and Harlem Railroad and Hart's Corners to Scarsdale river, s w corner, 75x165	$4,000
MORRISANIA.	
Boston road, n w s, 100 ft s of school prop, 25x63	3,600
MOUNT PLEASANT.	
Broadway, e s, lots Nos. 1 and 2, map of Archville, 54x125	670
Broadway, e s, lots Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8, map of Archville, 100x125	1,395
Pleasantville to New Castle road, e s, adjoining W H Bell's, 60x150	600
RYE.	
Turnpike road and Adee st, s e corner, 1-16 of an acre	8,000
Lots Nos 11, 40½, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, map of West Rye	2,135
Lots Nos 4, 8, 12, 13, map of Glendale, 7½ acres	5,831
WEST FARMS.	
Taylor av, s e s, lot 175, Belmont village, 100x100	2,300
Fordham to West Farms road, s w s, lots Nos 97 and 98, s of Belmont, 100x116	1,000
Jefferson av, s e s, lot No 21, Belmont village, 100x145	600
YONKERS.	
Valley av, e s, 300 ft s of Post av, 50x164	1,000
TRANSFERS IN QUEENS COUNTY—CLARENCEVILLE.	
Myrtle av, w s, 750 ft n of Atlantic av, 75x100	400
Myrtle av, w s, 100 ft s of Atlantic av, 25x100	125
HICKSVILLE.	
Grand and Jackson av, n e corner, 10 lots, each 25x100	1,000
HEMPSTEAD.	
Jerusalem plain, lot adjoining Brerman's, 10 acres	7,500
NEWTOWN.	
Newtown and Maspeth road, s s, adjoining Remsen, 1½ acre and buildings	4,000
WOODSIDE.	
Mike st, e s, 600 ft s of Jackson av, 25x74	82
WOOD HAVEN.	
Water and Henry sts, n e corner, 50x100 } Henry st, s s, 50 ft s of Gold st, 50x150 }	580
TRANSFERS IN KINGS COUNTY—BROOKLYN.	
Broadway, n e s, 18.6 ft s e of Leonard st, 25x96	3,500
Concord st, n s, 50 ft w of Gold st, 25x60	5,500
Congress st, n s, 150 ft w of Court st, 25x100	18,000
Hamilton st, e s, 316.8 ft s of Hanson place, 20.10x100	4,000
Hancock st, s s, 162.6 ft e of Ralph av, 48.9x100	1,280
Monroe st, s s, 22.5 ft n of Nostrand av, irreg. q c	Nom.
Newell st, e s, 300 ft s of Meserole av, 25x100	800
Rapelyea st, s s, 21.6 ft w of Manhassett place, 21.6x80	9,500
Remsen st, n s, 175 ft e of Ewen st, 25x100	10,000
Thames st, s s, 200 ft e of Bogart st, 25x100	275
Thames st, s s, 225 ft e of Bogart st, 25x100	275
Webster place, e s, 176.7 ft n of Middle st, 18x95	7,000
South 1st st, s s, 100 ft e of 10th st, 25x90	2,400
South 2d st, s s, 150 ft e of 2d st, 78x75x70.9x75	1,200
South 5th st, n s, 80 ft w of 7th st, 20x80	5,300
10th st, n s, 150 ft e of 3d av, 20x100	500
18th st, n e s, 125 ft s e of 3d av, 25x100	8,000
39th st, n s, 100 ft w of 6th av, 25x100.4	350
Graham av, e s, 50 ft of McKibbin st, 25x100	7,500
Lafayette av, s s, 858.4 ft e of Reid av, 16.8x100	4,700
Lots 534, 535, 536 and 537, George Martense map	1,000
Myrtle av and Bleecker st, n e corner, 444.1x200x24.6x280	7,700
TRANSFERS IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—HUDSON CITY.	
Van Vorst st, s s, 25 ft e of Clark av, 25x95	4,800
Summit av, w s, 100 ft n of Sherman place, 100x100	4,000
Manhattan av, s s, 150 ft n of Montgomery av, 50x153	2,000
WEST HOBOKEN.	
Lots 27 and 28, map of the Moreau property	4,000
BAYONNE.	
Lots 1 and 2, plot 10, block 10, E. C. Bramhall's map, 50x190	1,658
HOBOKEN.	
Marshall st, e s, lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 45, Coster's Estate, 100x100	2,140
UNION.	
Klots road s s, adj lands of Christopher Wade, 50x100	390

"HOW SHALL WE DEAL WITH CHINA."

Greeley the Right Man for the Chinese Mission.

[From the New York Tribune, August 31.]

The Chinese government have not rejected the Burlingame treaty. We ventured to assume from the first that the rumored rejection would be promptly contradicted; and a despatch from Mr. Ross Browne already brings the contradiction. But there is obviously a doubt or difficulty of some kind operating just now to delay the conclusion of the treaty, and this interruption will unquestionably affect more or less distinctly the progress of Mr. Burlingame's mission. It would, perhaps, be hardly worth while inquiring too minutely into the possible influence which may have been exerted in the creation of this untimely delay by the singular and anomalous proceedings of Mr. Ross Browne. But assuredly there would be nothing to wonder at if the Chinese government took fright when the representative of the United States began to display an energy so ill timed and a zeal so astonishingly indiscreet. We have lately had occasion to learn, by bitter experience, how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a diplomatic representative who is afflicted with eloquence and a thirst for the making of speeches. Perhaps in the case of Mr. Ross Browne we have evidence now that a fatal gift of letter-writing is nearly as great a calamity when it falls to the lot of an American Minister. Mr. Ross Browne's significant intimation to Prince Kung that if he really had any good liberal reforms in course of preparation he had better trot them out quickly lest worse should come of it, was not a happy mode of inspiring a timid, jealous, exclusive and often-deceived nation with confidence in the objects and the good faith of the American government. Still more unfortunate was the reply to the addresses of the English and American merchants at Shanghae. If there is any class of evil counsellors whom an American or an English Minister in China ought especially to avoid it is that cluster and colony of British traders who have squatted in the open ports of China. If there is any policy which a representative of the United States ought to reject alike from instinct and conviction it is the policy which these men invariably recommend. It would be impossible to exaggerate the evils which have sprung from the influence of this class of persons over the Chinese policy of England. They are essentially narrow-minded, selfish and grasping; for them the whole *raison d'etre* of China and its vast population is limited to the advancement of the trade they desire to push. Too often and too long did English statesmen give way to the audacious importunity of men of whom it would hardly be too much to say, as Burke said of a class not dissimilar, that "their ledger's their Bible, their desk their altar, their counting house their temple and their money their God." Of late English ministers have come into power who will not lend their arms and the money of England to force the principles and the trade of this class of persons down the throats of the Chinese people; and it may be out of sheer despair of any assistance or countenance from their own government that the British merchants recently sought consolation and support from an American Minister.

Mr. Ross Browne unluckily threw himself quite into the spirit of the thing. He laid down a doctrine of which charity compels us to suppose that he did not clearly understand the meaning. He proclaimed the principle that Christian States are not bound to respect the independence of pagan States, and that civilized people are justified by virtue of their civilization in insisting on any alteration they please to ask in the domestic policy of States less civilized. Of course this is just the sort of policy to delight the British merchants of Shanghae. It is the policy which they were able for too long a time to force on the adoption of their own government, but which there is very little chance that any English government will ever adopt again. It is emphatically the policy which the United States never did and never will acknowledge in their dealings with foreign nations. The progress we have made, such as it is, in China and Japan—progress which has earned for us the special envy of England—has been chiefly due to our steady and honorable recognition of the common principles of fairness, justice and respect for the rights of others. We have always proclaimed that if we would deal with the Mongolian and the Pagan we must deal with him on the same principle as those which govern our relations with the Caucasian and the Christian. It would be surprising, indeed, if the Chinese government were not even still a little suspicious of the proffered friendship and commercial intercourse of what are called civilized nations. Thus far, save in the case of America alone, they have found that however these relationships begin, they invariably end by exhibiting their application to Chinese society in the shape of bombarded cities, burning palaces, and humiliating treaties. Who can wonder if alarming visions of similar results, brought about this time by American friendliness, began to array themselves before the mind of Prince Kung when he received Mr. Ross Browne's polite and peremptory admonition? We all remember the most pleasant and popular story of the "Arabian Nights"—the story of the poor fellow on whom the Caliph played so many pranks to delude him into the belief that he, the quiet citizen, was the true Commander of the Faithful. The jest was merry enough even for the victim, until, suddenly sent back to his humble home, he persevered in declaring himself Caliph, and was imprisoned and scourged as a madman. Thenceforward, whenever, on a repetition of the Caliph's pleasantry, the hero of the story opened his eyes and found himself in the Imperial palace again, he knew too well that, no matter how delightfully the adventure might open, it was sure to end with the whip and the dungeon. Prince Kung may well regard the proffered alliances of "civilized" people with the same foreboding. He has seen what they came to before. We cannot wonder if he should feel an uneasy conviction that, no matter how agreeable they begin just now, they will end in the old, familiar, odious fashion again. Certainly, if Prince Kung did not feel such a foreboding when he read Mr. Ross Browne's missive, it must have been because he was shrewd enough to know that the bustling diplomatist had no particular meaning in his words, and no power whatever to give effect to any meaning if he had it.

Now that Mr. Ross Browne is recalled the duty of our government is clear. Let a Minister be sent to China whose name will carry influence with it, and whose force of character will secure him against being made the instrument of a greedy, reckless knot of European and American traders. Let him be a man of principle; one, moreover, who has brains and soul enough to understand that the only possible basis of profitable relationship with China is a foundation of integrity, good faith and justice. Let us have no hint of any inclination to imitate the stupid and criminal policy of arrogant interference, which England tried to uphold so long in China, and which at last she has had the wisdom to abandon. A more insane idea never entered into the mind even of a professional diplomatist than the notion that you can coerce a foreign country into a profitable trading relationship. Trade got in that way has to be bought at tenfold its cost—as England knows too well from her past experience in China. Let us send a man of sense and influence to represent us in China; let him act in the true spirit of our national policy, and all we desire to have will come in good time, without cost or shame to us.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASUALTY.

At a late hour on Monday night John Leonard, a man thirty years of age, came down town to where some friends were at work on the new Post Office building at the lower end of the Park. While there Leonard got on a cart of one of the workmen and rode down to the Battery, but before reaching there fell off and injured his head severely. Mr. Leonard was taken up, placed on the cart again, and in going up the Bowery the driver looked back and missing his passenger stopped his horse. On going back a few blocks Mr. Leonard was found in charge of the police, he having fallen from the cart a second time and injured his head. Mr. Leonard was conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house, where death subsequently ensued. Coroner Rollins, on being applied to, gave permission for the removal of the body to the late residence of deceased, Thirty-third street, between First and Second avenues, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, has left a widow and two children.

A medal, of the time of Charles I. of England, was recently sold in London at auction for $1,725. It represents the bust of the King bareheaded, with long hair and wearing a Van Dyke collar. It is stated to be the medal given as a souvenir by the monarch to Bishop Juxon a few moments before his execution on the scaffold at Whitehall.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BIRD—WILSON.—On Monday, August 23, by the Rev. R. C. Putney, EDMUND BIRD to Miss SARAH WILSON, both of this city.

CROSSING—LANSDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 30, by Rev. James S. Barnes, SAMUEL F. CROSSING to Miss EMMA J. L. LANSDELL, all of Brooklyn.

PARDEE—SMILIE.—At the Twenty-eighth street Christian chapel, on Tuesday, August 31, by Elder W. A. Belding, of Troy, Mr. J. JAY PARDEE to Miss MAGGIE A. SMILIE, both of this city.

TAYLOR—KROFT.—By the Rev. J. L. Mann, at the residence of the bride's father, in the city of Chattanooga, Mr. Z. K. TAYLOR, of Fort Lee, N. J., to Miss MARY L. KROFT, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Died.

BEEBE.—On Monday morning, August 30, after a very severe illness, NELSON BEEBE, aged 28 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his brother-in-law Timothy Brien, and the members of Columbian Lodge, No. 484, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his father No. 363 Bleecker street. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The members of Columbian Lodge, 484, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner Fourth and Greene streets, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Nelson Beebe. Sister lodges are fraternally invited.

GEORGE R. WALKER, M. A.

BELL.—THOMAS BELL, aged 20 years, a native of Dromore Ireland.

Funeral will take place from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

COBY.—On Tuesday morning, August 31, in the 71st year of his age, MATTHEW COBY, a native of Cavan, Ireland.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 106 Mulberry street.

CORRIGAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, August 31, MARY ENGLISH CORRIGAN, widow of Thomas Corrigan.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning from her late residence, No. 187 Market street, whence the remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of her soul will be celebrated at ten o'clock precisely. Interment in St. John's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

FLOOD.—On Monday, August 30, JOHN EDWARD, son of Thomas and Bridget Flood, aged 7 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 160 Seventh street, Williamsburg.

FURY.—At Springfield, N. J., on Monday, August 30, CHARLES FURY, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Chapel of St. Rose of Lima.

San Francisco papers please copy.

HAWTHORN.—On Tuesday, August 31, MARTHA JANE HAWTHORN, infant daughter of James and Mary Hawthorn.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 107 Varick street.

HAYS.—On Monday, August 30, WILLIE WALTER, son of William S. and Mary Jane Hays, aged 4 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from Second avenue and 108th street.

JEVERS.—On Monday, August 30, HENRY NORTON JEVERS, native of Six Mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Ward's Island, foot of 110th street, East river, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Limerick and Ennis papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, August 30, BRIDGET KENNEDY, wife of the late Thomas Kennedy, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hiram Lodge 449 and Park Lodge 516 of F. and A. M., also the members of Polar Star Lodge 119 of I. O. of O. F., and also the friends of her sons Thomas C. and John H. Kennedy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thomas C. Kennedy, 111th street, between Second and Third avenues, Harlem.

LEONARD.—On Tuesday, August 31, JOHN LEONARD, a native of the parish of Athleque, county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 310 East Thirty-third street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LYON.—On Monday, August 30, GEORGE R. LYON, youngest son of James W. and Mary Lyon.

The relatives and friend are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, in Broadway, next to the corner of Debevoise street, Brooklyn, E. D.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday morning, August 31, JOHN MAHONY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 302 East Fifty-second street, this (Wednesday] afternoon, at one o'clock.

MARX.—On Tuesday, August 31, after a long and serious illness, Mr. MAX MARX.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 West Thirty-ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCCOOEY.—On Sunday, August 29, after a long and painful illness, JAMES MCCOOEY, aged 35 years, a native of the townland of Dumlougher, county Armagh, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street and Seventh av., this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street and avenue A, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Arthur, Michael and Owen McCooey, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MCDONALD.—At his residence, on Monday, August 30, ALEXANDER MCDONALD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Ninety-seventh street, North river, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MCDONALD.—WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Donald and Agnes McDonald, Ninth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, aged 11 years and 28 days.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCGOVERN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 31, MARGARET, wife of John McGovern, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, John Meehan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 103 Smith street, corner of Pacific street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

OSGOOD.—On Tuesday, August 31, R. H. OSGOOD, after a short illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street, corner of Park avenue, on Thursday forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

PERRY.—On Tuesday morning, August 30, after a long and painful sickness, WILLIAM PERRY, eldest son of Patrick and Sarah Perry, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his uncle, Jeremiah Perry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 421 West Seventeenth street, to Calvary Cemetery.

PIMTARD.—At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, August 31, Mrs. LYDIA PIMTARD, aged 76 years and 10 months.

Funeral service will take place at St. John's church, Fort Hamilton, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

QUIMBY.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, August 30, ROBERT A. QUIMBY, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, David S. and John L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Henry street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, August 31, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 333 West Nineteenth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

REGAN.—On Tuesday, August 31, at his residence at Bay Ridge, OWEN REGAN, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RODGERS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Wednesday, August 25, ANNIE D., second daughter of the late James B. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of James Rodgers, of this city.

SABISTON.—On Sunday, August 29, at Bellevue Hospital, Captain M. A. SABISTON, of Beaufort, N. C.

His friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SIMES.—On Monday evening, August 30, at her residence, No. 11 Rutgers place, ANNE, relict of Edmund Simes, formerly of Battle, Sussex, England, aged 63 years and 28 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth street, near Canal.

SKIFF.—At Glenwood Park, Yonkers, on Tuesday, August 31, WALTER R., infant son of C. B. and Josie Skiff.

Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the above place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The half-past two o'clock train from Thirtieth street stops at Glenwood.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, August 30, EDMUND H. THOMAS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the friends of his brother, Henry A. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity church, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

TRANSWAY.—On Sunday, August 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCRAE TRANSWAY, wife of Louis Transway, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Tuesday, August 31, WILLIAM G., eldest son of Washington and Catharine R. E. Valentine, in the 15th year of his age.

Dearest Willie you have left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 319 West Sixteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WALSH.—On Monday, August 30, MARY BARRETT, beloved wife of Richard Walsh, aged 84 years, a native of Ballinhassig, county Cork, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 239 East Twenty-second street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cork papers please copy.

WEED.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, August 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Lawrence, CORNELIA VREDENBURGH, widow of Walter Weed, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, August 31, at two o'clock in the afternoon, MORRISON, youngest son of Morrison M. and Abbey Wright, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 121st street, near Second avenue, Harlem, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

YATMAN.—At 181 Grand street, Jersey City, on Monday, August 30, fell asleep in Jesus, EDWARD M. TOMPKINS, son of John V. and Ethalinda Yatman, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, New York, on Thursday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

YATES.—On Sunday, August 29, at 34 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, MARY E., the beloved wife of Robert Yates, New York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New York, Sandy Hook and New Jersey pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, August 31—6 P. M.

Business in the stock market to-day was quite an improvement on yesterday, and transactions were not only more numerous, but quite animated. Still the total of business is far below the average in other seasons and shows that many of the prominent operators are either absent from town or inclined to await further developments. The course of speculation also changed, and at the close to-night the feeling was bullish. The feature was again that vibratory stock, New York Central, which, under reports that there was a disagreement on the question of consolidation, went off to 198¾ and then rose to 204. The advance was based on the discovery of the fact that the New York Central and Hudson River directors, or the chief managers of both lines, came down from Saratoga, and were in session or about to go into session on the question of consolidation. A few of the principal men were seen in the vicinity of Wall street, and one report had it that they were assembled at the Union Trust Company building, in lower Broadway, while another doubted that they had met or would meet elsewhere than in Commodore Vanderbilt's house. As to obtaining information at the Trust Company, it was a useless and thankless effort; for the officials there are Sphinxes in keeping secret what transpires within the portals of their building. Doubtless the shrewder operators who desire accurate and reliable information as to the progress of the deliberations will be enterprising enough to play the detective on the movements of the Commodore and his friends. Again, it was doubted whether the Commodore had reached town to-day, although according to the programme he was to have met the directors of both roads in council to-day. The fact is, the whole matter will be conducted with the dark lantern secrecy that shrouded the declaration of the eighty per cent scrip dividend last winter, and the street will be treated to the usual contradictory and confusing rumors until it suits "the powers that be" to end the agony. That so fertile a source of speculation as "consolidation" should be suddenly exhausted is not the experience of the past. "Consolidation" may keep up the Central drama for some time to come. One thing seems certain, however: Treasurer Worcester has prepared the statistics on which the terms of consolidation are to be made. The whole scene has shifted from Saratoga to New York, and the fate of thousands of dollars now at stake will be settled nearer Wall street. Next to Central, perhaps equally with it, Hudson River attracted interest, and rose to 185⅛. Next in point of attraction was Reading, which rose to 97⅛. Michigan Southern was heavy, and at one time went off to 105⅛. Northwestern also declined with the early sortie on Central, but recovered late in the day. The directors of the road will meet to-morrow for the purpose, among other things, of electing a new president of the company, which position was vacated by the death of Mr. Keep. Erie, on the strength of a rise in London, advanced from 32¾ to 34⅛, but fell off to 34⅛, when it recovered again and closed at 34⅛. The dealings in it were again large, and one block of 5,000 shares was recorded at 34⅜. Rock Island was strong but steady. It is asserted that the passenger business, notwithstanding the dulness of the season, has been on the increase, and is now heavier than ever. The earnings for the month of July were $440,300, showing an increase of $98,415 over the corresponding period last year. Forty additional miles of road have been opened this year. St. Paul, in the morning decline, went off to 78¼, but recovered to 79¼. The following were the closing prices at the last call of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 59; Cumberland, 32 a 34; Western Union, 37¼ a 37½; Quicksilver, 14¼ a 15½; Mariposa, 9; do. preferred, 12 a 13½; Pacific Mail, 79⅝ a 79⅞; Boston Water Power, 13⅝ bid; Adams Express, 56 bid; Wells-Fargo Express, 19 a 19½; United States Express, 62½ a 63½; Merchants' Union Express, 11 bid; New York Central, 199 a 199⅛; Hudson River, 182½ a 183; Harlem, 159 a 160; Reading, 96½ a 96½; Michigan Central, 128 129⅞; Lake Shore, 105⅞ a 105⅜; Illinois Central, 137 a 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼ a 107; Chicago and Northwestern, 83⅝ a 83½; do. preferred, 93⅝ a 94; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79 a 80; Rock Island, 114½ a 114⅝; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 78¼ a 78⅜; do. preferred, 87⅛ a 87¼; Toledo and Wabash 82½ a 83½; Fort Wayne, 88⅜ a 89; Alton and Terre Haute, 34 a 36½; do. preferred, 60; Delaware and Lackawanna, 113 bid; New Jersey Central, 106¼ a 107; Chicago and Alton, 156; do. preferred, 154 bid; Morris and Essex, 88 a 88½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 122½ a 125; do. preferred, 121⅝ a 124; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 35.

It is reported that a full corps of engineers has been in the field for several months on the line of the Memphis, Elpaso and Pacific road, in Texas, making the final location of the line and laying off and superintending the work now under contract. A large number of men are actively at work under able contractors on the first division of 150 miles, which is under contract to be completed by March 1, 1870. The iron, spikes, plates, &c., for the first fifty miles, also several of the finest and most powerful locomotives, have been purchased and paid for, ready for shipment to Texas.

Proposals were opened to-day by Comptroller Connolly for the whole or any part of the sum of $300,000 of "City Lunatic Asylum stock," authorized by chapter 56, laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. The stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in this city, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal to be redeemable August 1, 1889. The bids ranged from par up to 103.10, and were for a total of nearly one million and a half of dollars. Although this is the third loan placed in the market by the city during the year the metropolitan credit is so sound that our bonds readily find purchasers who are willing to pay a premium for the investment.

Under the bullish speculation at the Stock Exchange there was a better demand for money, and the rate to borrowers on call ranged at six and seven per cent, with the majority of stock loans at the latter figure. On governments the rate was six, with exceptions at five. Commercial paper was dull, and rates remained unchanged. Foreign exchange was dull, weak and lower. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109⅜; short sight, 109¾ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.20 a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.15 a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.20 a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.20 a 5.16¼; Hamburg, 35⅜ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Bremen, 78 a 78⅜; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71⅛.

Government bonds were steady and without important feature. The currency sixes have come in for a large share of attention lately, and sold to-day at 111⅜. The European market is firm and higher, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury seemingly not being known there until to-day. The following were the closing street prices this evening:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 123⅛ a 123⅜; do. do., coupon, 123⅛ a 123⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, 122⅜ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅛ a 123⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122⅜ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122⅜ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121⅛ a 121⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, 121⅛ a 121⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 121⅛ a 121⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., coupon, 115⅛ a 115⅜; currency bonds, 111⅛ a 111⅜.

Southern securities were dull, and for the Tennessee and North Carolina bonds weak. The special tax bonds of the latter State broke to 51. The following were the prices at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60⅞ a 61⅛; do. new, 51⅜ a 51⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 55⅜; do. new, 58 a 60; Georgia sixes, 83 old; do. sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 55 a 56⅛; do. new, 48 a 48⅛; do. special tax, 51; Missouri sixes, 87⅛ a 87⅜; Missouri (St. Joseph), 91 bid; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 71⅜; do. levee sixes, 65⅝ a 66; do. levee eights, 84 a 85; Alabama fives, 62 bid; do. eights, 93.

The gold market was quite steady under the equilibrium produced by the equality of the forces contending on either side of the premium. The "bulls" have not unloaded, and they are said to be striving to put the price to a figure, from which they can gracefully drop. Their game is a desperate one, as every day brings nearer the period of cotton shipments which is to give the "bears" the untold power of natural influences for a decline. On the other hand the "bulls" are sanguine that the Comptroller of the Currency will unearth some curious secrets on the 8th of September, which will cause, if not a panic, a flurry among the "shorts." The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	133¾	2 P. M.	133⅞
10:06 A. M.	133⅞	3 P. M.	133⅞
11 A. M.	133⅝	3:30 P. M.	133½
11:45 A. M.	133⅛	4 P. M.	133⅝
12 M.	133⅝	5:30 P. M.	133¾ a 133⅛
1 P. M.	133⅝		

Cash gold was in less active demand and the currency collateral advanced upon it commanded rates of interest ranging from two and a half to six per cent before Clearing House and from six to seven per cent in the afternoon. The steamship Silesia, for Europe, took out $72,000 in Mexican silver. The disbursements of coin interest amounted to $24,317. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $63,300,000; the gold balances, $1,552,087, and the currency balances, $2,182,639.

The following shows the transactions and operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

General balance yesterday	$82,291,676
Gold receipts	1,161,438
Gold payments	46,092
Gold balance	78,289,861
Currency receipts	240,400
Currency payments	584,300
Currency balance	4,666,406
General balance	83,063,638
Customs—Included in gold receipts	643,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, August 31—10:15 A. M.

$10000	US 6's, '81, reg...	123¼	100	shs West U Tel....	37¼
50000	US 5-20, c, '62....s3	123⅜	100	Quicksilver M, 2d c.	15
500	do.......small	123½	100	Am Mer Un Exp....	36
2000	US 5-20, c, '64.....	122⅜	200	Adams Ex.......b c	56
500	do.........small	122	600	N Y Central RR.....	200⅛
500	do.......small.c	122⅜	100	do........	200⅛
4000	US 5-20, c, '65.....	122⅜	100	do..........	200⅛
500	do.......small	122⅛	100	Hud River RR......	184
10000	do...........	122⅜	100	Harlem RR..........	160
1000	do.............c	122⅝	200	Reading RR.........	96⅝
2000	US 5's, 10-40, c.....	115⅛	1000	do.......	96⅞
8000	US 5-20, r, '65....c	122⅛	1500	do........b3	96⅝
10000	US 5-20, c,'65, n....	121⅛	1600	do........	96⅝
20000	do..........s3	121⅛	90	Mich Cent RR......	128
10000	do..........	121⅛	10	do..........	129
10000	US 5-20, c, '67.....	121⅛	500	Lake Shore & MSRR	105⅞
84000	do.........s3	121⅛	300	do........	105⅞
20000	do........b3	121⅛	200	do..........	106
21000	do...........	121⅛	100	Pitts, FtW& Chi.gtd	89
10000	Tenn 6's, new.....	52	35	do.......bet call	89⅛
13000	do.........	51¾	200	Cleve & Pitts.......	106⅜
10000	do........s15	51⅞	200	do..........	106⅜
60000	do........s60	51	200	do..........b10	106⅜
50000	do........s30	51	200	do..........	106⅛
15000	do........	51⅝	90	C, Col, Cin & I RR..	79
15000	Va 6's, ex cou....	55	300	C & N W RR.......	83⅝
20000	N C 6's, new......	49⅜	1200	do..........	83⅜
10000	do.........	49	200	do........b10	83⅜
5000	do..special tax	53⅛	600	Chic & NW RR pf..	93⅞
1000	Missouri 6's......	87⅛	100	do........b3	93⅞
1000	La 6's, l b........	65⅛	40	Chicago & R I RR..	114⅛
7000	Mo 6's,H &StJo iss	91	20	do........	114⅞
3000	Erie 4th mtg......	82⅜	100	do.....b c, s60	114
3000	Chic & N W 1st.....	90⅜	300	Ohio & Miss RR.......	32⅛
500	Tol & Wab 2d m....	85	200	do..........	32⅜
6000	do.........	84	500	do........	32⅛
2000	C & R I &P RR 7's.	94⅝	50	Del, Lack & West....	112⅛
5000	Morris&Essex1stm	98⅜	25	New Jersey RR......	123
1000	Cleve&Tol s f bds.	99	50	N J Central RR......	107⅞
51	shs Ocean Bank.....	102	100	do..........b30	107⅛
20	Continental Bank....	100⅛	100	do..........	107⅛
20	Fourth Nat Bk........	105⅛	56	Morris & Es RR.......	88⅜
16	do........	105	100	Marietta & Cin 1st pf	22
200	Pacific Mail SS Co...	79⅝	12	H & St Jos pref.....	121
100	do.........b30	80			

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$30000	US 6's, '81, cou..	123⅛	$60000	US 5-20, c,'67..b3	121⅛
5000	US 5-20, c, '62.....	123⅛	35500	US 5's, 10-40, cou.	115⅛
1000	US 5-20, c, '64.....	122⅛	10000	do..........b3	115⅛
50000	US 5-20, c, '65.....	122⅝	19000	US 5's, 10-40, reg.	112
1500	US 5-20, r, '65, n...	121	15000	do.........b3	112
15000	US 5-20, '65, n...b3	121⅛	60000	US 6's, currency.	111⅛
200000	US 5-20, c, '67....	121⅛			

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000	Tenn 6's, new.....	51⅛	300	shs Q'ksilver M'g Co.	15
25000	do.......	51⅛	10	Pac M SS Co...bet c	80
25000	do.....bet call	51⅛	300	Cumb Coal pf...b c	23
20000	do...2d call.s60	50⅛	100	do.........b30	33⅛
10000	do.........	51⅛	100	Adams Express.....	56⅛
500	Va 6's, ex c.......	55	10	Merchants'Union Ex	11
8000	N Car 6's...2d call	55⅞	800	L Shore &MSRR...	105⅝
1000	N Car 6's, new....	49⅜	100	N Y Cen RR......	199⅜
1000	do..............	49	100	do.............c	199⅜
5000	do.............	48⅛	200	do........bet call	199
45000	do..special tax	52	400	C & Pitts RR......b c	106⅜
5000	do.........	51	300	Chic & N W RR......	83⅛
20000	do........2d c	50	300	do........	83⅜
10000	do........	50⅛	100	Chic & N W pref.....	93⅜
2000	Missouri 6's......	87⅛	300	Chic & Rk I RR.....	114⅜
11000	C, C& Ind C 1st m..	83⅛	300	do........s60	114⅛
5000	Pitts,FtW &Chi 1st	102⅜	300	Mil & St Paul pf...	87⅛
10000	Pitts, FtW&C 2d m	96	65	P, Ft W & Chi RR.gtd	89
5000	Mor & Es 1st m...	99	50	do..........	88⅜
10	shs Continental Bk..	101	1300	C, C & I C RR..b30	35

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	37¼ a 37½	Lake Shore....	106 a 106⅛
Pacific Mail...	80⅛ a 80⅛	Northwestern..	84 a 84⅛
N Y Central....	203⅛ a 203⅜	Northwestern pf	94⅛ a 94⅜
Hudson River...	185⅛ a 186	St Paul.......	79 a 79⅛
Erie......	34⅛ a 34⅜	Ohio & Miss...	32⅜ a 32⅛
Reading...	97⅛ a 97⅛		

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the Month Ending August 31, 1869.

July 31, 1869, by balance		$96,621,589
Receipts during the month:—		
Customs	$14,319,915	
Gold notes	2,099,140	
Internal revenue	1,161,595	
Post Office Department	181,660	
Three per cent certificates	55,000	
Transfers	10,611,663	
Patent fees	3,229	
Miscellaneous	3,220,239	
Disbursing accounts	7,401,211	
Assay Office	78,809	
Interest accounts	1,908,675	
		41,041,139
Total		$137,662,729
Payments:—		
Treasury drafts	$45,002,248	
Post Office drafts	249,029	
Disbursing accounts	7,311,737	
Assay Office	168,092	
Interest account—In coin	1,867,983	
		54,599,091
Balance		$83,063,638
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$71,715,257	
Do. disbursing accounts	9,105,155	
Do. Assay Office	2,168,320	
Do. Interest accounts	74,907	
		$83,063,638
Receipts for customs in August, 1869		$14,319,915
Receipts for customs in August, 1868		12,263,883
Increase in August, 1869		$2,056,031

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending August 31, 1869.

Deposits of gold:—	
Foreign coin	$5,000
Foreign bullion	10,000
United States bullion	485,000
Total	$500,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases:—	
Foreign coin	$15,800
Foreign bullion	18,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000
United States bullion (Colorado)	22,000
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	2,000
United States bullion (Nevada)	30,000
Total	$91,000
Total deposits—payable in bars	$444,000
Payable in coin	147,000
Total	$591,000
Gold bars stamped	$945,164
Silver bars stamped	53,562
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	77,959

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, August 31—6 P. M.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was only moderately active, but prices were firm at former quotations. The sales were 250,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 23c. a 23¼c., including 75,000 Quincy at 23¼c. a 23½c.

COTTON.—The market for spot was still quiet, but firm, the offerings being light. Sales only 712 bales, of which 661 were for spinning and 51 on speculation. For future delivery the market was quiet, and prices were about ⅛c. lower. Sales 600 bales low middling, for December, at 26⅛c.; 300 do., for January, at 26¼c., and 300 do., for f. o. b. at New Orleans for December, on private terms. We annex the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30¼	30½
Good ordinary	32¼	32¼	32½
Low middling	34	34¼	34½
Middling	35	35¼	35½
Good middling	36	36¼	36½

COFFEE.—Rio was in light demand and we heard of no sales, but prices were steady at the quotations below. Other kinds were dull and nominal. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13½c a 14c.; fair do., 14½c. a 15c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16¼c., prime do., 16½c. a 17c.; extremes, for lots, 13¾c. a 17¾c.; Java, 22c. a 25c.; Singapore, 20c. a 22½c; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c. a 17¾c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 15c. a 15¼c.; Manilla, Costa Rica and Mexican, 14½c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—100,028 bags in New York; 33,500 in Baltimore; 12,000 in New Orleans; 2,500 in Boston, and 2,000 in Mobile.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $3 a $3 10; sugar shooks, 30 do., $2 40 a $2 80; molasses do., 32 do., $2 60 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CANDLES were dull, and prices were nominal at 18c. a 23c. for Western and city adamantine; 48c. for sperm, and 58c. for patent.

COCOA was inactive. Prices were nominal at 10½c. a 11c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 27c. a 27½c., do., for Maracaibo do.

CORDAGE was quiet but steady at 23c. a 24c. for Manila, and 17c. for tarred Russia.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 12,832 bbls. flour, 206 bags corn meal, 39,478 bushels wheat, 48,843 do. corn, 20,376 do. oats, 164 do. malt. The flour market was decidedly stronger to-day, but more in sympathy with wheat than from any increased demand. We make no change in our quotations. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 12,000 bbls. Southern flour was quiet, but a trifle firmer in sympathy with other kinds; sales 250 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at steady prices. The sales were 250 bbls. Corn meal was quiet but steady. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 25
Extra State	6 50 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 25
Extra do	6 50 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 [illegible] a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 50 a 11 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 11 [illegible]
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 40 a 6 60
Corn meal, city	5 50 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 30 a 6 35
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 50

—The wheat market was excited and with an active demand for export, superinduced by an improvement in the Liverpool market, prices advanced fully 5c. per bushel for both spring and winter. The sales were large, comprising about 250,000 bushels at $1 44 a $1 45 for soft No. 2 spring, $1 48 a $1 50 for good do. (with $1 52½ bid for part of a load of choice at the close), $1 52½ a $1 55 for mixed winter, $1 35 a $1 38 for inferior new No. 3 spring, $1 45 a $1 50 for Southern Illinois winter, $1 55 a $1 58½ for red and amber winter Western, $1 60 for choice No. 1 do., $1 58 a $1 62 for amber Tennessee, $1 60 a $1 65 for white Western, $1 55 for amber Kentucky, $1 70 for white do., $1 52 for red State, $1 68 a $1 70 for white Southern, and $1 70 for do. Michigan. The market closed strong at $1 50 for good No. 2 spring, and $1 58 a $1 58½ for amber winter. Corn was quiet and weak. There was scarcely enough prime offered to test the market. The sales were about 45,000 bushels at $1 15 to $1 22 for inferior to choice new mixed Western, $1 21 a $1 22 for white Western, $1 25 a $1 30 for do. Southern, and $1 23 for yellow do. Oats were steady with sales of 70,000 bushels at 61c. a 65c. Rye, barley and barley malt were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was only moderately active, but rates to all ports continued to rule firm. There was a good demand for grain and petroleum vessels for charter, but the business was light, being checked by the high rates demanded. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 50,000 bushels wheat at 9d.; 150 bbls. rosin on private terms, and per steamer 17,000 bushels wheat at 10d., 2,000 boxes bacon and cheese at 35s. a 40s. respectively, 1,500 bbls. flour on private terms. To Antwerp, per steamer, 1,000 bbls. rosin at 2s. 10½d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 10½d., and per steamer, via Bremen, 15,000 bushels grain at 9d., 330 bales hemp at 40s., 94 hogsheads tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 25 cases indigo at 45s., and 30 tierces pork at 6s. To Antwerp, per steamer, via Bremen, 25 hogsheads tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 25 cases do. at 22s. 6d. To Bremen, per steamer, 800 bbls. rosin at 2s.; 250 bbls. shoe pegs at 4d. per bushel; 395 bales tobacco at $1; 160 hogsheads do. at 17s. 6d.; 50 do. bark at 25s., and 1,150 boxes extract logwood at 20s. The charters were:—A North German bark to Penarth Roads with 2,200 quarters grain at 6s. 6d.; a bark, 450 hogsheads, to the north side Cuba and back with sugar at $7 25; a bark, 350 tons, from Montreal to the river Plate with lumber at $20, and five per cent primeage; a North German brig with 1,600 bbls. petroleum to Cork for orders, on private terms; a bark from Philadelphia to a direct port on the Continent with 3,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 6d.; a bark to Bordeaux with 4,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 3d.; a vessel from Philadelphia to a direct port on the Continent with 5,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 4½d; a British bark to Antwerp with 4,500 bbls. petroleum; an American bark, (now in Boston) from St. Mary's, Ga., with 175,000 feet lumber, for the river Plate and an American bark with 250,000 feet lumber, for the same voyage, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was in good demand; sales 500 bales in Boston at 23c., and 200 do. here on private terms. Bags were dull but unchanged. Messrs. G. Tuckerman & Co. made the stock to-day as follows:—8,350 bales cloth in New York and 9,000 do. in Boston, 9,600 bales bags in New York and 7,000 do. in Boston.

HEMP.—Manila was held at 13c., gold; no sales. Jute was quoted 4½c. a 5c., gold, with sales of 200 bales on private terms. Sisal was firm at 10c. a 10½c., gold; sales 200 bales at a private price. Tampico was quoted at 8c., gold, in bond, with sales of 350 bales on private terms. The stock of Manila to-day, as made up by Messrs. H. Crocker & Co., was 13,900 bales in New York.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were generally firm. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 21c. a 22c., gold; do., 20 a 23 lbs., 22c. a 22½c.; Montevideo, 21 a 23 lbs., 22c. a 22¼c.; Corrientes, 21½ a 22 lbs., 21c. a 21½c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 21½c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 21c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 19½c. a 20½c.; Central American, 18 a 21 lbs., 17½c. a 19c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 16½c. a 17½c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 17½c. a 18½c.; Bogota, 18 a 20 lbs., 18½c. a 19½c., and Texas, 22 a 25 lbs., 15c. a 16c. Total stock hides September 1, 1869:—141,800. Corresponding date last year, 151,300.

HAY was selling moderately at our last quotations.

HOPS.—The demand from all sources continued light, and but little business was transacted. Prices ranged from 5c. to 13c. for common to prime grades.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was very quiet, the demand being light, but prices were unchanged, ranging from $38 to $42. There were sales of 50 tons Eglinton at $38. For American the market was quiet; prices, however, were steady at $41 a $42 for No. 1 and $38 a $39 for No. 2. Sales 70 tons Monkland on private terms. Of old T rails 200 tons were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull at $85 a $87 50. Rails were steady at $56 50, gold, for English and $74 a $76, currency, for American, at the works.

LEAD.—Pig was dull but steady at about 6⅜c., gold, for ordinary foreign.

LEATHER.—Hemlock—The market was dull, except for heavy Buenos Ayres and damaged, which were scarce and in good demand. The stock is fair, but poorly assorted. Both oak and rough were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 28c. a 30c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 30½c. a 31½c. per lb.; do. do., light, 30½c. a 31½c. per lb.; do California, heavy, 27c. a 28c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 30c. a 31c. per lb.; do. do., light, 30c. a 31c. per lb.; do. Orinoco, &c., heavy, 25c. a 27c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 29½c. a 30½c. per lb.; do. do., light, 29½c. a 30½c. per lb.; do. good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 27½c. per lb.; do. poor do., do., 20c. a 23c. per lb.; do. in the rough, 35c. a 39c. per lb. Oak slaughter—Heavy, 38c. a 45c. per lb.; do., middle, 38c. a 44c. per lb.; do., light, 36c. a 40c. per lb.; do. cropped, heavy, 38c. a 42c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 42c. a 46c. per lb.; do. do., light, 42c. a 46c. per lb.; do. in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 44c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 38c. a 42c. per lb.; do. do., light, 38c. a 44c. per lb.; do. bellies, 22c. a 23c. per lb.

MOLASSES.—The market was extremely quiet, the sales being only about 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 54c. a 60c.; prices, however, were steady at 37c. a 40c. for Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 45c. a 50c. for do. clayed, 48c. a 60c. for do. muscovado, 50c. a 70c. for Porto Rico, 54c. a 56c. for Barbados and 80c. a 95c. for New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was in good demand at the prices current yesterday, and sales were made of 550 bbls. at 41½c. a 51½c., the inside price for oil bbls. At the close the market was steady at 41½c. a 42½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. Rosin was quiet, but steady in value. The sales were 1,000 bbls. common and good strained at $2 35 a $2 40, 250 do. No. 1 at $3 a $3 25, 150 do. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 60, and 200 do. pale at $4 50 a $5 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 35 a $2 40; No. 2, $2 50 a $2 75; No. 1 $3 a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50; extra do. and window glass $6 a $9. Tar was in light supply and firm; 100 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 85. Wilmington was quoted at $3 37½ a $3 50. Of Southern pitch 150 bbls. brought $2 50.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 97c. a $1 01 in casks and bbls., while olive was selling in small lots at $1 45 a $1 50. Menhaden was quiet at 65c. a 70c., according to quality. No sales. Lard was steady, with sales of 50 bbls. prime winter at $1 52½, and small lots spring at $1 48 a $1 50. Of grease oil 25 bbls. brought $1 05. Seal was in demand, and sales were made of 50 bbls. manufactured at $1 15, and in Boston 200 do., old process, on private terms. Of West Virginia lubricating (28 to 27 gravity), 25 bbls. brought 50c. Crude whale was steady at $1 05, at which price 500 bbls. were sold in New Bedford. Bleached winter whale was quoted $1 15, crude sperm $1 80, and bleached and unbleached winter do. $1 95 a $2.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 488 bbls. pork, 525 do. beef, 206 do. cut meats and 355 kegs lard. The market for pork was rather more active and prices were firmer, closing at $32 25 a $32 50 for new mess. The demand, however, was chiefly for small lots. Sales were made of 1,100 bbls. at $32 25 a $32 50 for new mess, $32 a $32 25 for city do., $27 50 a $28 12½ for prime and extra prime, $32 for thin mess, $30 50 for Western prime mess and $31 50 for city do. For future delivery we heard of no sales of consequence. Live hogs were dull at 9c. a 9½c., with arrivals of 2,500 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef was steady with a moderate demand, the sales being 75 bbls. at $6 a $12 for plain mess and $12 a $16 for extra do. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $10 a $17 for prime mess and $20 a $30 for India do. Beef hams were quiet; sales 50 bbls. at $20 a $30. For cut meats the market was quiet, the smallness of the stock restricting business. Prices were somewhat irregular, though generally firm. The sales were 125 packages at 14½c. a 15½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 16½c. a 17½c. for hams, 18c. a 19c. for pickled hams; also 15,000 lbs. rough sides on private terms, 15½c. a 16c. for smoked city shoulders, and 19½c. a 20½c. for do. hams. There was a fair demand for bacon at full prices, the sales being 450 boxes, at 17c. a 17½c. for ice cured, 17½c. for Staffordshire, and Cumberland cut for September delivery at 16½c.; also 12,000 lbs. bellies at 16½c. a 16½c. Lard was in fair demand, but the market was heavy. The sales were 550 packages, at 17½c. a 19½c. for No. 1 to prime steam, and 19½c. a 20c. for kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was more sought after and quite steady in value, the market closing at 16½c. There were sales of 500 bbls. (in lots) at 16⅜c., 1,500 do. at 16½c., and 3,000 do. for September delivery on private terms. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at about 22½c. For refined the market was active, but prices were very irregular and decidedly lower, closing at about 31¼c. Resales of contracts were made as low as 30½c. The sales and resales were as follows:—2,000 bbls. standard white at 30½c., 2,500 do. do. at 31c., 2,000 do. for the first half of September at 31⅜c., a cargo of 2,000 do. for do. at 31⅞c., 1,000 do. for do. at 32¼c., 2,000 do. for do. at 31¼c. a 31½c., 500 do. from the 15th to the 25th September at 32½c., and a cargo of 2,000 do. for the last half of September at 32c.; also 2,500 gallons, in tins, at 38c. Naphtha was firm, with sales of 600 bbls. at 10½c. In Philadelphia the market was fairly active, but at prices a trifle below those current yesterday. There were sales of 7,000 bbls. standard white, for August, at 31⅜c. a 31⅝c.—almost all at 31⅜c.; 2,000 do. on private terms; 2,500 do., for the first half September, at 31⅞c.; 2,500 do., for the last half September, at 32⅛c., and 1,000 do., for the last half do., at 32⅛c. In Pittsburg yesterday crude sold at 14⅜c. for September. In Venango City sales were made at $5 75, and for September, October and November, at 14⅞c.

RICE.—Carolina was scarce and firm at 8½c. a 9⅝c. for common to prime, with small sales within the range. No stock in first hands. Stock of Rangoon to-day, as made up by Messrs. E. Sullivan & Co., is 11,350 bags.

SEEDS.—Linseed was dull and nominal at $2 12½, gold, duty paid. Grass were quiet at 13⅛c. a 14c. for clover, $2 45 a $2 50 for rough flax, and $4 a $4 50 for timothy. Messrs. G. Tuckerman & Co. made the stock of linseed to-day 64,000 bags in New York and 48,500 in Boston.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was fairly active, the demand still being principally from refiners, and full prices were realized. The sales were 1,550 hhds. at 11⅛c. a 13⅛c., 130 melado at 8⅛c., and 900 boxes, part at 12⅛c. Refined was moderately active at 15⅞c. a 16c. for hard, 14⅞c. a 15⅛c. for soft white; 14⅜c. a 14⅝c. for extra C, and 13⅛c. a 14⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—Raw—Inferior to common refining Cuba, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; fair to good do., 11⅛c. a 11⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.; prime to choice do., 12⅛c. a 13c.; centrifugal do. (hhds. and boxes), 10½c. a 13½c.; molasses do. (hhds. and boxes), 10c. a 11½c.; melado, 6c. a 8½c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 11⅛c. a 11⅝c.; do. do., 10 to 12, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do. do., 13 to 15, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c.; do. do., 16 to 18, 13⅞c. a 14⅛c.; do. do., 19 to 20, 14⅞c. a 15⅛c.; do. do., white, 14⅛c. a 15⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 11⅜c. a 11⅝c.; grocery do., 12c. a 13⅛c.

SKINS.—Deer were in active request and the sales were large, while prices were firm at our quotations. The sales were 15,000 lbs. Central American and San Juan, 15,000 do. Para, 10,000 do. Puerto Cabello, 4,500 do. Maracaibo, 3,000 do. Sisal, 3,000 do. Vera Cruz, 3,500 do. Matamoros and 3,500 do. Curacoa on private terms. Goat were only in moderate demand and rather weak. Sales 14 bales Texas, 26 do. Cape and 25 do. Mexican on private terms. We quote:—Deer—Honduras, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.; Central American, 45c.; San Juan, 39c. a 41c.; Sisal, 43c. a 45c.; Angostura, 31c.; Para, 45c. per lb., all gold. Goat—Tampico, 57½c. per lb.; Matamoros, 52½c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c. a 52½c., all gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c. a 52c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c. a 52c.; Cape, 46c. a 50c., all currency.

SALT.—The market was moderately active and with light receipts prices were steady at our last quotations.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but prices were steady. There were small sales within the range of 18½c. a 20½c. for common to choice, in hhds. and tierces.

SPELTER.—Silesian was quiet but firm at 6⅝c., gold. We heard of no sales of moment.

SALTPETRE.—Crude was quoted at 10⅝c. a 10⅞c. Messrs. H. Crocker & Co. made the stock to-day 7,600 bags in Boston and 1,500 in New York.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 45c.

SOAP.—Castile was steady, with small sales at 13⅛c. a 13⅞c.

TALLOW.—The demand was good and the market was firm, the sales being 170,000 lbs., at 11⅛c. a 11⅞c. for common to prime Western and country and 11⅞c. a 12c. for prime city.

TIN.—All kinds pig were dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices, however, were unchanged, Straits being quoted at 31⅜c. a 32c., gold; English at 31⅜c., do., and Banca at 37c., do. Plates were quiet, with sales of 500 boxes assorted charcoal on private terms. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $8 50 a $8 62½, gold; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 50, do.; coke terne, $6, do., and charcoal do., $7 87½ a $8 25, do.

TOBACCO.—For Kentucky the market was fairly active, the demand being principally from the home trade, and prices were firm at the quotations subjoined. The sales were 600 hhds. at from 7⅛c. to 15⅛c. Seedleaf was in fair request and prices were generally firm; the stock of shipping grades is very light. The sales were 200 cases Pennsylvania (assorted) at 27⅛c., 157 do. 1868 crop Connecticut seconds at 25c. a 30c., 58 do. 1868 crop State at 33c., 111 do. new State at 13c., 180 do. new Connecticut, 80 do. old do. on private terms. Spanish was steady, with sales of 111 bales Havana at 37c., gold, in bond; 42 do. Havana and 104 do. Yara on private terms. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb.	7½c. a 8½c.	— a —
Good lugs	8⅛c. a 9½c.	9½c. a 10⅛c.
Common leaf	9⅞c. a 10⅛c.	10⅛c. a 11⅛c.
Medium leaf	10⅛c. a 11c.	12c. a 13c.
Good leaf	12c. a 13c.	14c. a 15c.
Fine leaf	14c. a 15c.	15⅛c. a 16⅛c.
Selections	16c. a 17c.	17c. a 18c.

Seedleaf. OLD CROP.	
Connecticut wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops	18c. a 40c.
Connecticut wrappers, 1867 crop	40c. a 75c.
Connecticut fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops	10c. a 12c.
New York wrappers, 1867 crop	25c. a 45c.
Ohio wrappers, 1867 crop	14c. a 16c.
Pennsylvania wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops	20c. a 35c.
New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops	9c. a 10c.
NEW CROP.	
Connecticut wrappers, good to prime	50c. a 75c.
Connecticut wrappers, medium	35c. a 45c.
Connecticut wrappers, ordinary	28c. a 32c.
Connecticut seconds	22c. a 30c.
Connecticut fillers	11c. a 15c.
New York, running lots	14c. a 25c.
New York wrappers	28c. a 45c.
Ohio wrappers	25c. a 55c.
Pennsylvania wrappers	25c. a 60c.
Pennsylvania binders and common wrappers mixed	15c. a 20c.
Pennsylvania fillers	12c. a 13c.
New York fillers	9c. a 11c.

Havana—Common fillers, 87½c. a 90c.; fair do., 95c. a $1 02½; fine do., $1 05 a $1 12½. Yara—1 cut, 77½c. a 82c.; 2 cut, $1 07½ a $1 12, and assorted lots, 87½c. a 92c.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock August 1, 1869	18,016	959	19	45	19,039
Received since	2,922	56	—	—	2,978
Total	20,928	1,015	19	45	22,017
Delivered since	5,839	142	—	1	5,982
Stock Sept. 2, 1869	15,099	873	19	44	16,035

	Hhds.
Brooklyn inspection:—Stock on hand, August 1, 1869	10,424
Received since	379
Total	10,803
Delivered since	3,632
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Sept. 1, 1869	7,171
Total stock August 1, 1869	23,206
Same time, 1868	27,368
Same time, 1867	29,869

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana, Bales.	Yara, Bales.
Stock on hand August 1, 1869	8,412	883
Received since	6,706	—
Total	15,118	883
Sales and reshipments to Aug. 31	9,000	370
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	6,118	513
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	4,637	373
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	3,616	324

WOOL.—The market for fleece is quiet, the demand being light, but prices are unchanged. What little demand prevails is chiefly for the low grades, which remain scarce. Pulled is quiet for all kinds. Prices, however, remain steady. Texas is but little inquired for, but held at full prices, while California is slow of sale, but unchanged in value. In foreign the business is light and prices are generally nominal. The sales were 250,000 lbs. fleece at 47c. a 54c., including 7,000 No. 1 and and X Ohio at 49½c., 3,000 coarse do. at 49c. a 50c., 10,000 X do. at 49½c., 1,500 tubbed at 58c., 5,000 do. at 54c. a 55c., 5,000 unwashed at 35½c., 1,000 coarse at 47½c., 3,000 coarse to X Ohio at 47c. a 50c., 7,500 fine State at 47c. a 48c., 170,000 at 47½ a 48c. for X Michigan and 50c. a 54c. for X and XX and above Ohio, 2,000 lbs. shearlings and 1,500 noils on private terms; also 15,000 lbs. pulled at 43½c. a 46c. for extra and 46c. a 47c. for super, 25,000 Texas at 30c. a 36c. for common to fine, and 15,000 lbs. California at 32c. a 36c. for spring clip, the latter price for small lots choice. Of foreign the sales are 200 bales Montevideo, 85 bales Cape, 5,000 lbs. Donskoi, and a small lot Smyrna on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 492 bbls. The market was only moderately active. The sales were 200 bbls. at $1 18, tax paid.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached were dull and nominal at 10½c.

WHALEBONE.—There were sales of 4,000 lbs. on private terms. Arctic was quoted 95c. a $1, gold; stock at date 348,000 lbs. in first hands, and 45,000 in speculators' hands.

A BULL IN THE COAL MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following few statistics are given so that the public may better understand the anthracite coal trade and what are likely to be the results this fall. The amount sent to market was in

	Tons.		Tons.
1820	365	1865	9,272,157
1830	864,384	1867	12,216,215
1850	3,321,163	1868	13,405,016
1860	8,143,938		

The increased consumption of 1866 and 1867 was about 1,500,000 tons each, and 1868 over 1867 was nearly 1,200,000 tons. The number of tons this year up to the 14th instant is 7,298,073, being about 167,000 over the amount to same date last year. But at this time last year there were at least 1,500,000 tons delivered in the cellars of the consumers, while this year there is almost none, and yet the coal is almost all used up, showing that the general business of the country this year is much superior to that of any former year, and that there will be a much greater increased demand than between 1867 and 1868. The uncertainty of the elections in 1868 caused a general depression in business, and a less amount of coal was required. To make up the amount not yet delivered to housekeepers as in May, June, July and August of other years, and to supply the increased demand from iron furnaces, factories and other businesses where coal is much used, there will be at least 2,500,000 tons required this year over last year, making about 15,905,000 tons, leaving yet about 8,707,000 tons to be shipped before the close of navigation, or about 600,000 tons per week.

The greatest number of tons ever mined in one week, by all the companies, was less than 400,000; And last fall, after the strike, and when all the collieries were worked to their utmost capacity, they did not average 380,000 tons per week.

The bituminous coal (Cumberland and Broad Top), of which were mined in 1868 about 1,330,400 tons, is now selling at $6 50 to $7 25 per ton, and is much superior to Nova Scotia or any yet mined in Canada, which is proved from the fact that we ship several thousand tons every year to Montreal and other parts of Canada. And it is evident that the duty, $1 25 per ton, removed on foreign coal would not be much relief to the public. Of course it would relieve the gas companies and a few of the wealthy classes, who use a few tons of Liverpool or Cannel at a cost of $18 to $26 per ton, but it would not enable the Nova Scotian to deliver his coal in our market at a less rate than our own bituminous coal of a much better quality.

These remarks are given to honestly assure the public that coal will not be selling at a low rate this fall or winter, and to hold on to the idea of paying for a ton at a time at a much higher rate is not likely to be much relief to the poorer classes.

WHO OWNS HIM?

How Certain Revenue Officers are Managed.

[Washington correspondence of Syracuse Journal.]

I heard a capital story with regard to the control obtained over the revenue officers—storekeepers, I believe—by the distiller in whose establishment they are placed. The story comes to me from one who knows, and is an apt illustration of the recent "penny wise and pound foolish" policy which has cut down the pay of assistant assessors and other officials. A supervisor in New York recently removed one of these officers from one distillery to another. Perhaps he suspected collusion, but if so said nothing. The distiller was a German, we'll call him Mr. Schmidt. He waited on the Supervisor and began an interesting conversation with—

"Var for you move Mr. Shones? You tinks I own him, eh? Suppose I does, hows you going to help it? I own the t'other man you sends," &c.

"Quite likely," was the Supervisor's reply; "but then I'll move him."

"Vell, you can't help it. I own them all. Does you vant to know how it's done? Vell, I tells you. Saturday's come—I say to Shones, 'You got a wife, eh? Live in a tenement house?' He says 'Yes.' I says, 'Does you ever goes to de Park and take de family for a drive? Never take the wife to opera, eh?' He says 'No.' 'Like to?' I says. 'Yes,' he says. 'Well,' I says, 'take that letter to your vife.' He goes home and says, 'Vife, here's a letter a shentleman sends you.' She wonders what it is, opens it and there's von, two, three, six von hundred dollar greenbacks—all new. They never see so much money before. They go to the Park and buy lot of tings for children. You pay him four dollars a day. I give him six hundred a week. Who owns him—you or me? How are you going to help? I do not say anything to him. I only send de envelope to his vife. He likes to own horse and buggy, house of his own and enjoy himself. How can you prevent it?"

Mr. Schmidt was frank, for the foregoing is substantially true. Can the government expect to be faithfully served in important positions of trust when it pays insufficient wages and offers no career or security of position to honesty and integrity?

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT—COVERED WITH green and gold satin brocatel, used only five months, for $175; one do., crimson and gold, for $180; walnut, reps Suit, $65; Pianoforte, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, at a sacrifice for cash; family leaving city. 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Etageres, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, China, Glass, Silver Ware; at half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other tore.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING AT REduced prices.—O'FARRELL & GREENE, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers,
436 and 438 Canal and 8 and 10 Vestry street.
Rosewood, mahogany and walnut Furniture, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c., constantly on hand.
Walnut Parlor Sets, seven pieces, all wool reps, $60 upwards.
Walnut Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, marble top, $85 upwards. All goods guaranteed as represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE LOT OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS ON BOXwood for sale cheap, suitable for illustrating various works. Apply to BOYLANCE & PURCELL, Engravers, Nassau street.

COAL AND WOOD.

$9 FOR GENUINE RED ASH LOCUST MOUNTAIN and Lehigh Coal; $8 for nut size; quality and weight guaranteed. Orders by post delivered immediately. THOMAS MEDFORD, Twenty-seventh st. and Ninth av.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAM ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Medical and Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, has that great French secret causing speedy marriage; no satisfaction, no pay. 241 Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE STABLE of the subscriber, ... seventh day (Saturday) night, 28th inst., a brown Horse, ... 15 hands 1½ inches high, heavy built, black mane, bushy tail, ... has scars on fore knees. Address any information respecting him to WILLIAM THOMAS WILLIS, Jericho, Queens county, L. I.

LOST—A LONG HAIRED WHITE SPITZ DOG; ANswers to the name of Wo... A liberal reward will be paid on his return to 56 West T...nty-second street.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A POCKETBOOK, marked J. M., containing $...0 and papers of value only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked by addressing John A. McKenzie, Herald office.

LOST—ON STEAMBOAT FORT LEE, WHILE REturning from picnic of B. H. P. Club, a Gold Bracelet, marked J. S. M. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Samuel Warren, 17 Barrow street.

LOST—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, ON FOUR O'CLOCK boat from New York, North Shore ferry to Staten Island, between West Brighton and Elm Park, a small black morocco Hand Bag, marked on bottom "J. W. R.," containing ladies' and gentleman's underwear. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to W. E. Johnson, 73 Hudson street, or to Mr. Burgess, druggist, West Brighton landing.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, NEIGHBORHOOD OF BROADway and Nineteenth street, a fawn colored Italian Greyhound. Liberal reward offered. OTTO KREBS, 55 Broadway.

LOST—DOUBLE-OARED ROW BOAT, IN THE NARrows; white sides, green bottom, black gunwale, named Johnny Bates. Ten dollars reward. S. V. LOWELL, 16 Court st., cor. Joralemon, Brooklyn.

LOST.—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a Black and Tan Slut; answers to the name Jennie; she is with young. Apply at Bismarck Hall, corner of Pearl and Chatham streets.

STRAYED—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, FROM NO. 12 West Thirtieth street, a small Terrier Dog: $10 reward (and no questions asked) will be given to any one restoring the animal to the above address.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT IN A CORTLANDT STREET car, on Monday morning, 30th ult., at 8½ o'clock, a Newspaper Parcel, containing a black frock coat, not new. Finder by leaving it with wharf clerk on pier No. 8 North river will receive above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH ult., a Stone Cameo Sleeve Button, set with pearls. Return to C. J. Barker, Harnden's Express, 65 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, ON the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-ninth street, small black and tan Dog, with few white hairs on breast; answers to the name of Beauty. Above reward will be paid on returning him to 149 East 39th street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON or Monday morning, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of Money, also papers, which can be fully identified. The above reward will be paid upon leaving it at 312 Bowery, two doors from Bleecker street, or at Post office, Newtown, L. I., in the vicinity of which place it is supposed to have been lost.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 63).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN want a Second Floor or four Rooms, unfurnished, in house with modern improvements and private family, west of Third avenue, above Eighth street. Address, with full particulars, S. EDWARDS, Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT A WELL furnished House, located between Seventh and Lexington avenues, and above Union square; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address box 3,798 Post office.

A YOUNG BACHELOR, TIRED OF BOARDING houses, wants a pleasant Room facing south or west, and situated somewhere between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets, Sixth and Madison avenues; it must have a grate; rent to be low, not over $30 per month. Address F. H. C., box 5,081 Post office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—SUITABLE FOR A small private family, on the Heights or immediate vicinity of Wall street ferry. Address box B Herald office, stating full particulars, immediately.

HOUSE WANTED—PARTLY FURNISHED, IN GOOD location, where the rent would be paid in board and the privilege of a few select boarders. Address West, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished Second Floor for light housekeeping, in a strictly private family; no other boarders; location between Third and Sixth avenues; west side preferred; and Tenth to Thirtieth streets; terms must be moderate; highest reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, J. C. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children), an unfurnished Second or Third Floor, containing three or four rooms, with gas and water, suitable for housekeeping; location must be good and within ten minutes' walk of Broadway, between West Houston and Fourteenth streets. Address Signa, Herald office, stating location and rent, which must be moderate. References.

WANTED—ABOUT FOUR ROOMS, GOOD NEIGHborhood, near Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, suitable for housekeeping; three adults; with private family preferred; rent moderate. Address Grocer, 580 Eighth avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in good order, with modern improvements, between Second and Seventh avenues, below Thirty-fourth street; rent not to exceed $250 per month, in advance if necessary. Address box 11, 271 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR TWO PERSONS, THREE OR FOUR Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in a private family; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address J. G., station D.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished House, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty third and Fortieth streets. Address Roosevelt, Herald office

WANTED—A FLOOR OF ABOUT SIX ROOMS, BY A small family of adults, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue. Rent moderate. Address F. A. S., station F.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FIVE OR SIX Rooms, with privileges for housekeeping; location between Fourteenth and Forty-sixth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; unfurnished apartments preferred. Highest references given and required. Address H. D. WALLEN, No. 117 West Thirteenth street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished Rooms, without board, in a quiet family, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; terms must be moderate. Address for two days Home, box 5,438 Post office.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor in a private family, for a gentleman, child and governess; location between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 4,135 Post office

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, between Eleventh and Thirty-fourth streets, west side; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address A. B. L., 112 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, APARTMENTS IN a private house suitable for housekeeping, in Brooklyn or New York; possession by the 1st of October; rent moderate. Address G. H. M., 399 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FLOOR OF THREE OR four Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping, by a young married couple, with one child, 21 months old; location Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton street preferred; rent not over $20 a month. Address Wanted, box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for a work room, in a good business location. Address, stating terms, Madame ENGELBRECHT, 191 Ninth avenue.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FULLY OR PARtially furnished, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Twenty-eighth streets; rent not to exceed $175 per month; or a handsomely furnished parlor Floor, not more than $100 per month. Address Mrs. L. B. MADISON, 823 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED House, in a good location, between Eighth and Thirtieth streets, suitable for a first class boarding house. Address box 6,736 New York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS DWELLING House, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address D., Herald office.

FOR SALE.

ALE PUMPS—PULL PUMPS FOR ALE, ROOT AND Lager Beer Apparatus.—We offer a large assortment of Pull Pumps, in black walnut and rosewood cases, at reduced prices. Illustrated catalogues furnished on application. JAS. M. WHITFIELD & SON, 262 Water st., N. Y.

A GLASS OFFICE PARTITION, IN GOOD ORDER for sale cheap. Apply to A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, 427 Broadway.

A WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER GROCERY STORE for sale cheap in Morrisania—Doing a good business; if not sold privately will be sold at auction next Thursday. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., 23 Chambers street.

A FINE PAYING LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—UP. town, with three years' lease, elegantly fitted up, with good apartments and low rent, well stocked; the owner going West. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT for sale. Address G. Y. Z., station D.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, LOcated up town, corner Second avenue; must be sold, and a reasonable offer accepted. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOOP SKIRT, CORSET AND ladies' Furnishing Store, with Lease and Fixtures, for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to go into a well-paying business with a small capital. The store would also be very nicely adapted for a fur, clothing or dry goods store. Inquire for three days at 233 and 235 Hudson street, near Canal.

A BARGAIN.—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO ANY party in want of a good, safe, cash Business; no night work; will be sold cheap for cash, with Lease of a good business house on one of the best avenues in the city. Also a Partner wanted, for a first class business. For particulars apply at 109 Fourth avenue, up stairs.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, IN THE BEST LOcation of the Eighth ward, for sale, at a bargain. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street, till sold.

A BOARDING HOUSE, FULLY FURNISHED, WITH a three years' Lease, in a very good location, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 384 Water street.

A LARGE SIZE HERRING SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN the best part of the Seventh ward; low rent, license, &c. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS LIQUOR Store, on Broadway. Also fine Liquor Stores, near Stock Exchange. Splendid corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Hotels, Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores, Grocery and Provision Stores, Bakeries and Confectioneries. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SAFE FOR SALE—GOOD, SECOND HAND, GOOD size and cheap. Can be seen at 214 Washington street. Apply to HOPPING & WILSON, 218 and 220 Washington st.

A.—CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED, THE OLDEST AND most popular Undertaking Establishment in the city of Brooklyn; stock and fixtures all complete; low rent with long lease. Full particulars by application to T. W. B., on the premises, 132 Pierrepont street. No agents.

A MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE THAT has done the past year $4,000 of business, with light Stock, Fixtures and Lease for sale, cheap. Inquire at 1,416 Third avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets.

A.—CIGAR STAND—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most attractive billiard saloons on Broadway, near theatres; a bargain. Come, with $200 cash, to ALEX. HUMPHREY, auctioneer, No. 6 Clinton place (Eighth street), Broadway, and buy it.

CARTING WORK FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST concerns in the city; four Horses, three Carts, one Double Truck, all in good order, with first rate work; price $3,000. Inquire for Cartman on potato barge pier 24 North river.

COUNTERS FOR SALE—FOR TWO DAYS AT 51 CHAMbers street, up stairs, suitable for dry goods or clothing.

COFFEE BAGS.—SEVERAL THOUSAND FOR SALE. Apply at 48 Vesey street.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE, AT BRIDGEport, Conn.—The Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a large and profitable Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business, with Lease of Store. The store has been recently fitted up in beautiful style, second to none in the State, and is centrally located. Our city contains a large manufacturing population and is growing rapidly. The business has been established for more than thirty years and would be continued but for the severe illness of the senior partner. It is a splendid opportunity to engage in business. Apply at once to BIRDSEY & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE for a druggist or physician, in Washington, D. C.; established four years; profits last year $4,000; full Stock; rent of store and house $40 per month; sell at a sacrifice, $2,500; half cash, balance on two years. Address J. P. H. BOGARDUS, Washington, D. C.

DRUG STORE.—MUST BE SOLD; PRICE $3,700; terms moderate; rent $125. The proprietor in another business. Address box 314 Newburg (N. Y.) Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—EXCELLENT LOCATION; paying a good profit; will be sold low if bought immediately. Inquire of R. D. ANGELL, 34 Platt street, New York.

FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR sale—Large store, low rent, long lease, well established and large trade. Address box 185 Post office, or call at 300 Main street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a Hardware and House Furnishing Store. Inquire at 195 or 257 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE RESTAURANT 113 GRAND STREET, one door from Broadway, nicely fitted up; location unsurpassed. For particulars apply on the premises, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COURT HOUSE HOTEL, AT RICHmond, Staten Island. It is directly opposite the Court House and the County Clerk and Surrogate's office. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE SHARPE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LARGE HERRING'S OFFICE Safe, at a very low price. Inquire of H. WALLACH'S SONS, 105 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE Liquor Business. 439 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A COAL YARD, IN A good location, on the East river; favorable lease. Address Owner, Herald office.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZE FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, of the best manufacture and nearly new. Can be bought at half its value. Inquire of J. SCHORT, 189 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class Liquor Store, in the Eighth ward, near the English line of steamships; will be sold cheap; owner selling on account of other business. Inquire in junk store, 369 West street, near Morton.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED ALE VAULTS, Stock, Fixtures, &c., cheap. Inquire on the premises, 430 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LIQUOR STORE, WITH NEW license; rent paid for two months; stock, lease and fixtures in price. 211 South street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE AND REtail Liquor Store, on Cortlandt street; the reason for selling, the owner has a place in Brooklyn and cannot attend to both. Apply at 48 Cortlandt street, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BLACK WALNUT and marble top Oyster and Lunch Bar, connected. Inquire at 620 Grand street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ill health—The Stock and Lease of a gents' furnishing store, 511 Third avenue; will be sold at less than cost price.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PIANOFORTE HAMMER Machines, of the very best kind in the city. Inquire at 567 Second avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

GREAT CHANCE.—FURNITURE, LEASE, STOCK, &C., of a Hotel and Restaurant, in a flourishing town; great sacrifice; only $1,300 in cash required. Call at once on TREMAIN & CO., 55 Pine street.

HARDWARE.—A WELL LOCATED AND ESTABlished wholesale house in this city having a good trade, on account of not having sufficient capital to carry on the same offer their business for sale on very favorable terms. Address Anvil, Herald office.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a small Hotel; owner wishes to leave the city and would sell very cheap. Address Hotel Proprietor, Herald office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES AND License of the oldest and best established Liquor Store in South Brooklyn, together with five Apartments to live in; the owner has another place to attend to. Apply at 292 Hicks street, corner Pacific, South Brooklyn, or at 445 Columbia street.

$1,000.—SECOND HAND FURNITURE BUSINESS for sale; lease of two houses; store rent nearly free; one of the best stands in the city. 190 Canal, near Mott.

MACHINERY.

CORLISS ENGINE, 100 HORSE POWER, FOR SALE—in perfect order. Apply to Engineer, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—SIZE OF CYLINder 6x12; in good order; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J., manufacturers. Apply to COBURN, SNYDER & CO., 143 Reade street.

FOR SALE—A SASH AND MOULDING MACHINE; A 6 inch; a wood frame; been used one week, and all complete. Address GEORGE M. MORRIS, Cranberry Post office, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE 60 AND ONE 25 HORSE ENGINE, 1 Portable Engine (10 horse), 8 two flue Boilers, 1 Jacket Kettle (1,400 gallons capacity), 1 Spinning Lathe, 1 Foot Lathe. SYMMES & HUTCHINSON, 470 Water street, N. Y.

30 HORSE BOWER STEAM ENGINE, ON WHEELS; also 10 horse power Portable Engine, as good as new, for sale cheap, by BROWN & CO., coal yard, Broadway and Forty-ninth street.

DENTISTRY

A. B. C.—DR. THOMAS FRY, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 8 Clinton street, Brooklyn, is at home from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., from this date.

THE MOST PAINFUL DECAYED TEETH OR STUMPS filled and built up to original shape and color without pain with cheoplastic gold. 25,000 testimonials. Cheoplastic Teeth inserted without extractions at Dr. SIGESMOND'S, 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview; elegant Rooms for nursing, &c. 42 St. Mark's place.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

A LADIES' GREAT BENEFACTOR.—SUCCESSFUL IMmediately.—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; powerful medicines; sure thing; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Call or write.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, WITH or without medicine, by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular first post.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. ASCHER GUARANtees immediate relief, without the slightest danger. Superior Confinement Institute, No. 3 Amity place.

A SURE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.—DR. AND Madame ESTELA, 15 East Thirtieth street. Their $5 French Pills never fail; elegant rooms and good medical attendance and nursing for ladies during sickness.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years private practice.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—ELECTRICITY IS THE ONLY safe and certain restorative for females, without pain or exposure. Ladies' private advice letter free. DR. GOOD, 405 Fourth avenue.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURCHASE THE recipes of Dr. Hunter's Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose or any part of the human system. Although he can cure any case, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful;" but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied the remedies, as usual, on favorable terms. Dr. HUNTER, 56 Bond street, late of and nearly forty years at, No. 3 Division street.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

A Survey of the Political Situation—Nature of the Irrepressible Influences to be Reconciled—A Network of Secret Organizations—What They Are and What They Propose to Do—Attitude of the Rough Hands and Slender Purses—The Last New Phase of the Massachusetts Democracy—The Scylla and Charybdis of the Republican Party.

BOSTON, August 29, 1869.

The political situation in Massachusetts is rapidly assuming shape, and in a few weeks the ball will be in motion. The contest will be an exciting and triangular one, at all events—a repetition of the 1867 campaign, only a little more so. In fact, the canvass will be one of more than ordinary interest. The day of smooth republican victories in this State is past, or at least until the social questions which have become mixed with our politics are cast out and made to remain in their proper sphere. The liquor question and the labor question act like so much yeast to keep both the political parties in a continual ferment. Neither party in the past has had the moral courage to suckle either of the "issues," and neither one nor the other interest has been or is now strong enough of itself to go it alone. The republican party being in a large majority—large enough to overshadow everything in the shape of political opposition—ought to have prevented all the fierce strife of conflicting interests now going on, instead of playing at the game of shuttlecock, and if it could experience one good sound whipping the moral effect upon its members would be excellent.

A complete network of secret organizations covers the State. These are the "Sons of Liberty," the "P. L. L.," the "Republican Union League," the various organizations that give vitality to the prohibitory party, and the labor organizations, chief among which is the Order of St. Crispin. The "S. O. L." is composed about equally of republicans and democrats. The "P. L. L.," which made such sad havoc in the ranks of the dominant party in 1867, is a sort of central body of the anti-prohibitory idea, founded on the principles of license, and it affords life and vitality to the "S. O. L." satellite. The "Union Republican League" is a thorough republican organization, opposed to prohibition, but composed of men who always have been true to the best interests of that party. It is rather conservative than otherwise. In the address of the "League" they say that the attempt of the leaders of prohibition to force on the republican party the adoption of "prohibition" as a part of its platform not only meets with their unqualified dissent, but that the spirit of that law is opposed to human rights and should be removed from the statute book. The "League" is mindful that the reenacting of the prohibitory law by a strict party vote in the last Legislature gives color to the claim that this measure is now a part of the republican policy, and therefore it is that they urge upon every liberal and conservative republican to unite to have the dogma of prohibition repudiated by the next Republican State Convention. The temperance people will attempt to control the next republican convention, and thus it is that the "U. R. L." propose to offset that effort by looking after the caucuses and primary meetings that select delegates to it. This "League" will be a power in the large towns and cities where republican majorities most do prevail. In the small towns, where the farmers with their cider predominate, the secret organizations designed to smash prohibition will be of no account.

The labor reform party in Massachusetts is assuming large proportions. Not only the men but the women are working in it and for it; but although the latter cannot vote they have their organizations, and must influence their husbands or male friends more or less in the matter of political action. The leading labor organization is the Crispin. Good authority states that it now numbers 52,000 members—amply sufficient to hold the balance of power if skilfully managed. Its leaders are intelligent and rising men. They can talk as well as work. They can plan and figure with all the shrewdness of old politicians; but whether they will use their power in the right direction remains to be seen. In the city of Lynn the Crispins are numerically strong enough to carry the city at an election. The same may be said of every other boot or shoe manufacturing town of any importance. And these Crispins have no particular love for either political party, though most of them usually vote the republican ticket upon national issues. They hate Governor Claflin, the king of shoe dealers, because he sympathized with the men at the State House last winter who voted against giving them a charter of incorporation. It is a cardinal principle with the Crispins that labor, as well as capital, has a right to be incorporated; and they intend to go into the canvass on that issue, and vote for no man or men who are opposed to granting labor corporate rights. If republicans who may be nominated are not up to their standard they will nominate men from the workshop or vote for democrats.

The recent State Labor Reform Convention held here was a Crispin movement from beginning to end. A majority of the delegates smelled of leather. A majority of the State Central Committee are Crispins, and this order, being the strongest, is evidently designed for a central point around which the other trade organizations will revolve. The labor movement in Massachusetts is so well organized that there is a sort of freemasonry existing among all trades that have any organization for political purposes. But the experience of the past has demonstrated that the workingmen generally vote one ticket or the other, instead of voting on the side of a party of their own creation. This fall, however, it will depend a good deal upon the action of the Republican State Convention at Worcester as to how the workingmen vote, for they have had so many meetings and so many conventions during the past six months, and made so many threats and found so much fault with both the republicans and democrats that it seems as if they do not mean boys' play; they will for once in their lives act like men and do as they have resolved to do over and over again.

The democratic party is hopeful. Its tenure upon life is remarkable. At the convention held at Worcester the other day the young men of the party got the handling of it, while the old men were put off by being called "jewels" and politely requested to take back seats, which they did. The party did one sensible thing, and one which it ought to have done at the close of the war—accepted the political situation, the negro's status and all, instead of fighting over a defeat. Some sagacious men in the party say that a mistake was made in holding the Convention so early—that it should have been held after the Republican Convention. But it was urged that as the party had only one issue to present the sooner the Convention was held the better. The first, last and only object of the democrats is to "smash the prohibitory slate." And they threw a sop to the republican Cerberus to help them do it. The republicans only laughed at them for doing so—those republicans who wouldn't vote a democratic ticket any more than they would cut off their noses, I mean, for there are scores of republicans, liberal, conservative men of the party, who will vote for John Quincy Adams and his associates if the approaching Republican State Convention directly or by inference endorses the doctrine of "prohibition." They did so in 1867 and they will do so again. In other words, they will vote the Prohibitory Liquor Law ticket.

There are many democrats who are in favor of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, but who prefer from principle the license system to prohibition. There are also scores of republicans who believe the same way, and they are disposed to fraternize with anybody to get rid of what they call an obnoxious and unpopular law. There being no national issues at stake this year many republicans very consistently argue that they can make bedfellows of democrats in assisting to "smash the prohibitory slate." Mr. Adams two years ago polled over 70,000 votes on the same issue as that now presented, reducing Governor Bullock's majority to about 27,000, which is not the usual republican majority in this State. Grant's majority was between 70,000 and 80,000. There is a significance in the figures, and they show what a change a local issue will effect and how much greater a change might be effected from the same cause. *Apropos*, the editor of a leading republican journal in Boston remarked a day or two after the Democratic Convention was held that he should not be surprised at all, in case the Republican Convention should encourage the dogma of prohibition as part of its policy this year, if its nominee for Governor would not have over 10,000 majority in the State.

Since the Democratic Convention was held there has been a good deal of grumbling among the old wheelhorses of the party at some things Mr. Adams said in his speech at Worcester; but these political Bourbons excuse the young man by saying that, though it cannot, of course, be expected that all democrats will assent to all his views, the speech was of "the most conciliatory type and peculiarly well adapted to the present exigency in the condition of parties in the State." Mr. Adams' use of the term "barbarian vote," referring to the negroes, was the only thing that pleased the old democrats. The anti-prohibitionists say he meant *bar*-barian.

The course that the republicans will take at their convention is as yet problematical. A secret meeting of the State Central Committee was held a few days since, at which some work was blocked out, but what really did take place has not come to the ears of outsiders. Under the present exigency in the condition of things the party has a difficult task to perform, but the concentrated wisdom and shrewdness of the organization is locked up in the brain of nine members of the State Central Committee, and so I suppose we must all wait and "see what we shall see" in a few weeks. The liquor question and the labor question are the Scylla and Charybdis through which the republican craft has got to steer to avoid disaster, not such a disaster as might shipwreck the party, but one threatening to demoralize it temporarily. The republican party of Massachusetts would rather suffer a dignified defeat, "horse, foot and dragoon," than to come out of a contest only partially successful. If the "Prohibitory Committee" of the Tremont Temple Convention carry out their threat, viz., demand of and succeed in coercing the Committee on Resolutions to recognize prohibition as a plank in the platform, that threatening influence, the P. L. L., generally, and the "Union Republican League," particularly, will secede from the Convention and resolve in some upper chamber to "smash the prohibitory slate," with John Quincy Adams, or some other equally available man, in connection with a coalition on members to be elected to the Legislature. On the other hand, if the Convention refuses to recognize prohibition, then the Minor, Thompson & Co. party—the embodiment of the temperance movement—will protest and run an independent or prohibitory ticket, if any reliance can be placed in the declarations of the prohibitionists themselves. But they are troubled with "policy men" as badly as either of the other parties; and so what is the use of speculating on the matter?

The Republican Convention occurs on Wednesday, September 22, and its assemblage is looked forward to with a lively interest.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

The following are the political conventions to be held during the month of September:—

Date of Convention.	State.	Politics.	Location.
Sept. 1	Wisconsin	Republican	Madison.
Sept. 1	National	Temperance	Chicago.
Sept. 8	Mississippi	Conservative	Jackson.
Sept. 8	Wisconsin	Democratic	Milwaukee.
Sept. 9	Minnesota	Republican	St. Paul.
Sept. [illegible]	Mississippi	Democratic	Jackson.
Sept. 22	Massachusetts	Republican	Worcester.
Sept. 22	New York	Democratic	Syracuse.
Sept. 23	Minnesota	Democratic	St. Paul.
Sept. 29	New York	Republican	Syracuse.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Capital of the United States—Progress in the West—The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—Railroad Fever Unabated—State Fairs—General News.

QUINCY, Ill., August 25, 1869.

Progress is the watchword all over the West just now, and in these wofully "hard times" it almost seems a novelty to find so much enthusiasm as at present exists in the commercial interests of the country from the valley of the Mississippi away on to the Pacific coast. Hard times can be found lingering about in every city, village and hamlet in the West, but talk about it and you are promptly met with "Oh, yes, that's so; these are terribly hard times, but when our railroad is completed then times will get better." Western people as a class can stand hard times about as well as any other people on the face of the globe. If a Western farmer has not the requisite stamps to pay his freight on grain to a good market he can haul it to the nearest stream, rig up a flatboat and float away quite independent to where a good market can be found. He is an independent fellow, that live Western man.

They have now a small contract ahead to remove the capital somewhere out in the great Mississippi valley, and already half a dozen rival cities are at loggerheads as to which shall be the exact point. St. Louis wants it, and so does Nauvoo; Burlington wants it, and so does Keokuk. Quincy thinks nature intended it for that point, and there is not a respectable sized village along the upper Mississippi but what has some pretension. When it comes out West we will let you know. A national convention is called to meet in St. Louis on the 20th of October, to take the initiatory steps toward moving the rickety old concern out hitherward. The morals of the West heretofore have been moderately good, especially along the Mississippi valley. What the effect will be with a national capital located hereabouts it is hard to tell. We pity the people, that's all.

Much interest is manifested all along the Mississippi river just now at a mammoth commercial convention in the interest of the great valley, to be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th proximo. Delegates will be there from St. Paul to New Orleans. Every village is to be represented there, and the commercial interest of this growing and beautiful country is to be thoroughly canvassed. Why not? About 170,000,000 acres of land, as fine and as prolific as the sun ever shone upon, are interested in it. A population is settling upon this broad and beautiful domain more rapidly than any country of the kind ever before settled, and it is interested. The wheat, rye, oat and fruit yield has increased tenfold in the past five years. Manufactories are springing up all along the valley. No country in the world possesses as many natural advantages for all branches of trade as this country, and it is to meet and talk over plans to assist in the more rapidly developing it by means of improved navigation, &c. that this convention is to be held.

The railroad fever can be found now in every Western village, and farmers will soon be grumbling unless each can be accommodated with a line to his very door. The great point of these thousand and one lines chartered, contemplated, part graded or surveyed is to strike for some main trunk like the Union Pacific Railroad for an outlet. Four new roads are bound for this pleasant place, and every place of any consequence along the river can probably boast of as many more. Cities and counties where scrip is worth but from fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar, now think little of voting away a quarter or half million for railroad purposes, and the end is not yet. You hear of railroads in every direction through Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska are, comparatively speaking, wild with excitement on the question. In the latter State they are pushing one rapidly out to that prairie town where they have located the new capital (Lincoln) and thence on to tap the Union Pacific Railroad. Four other lines are hurrying their way to tap the same road at different points.

The season of State fairs will soon be upon us of the West, with its array of fine stock, farm implements, excellent grain and all that go towards the make-up of first class fairs. Iowa holds hers at Keokuk, commencing on the 14th proximo, and every preparation is being made for having the best ever held in that State. The Illinois State Fair meets this and next year at Decatur, and the promise is fair for a big success. The Mississippi Valley Fair commences here on the 20th proximo, and lasts one week. Racing will be the principal feature. Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, besides a number of other excellent animals, are to be here, and a lively time is anticipated among turfmen.

The weather is very hot, the thermometer varying from 96 degrees to 105 in the shade. Crops generally throughout the West are far better than any previous year. Apples plenty; peaches very scarce. Choice wheat here is quoted at $1 25 per bushel; oats, 38c. a 40c.; corn, 75c. a 80c. There is considerable sickness in every direction around us. More anon.

THE FRENCH STAGE.

How the Theatres Are Patronized—Mlle. Theresa—Herve's Petit Faust—Mlle. Claudea as Marguerite—Sainte Foy—"False Coin"—Evening Concerts at Vichy.

PARIS, August 12, 1869.

There are some people who, fortunately for dramatists, must go to the theatre in all seasons. The degrees of heat and cold may be climbing up and coming down the thermometer like the angels on Jacob's ladder; it does not matter. Be it rain, frost or fog; whether it hail, blow or "sweat," as a German lady once expressed the temperature of a concert hall to me, provincials will come up to Paris for a pantomime or a *feerie*, and these summer holidays are to be favored with two new ones, the "Chatte Blanche" at the Gaité on the 14th inst., and "Perlimpinpin" at the Chatelet in the first days of September. In the former the grand attraction will be Thérésa, who is to sing seven or eight pieces, besides duets and songs written expressly for her voice by M. Jonas, for which undertaking he was peculiarly well fitted, having a class at the Conservatoire for the perfection of brass instrumentalists.

The hundredth performance of "Petit Faust" by Hervé at the Folies Dramatiques was the occasion of a grand fête. Blanche d'Antigny has had to give up the part of Marguerite to Mlle. Claudea, who is quite as blonde and sings much better. She may have fewer diamonds, but her great acquisition is a set of natural pearls, just a shade too often displayed perhaps, but the thirty-two are all hers and she is proud of them. Among the wreaths thrown to her and to Mme. van Gheel, whose interpretation of Mephisto is so perfect in the burlesque, a white dove had been hidden under foliage. Hervé loosened it and offered it to Mlle. Claudea, saying, half turned towards the public and with inimitable drollery, "the two make a pair." The editor of "Petit Faust," M. Heugel, has already paid the following sums to Hervé, Crémieux and James:—On the day of the first performance 6,000 francs, on the occasion of the hundredth 6,000 and the 125th 2,000 more. This copyright tax is quite an income in itself. It is not probable that either Hervé or Faure, who both began life as choristers, in scarlet skull caps and white robes, would have found the Church so lucrative. Hervé is in private life a very different character to what fancy would picture. He is excessively sober, seldom drinking anything but clear water, and the turn of his mind is melancholy rather than facetious. Faure, too, whose appearance is lordly and manner quite sumptuous, is far from extravagant or even generous. Capoul, the tenor, has a great deal more of the *grand seigneur* about him in reality, with less in manner. He never has been known to refuse his talent or labor for any charitable association in which musicians were concerned, and the secretaries of many clubs can testify to the frequency of his donations. He has friends in every capital; his worst enemies are his mustaches, the cutting off and growth of which have become the provoking taunt of journalists; but, being what the French call a *bon enfant*, he submits to the intelligence which the dailies give him respecting the fringe on his upper lip as good-humoredly as possible. The rumor is abroad that Capoul is about to leave the Opera Comique, and no later than the 31st instant. M. Strokosch, it is affirmed, has offered him an engagement in America on the following conditions:—First, the sum of 15,000 francs per month; second, 500 francs every time he will sing at the opera, comic opera, or in any piece, and all travelling expenses free. Should he retract the present engagement which binds him to M. de Leaven, the manager of the Opera Comique, he will have to pay over 90,000 francs.

Another loss for the Opera Comique is that of Sainte Foy. He is going over to Russia for three years, with 40,000 francs annually, and four months holiday, which he will probably spend in Paris. He is engaged as *premier comique*.

The reopening of the Lyrique will be all "Wagner," after which "Don Quixotte." This theatre is now rehearsing "Nydia," and, very slightly as yet, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl;" just enough to keep the band in practice, for it is not expected the last named opera will be performed till the winter season is at its height.

If the success of M. Cadol's new piece, "False Coin," can be foretold as measured by the success it met with when it was read to the artists of the Cluny theatre, it will be a perfect triumph, and Sardou will have to keep a sharp eye on a rival. The coin given in wit is the best change on the Bourse. It is, moreover, so touching that tears will rain all over the pit from the dress circle. There are five acts, the first scene of action is the dwelling of a photographer; the second, the salon of a maëstro; the third a ball at the princess's, where a whole set of original types file off, the false coiners of course of Parisian society; the fourth is at a painter's, and the last again at the princess'. The actors and actresses are all conscientious at the Théâtre Cluny, thus:—Mlle. Germa, who is to perform the part of a Polish princess, has this week left Paris for Poland in order to acquire local coloring; it is hoped it is something from the gamut of the rainbow already known to Parisians. Larochelle, who plays the part of a naval painter, is at the seaside studying effects.

If Capoul should leave France for America a tenor is in readiness and quite willing to take his place. He is at present at Strasbourg; his name is Genevoix and he will bring out his first famous *uts* and chest treasures at Baden Baden, in "Faust" and "Mignon," with Mlle. Nilsson.

Most interesting negotiations are being carried on between the editors of "Mignon" and M. Ambroise Thomas, as Mme. Patti has expressed a warm desire to have it arranged for the Italian Opera. It was first sung at the Opera Comique by Mme. Galli-Marie. Mme. de Caux is still at Paris *en route* for Baden, where the notabilities and dignitaries of the period are set at variance by their emulation to call her their guest, either to breakfast, dinner, supper or anything.

The evening concerts at Vichy are said to be very delightful this season; they are promenade concerts, and one of the stars there is an ophycleidist, whose grotesque instrument is managed with all the sweetness of a French cornet-à-piston. I believe it is a great feat. Something tragic to end with; the classics are reviving, and Mlle. Agar, who is so famous at Camilla's imprecations, is brushing up Andromachus and the ancients for the holidays. Faure has reappeared in "William Tell" at the opera, and it would be very advisable for parents who lend their children to have the famous apple shot off their heads to reflect on the consequences of their loan sometimes. A William Tell at Mattne, Austria, lately shot his own son's eye in, and the public in horror rushed upon the stage and nearly tore the unfortunate father to pieces.

Mlle. Dejazet will for the last time appear next winter in a piece that is being written for her by Sardou.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Theatrical News and Gossip.

LONDON, August 10, 1869.

The London season is over; Parliament is about to be prorogued; the metropolis is deserted by the fashionables and the theatres have fallen into the sere and yellow of summer. Many of the places of amusement are closed, and, with the exception of the Prince of Wales' and Drury Lane, the rest might almost as well be closed for all the benefits they confer either upon the public or the managers. Still a few interesting items of news and gossip may be picked up by your correspondent as he strolls before and behind the curtains.

Let us commence with a marriage. On Saturday last Mr. W. H. Kendal, the light comedian of the Haymarket theatre, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Madge Robertson, the sister of Mr. T. W. Robertson, the dramatist. The affair would seem to have been rather premature; for the wedding took place at Manchester, where the Haymarket company are now starring, and no time was afforded the happy pair for the soft endearments of the honeymoon. They were married on Saturday morning; they played together as Rosalind and Orlando in the evening, and they were announced in another old comedy for Monday. This combination of business and pleasure is quite characteristic of this fast age.

As I predicted, Boucicault's new drama, called "Formosa," has been a success at Drury Lane. Bets of ten to one are made, however, that it will not run until December. I have already sent you the plot of the drama in advance of its production. The last scene, realizing the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, is very badly managed here. Instead of real boats manned by men to give effect to the scene, like the real horse in "Flying Scud," we have pasteboard boats and pasteboard crews, very badly worked and not at all impressive. Doubtless this scene will be better done in New York. The papers ridicule the absurdities of the drama; but what drama, seriously considered, is not absurd? Boucicault can afford to laugh at those people who write letters to the journals exposing his ignorance of training and its rules. These letters only advertise the play. As for the allegations made in some quarters that one scene of the play is very immoral, these, of course, only assure its success. There is nothing that the public likes so much as dramatic immorality.

In striking contrast to "Formosa" is the other theatrical success of the present dull season, viz., "School," at the Prince of Wales'. Those who have not seen this comedy at this theatre have missed the perfection of English acting.

We have in America no such actress as Miss Marie Wilton since poor Mary Gannon is dead, and such actors in their several lines as Messrs. Bancroft, Montague and Hare are entirely unrivalled in the United States. If England were to send over such artists as these, instead of burlesque dancers, with voices of "vocal velvet," Americans would form a much more just judgment of her dramatic resources.

The revival of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," at the Princess' theatre, cannot possibly be regarded as anything but a managerial error. The opera cannot be a success. Manager Vining has placed it upon the stage with that magnificent scenery for which the Princess' is famous. The opening scene—the moonlit sea beating upon the beach—is almost unsurpassable. Lloyds and Telbin, both excellent painters, have had the advantage of Stansfield's original sketches in composing the scenes. The opera is also well sung. Miss Blanche Cole, Herr Formes, Vernon Rigby and Montem Smith—the two best English tenors after Sims Reeves—do all that can be done with the music, and the choruses and ballet are very fine. But in spite of splendid scenery and good singing "Acis and Galatea" is dull, very dull. The music is antiquated, out of date, old fashioned to modern ears. To hear it is like listening to an old harpsichord after a grand piano. Pleasing as it may be to professional musicians, it is *caviare* to the multitude. Better one tune from the "Grand Duchess" than the whole of "Acis and Galatea," cry the crowd. The crowd may be wrong; but if they are not pleased they keep their money out of the manager's pockets. So let no American manager venture to burn his fingers, as Mr. Vining has done, with "Acis and Galatea."

A very strange bit of gossip is floating about the *coulisses*. You may remember that, about two months ago, a woman was found lying beside the railroad track, on the Midland line, near Hendon, which is not many miles from London. When first discovered this woman was insensible and utterly unable to give any account of how she came in that situation. In this comatose state she has remained ever since, with brief intervals of semi-consciousness. Upon being taken to the hospital and examined by the surgeons it was discovered that she had been foully violated, and that the person who had committed the crime had probably thrown her out of the carriage in the hope that she would be killed by the fall. These facts have been published in the newspapers, which furnish us, every few days, with some accounts of the girl's condition and her slow progress towards recovery. Now comes the singular part of this strange story. It is said that in her ravings—for she is not yet able to speak connectedly—the girl mentions only one name, and that is the name of a gentleman closely identified with the London theatres. It is also stated that, immediately upon the fact becoming known, a gentleman closely identified with the London theatres found it necessary to leave suddenly for France, without stopping to bid adieu to his friends. Put this and that together and you have a very pretty scandal. Of course names—or rather a name—may be prominently mentioned, but it would not be fair to put it in print. Doubtless the girl will be able to speak in a fortnight and then the mystery will be cleared up.

I told you some time ago that the summer season at the Haymarket theatre was a failure. It was so great a failure that the manager closed the doors and refused to pay salaries. Mr. Sol Smith was the only American actor who suffered by this *contretemps*. It seems quite useless to keep on telling American actors that they had better stay at home. The chances are one hundred to one against any of them securing engagements in the regular London companies, and if they join these summer troupes, as the most of them do, they only lose their money and attract no attention whatever from the public, the critics or the regular managers. Some American actors like Mr. J. S. Clarke have money enough to take a theatre or purchase an appearance, but even that does not pay. One-quarter of the investment would have produced double the fame and profit at home. Without a regular engagement signed and sealed with a first class London manager no American actor ought to come here to perform. To depend upon securing an engagement after he arrives here is to lean upon the weakest of broken reeds. An American reputation is not worth a penny in the English market. On the contrary, it is a decided disadvantage. In time these things may change and American theatrical talent may be as cordially welcomed in England as English talent has been and is welcomed in America. When that comes I shall be happy to be the first to announce it through the HERALD. At present the facts are as I state them, and my emphatic advice is, stay away.

Mr. A. W. Young, of Wallack's, has arrived in town to join Mrs. John Wood's company at the St. James' theatre in October. Mrs. General Lander is still in town negotiating for an appearance at the Princess' theatre. Mrs. J. H. Allen is stopping at the Langham Hotel. Mr. Mark Smith is on his way back from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have gone to Germany for the summer. Miss Patty Oliver took her annual benefit at the new Royalty theatre last evening and soon retires from management. Mr. E. A. Sothern is at Dresden. Mr. Samuel Colville has gone to Paris with his adopted daughter, who is to study at the Conservatoire. The business of the London theatres at present may be summed up as follows:—Prince of Wales' and Drury Lane, good; Princess', Strand and Gaiety, indifferent; Adelphi, Olympic, Queen's, Royalty, Charing Cross and Royal Alfred, bad; Surrey (Risley's Japanese troupe), Standard, Britannia, Grecian and Victoria, as usual; St. James', Haymarket, Covent Garden and Globe, closed.

A REMARKABLE CRIME ON A SOUND STEAMER.

A Man Dragged, Robbed and Thrown Overboard—His Rescue.

When the propeller Delaware, Captain Smith, of the independent line between Norwich and New York, was on her way from New York on Friday night, and was about three miles east of Sands' Point, the captain heard a faint voice of some one in distress. He immediately stopped the steamer and called the watch below. No vessel was in sight, and nothing could be seen in the darkness, but the voice was again heard, somewhat plainer, calling for "help." A boat was promptly lowered and pulled in the direction of the voice, and after proceeding a short distance came upon a man in the water, who was taken on board the steamer. He was entirely naked, with the exception of his shirt, and almost exhausted. When he had sufficiently recovered he was put to bed, and landed at New London on Saturday morning and taken to the almshouse. He gave his name as Richard Hecker, and related the following to the reporter of the Norwich *Bulletin*:—

I left New York Friday afternoon, on the steamer Old Colony, bound to Boston. Just before leaving I was accosted by two men who were going on the same boat. They invited me to take a drink with them, which I did, and I also asked them to drink with me. At this time I think they must have seen my money, which I had in my pocketbook, amounting to fifty-five dollars. In the evening I had a faint recollection of some persons seizing hold of me and directly afterwards I found myself in the water. I found when I first got overboard that my pocketbook was gone. I tried to swim with my clothes on, but found it very difficult and removed all my clothing except my shirt. My boots troubled me most to get off. I then struck out for land, which must have been a mile or more off, but the tide kept putting me back, and I had made up my mind that I must finally be drowned, when I saw the light of the steamer Delaware, I judged a mile off, and coming toward me. I made every endeavor to get as near her as possible, and when she got in my vicinity I called for help again and again as loudly as possible, but my strength was nearly gone and I feared I should not be heard. It was a still night, however, and my voice was heard by Captain Smith, who immediately sent a boat to my relief, and I was brought on board of the steamer and kindly cared for. I think I was in the water about an hour and a half.

Mr. Hecker was confined to his bed all day Saturday, but will probably be out in a day or two. He says he has been a clerk in a drug store in New York, and has also been employed in the same business in Boston. He served three years in the war and was hospital steward in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiment.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 26	Moon rises...morn	0 14
Sun sets	6 33	High water....eve	4 01

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1869.

CLEARED.

Steamship Silesia (NG), Trautman, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Cow Bay—Snow & Burgess.
Steamship Olympia, Bolger, San Francisco—G Wright & Co.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship British Queen (Br), Francis, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Louisa (Br), Glover, Bristol, E—P I Nevius & Sons.
Bark Glen Afton (Br), Langham, Glasgow—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Stella (Br), Cain, Cork for orders—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Evelyn (Br), Jenkins, Lisbon—J E Halsey.
Bark Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Genoa—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Bobsien Kaegsdorf (NG), Moller, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Bremen (NG), Bullerdieck, Cape Town and Batavia—Thiele, Motz & Co.
Bark Fannie, Hinckley, Valparaiso—Chas Dimon.
Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co.
Bark Ellen Stevens, Lewis, Elizabethport—Stevens & Co.
Brig Schlump zu Luile (NG), Toppens, Valencia—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Scotland (Br), Vianello, Port Spain—E T Smith & Co.
Brig C F Tompkins (Br), Taylor, Kingston, Ja—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig L W Eaton (Br), West, St Johns, NF—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Kildare (Br), Macomber, Windsor, NS—Peniston & Co.
Schr Goldfinder (Br), McBride, St Johns, NF—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Rio, Young, Shulee, NS—Snow & Richardson.
Schr T J Frazier, Madge, Indianola and Lavacca—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Susan Stetson, Barker, Mobile and Pensacola—J D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Rainbow, Clum, Norfolk—A Hampson.
Schr W T Byrne, Robinson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr N H Gould, Crowley, Baltimore—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr J S Moulton, Crowley, Philadelphia—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Idaho, Davis, Biddeford, Me—C L Hatch.
Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville, Ct.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship China (Br), Macauly, Liverpool Aug 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. Aug 29, lat 43 54, lon 58 40 W, passed a screw steamer and an American paddle steamer, bound E.

Steamship America (NG), Hargesheimer, Bremen Aug 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse and 665 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 10 PM.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden. Aug 29, 30 miles NE of Frying Pan Shoal, exchanged signals with steamship Virginia, bound S.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Waverley (Br), Spoor, Calcutta April 17, and Sand Heads 19th, with linseed, &c, to Chas L Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 27; crossed the Equator July 23, in lon 23 W. Had heavy NW gales for 14 days off the Cape; since, light moderate weather. June 14, lat 33 52 S, lon 31 30 E, spoke ship Rothsay, from Bombay for Liverpool; 19th, lat 35 04 S, lon 20 23 E, bark Dora (NG), from Bassein for Cuxhaven; Aug 25, lat 36 38 N, lon 67 26 W, ship Lord Brougham, hence for Callao; 27th, lat 37 35 N, lon 69 08 W, ship John Barbour, from Savannah for Liverpool.

Ship Wm F Storer, Bryant, Liverpool July 24, with mdse and 297 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Aug 2, Henry Wethers, boatswain, died from the effects of falling down the hold while in Liverpool; Aug 10, lat 46 30, lon 20, came up with a fleet of 25 sail of square rigged vessels becalmed; 26th, 2 PM, 350 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 27th, got a pilot (not 19th, as before reported).

Bark Arlington (of Kennebunk), Bartlett, Middlesboro, with railway iron, to order. East of the Banks had light SW winds, with thick fog and rain; since, light, variable winds.

Bark Harzburg (NG), Kuhlken, Antwerp, 42 days, with mdse and 12 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Argonaut (NG), Grimmp, Bremen, 38 days, with mdse and 80 passengers, to Herman Koop & Co. Took the Northern passage and had light southerly winds. Aug 6, lat 48 30, lon 60 15, spoke wh bark Mary Frazier, Caswell, with 90 bbls sp oil.

Bark Jenny (NG), Henrici, Bremen, 40 days, with mdse and 210 passengers, to F Schwoon. Came the Northern passage and had fine weather. Had two births on the passage, both of whom died.

Bark Anna (NG), Hoepner, Leghorn, 65 days, with marble, rags, &c, to Fabbricotti Bros; vessel to C Tobias & Co. Aug 12, had a severe gale from SW, split and lost sails, &c.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Conyers, Bermuda, 6 days, in ballast, to J N Harvey. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Laura (Br), Crane, Antwerp, 40 days, with railway iron, to order. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Brothers' Pride (Br), Jarvis, Rio Grande, 55 days, with hides, &c, to John Bento & Co; vessel to S L Merchant & Co. Crossed the Equator July 7, in lon 31. Had fine weather during the passage.

Brig Anna M Knight (of Yarmouth, Me), Thompson, Kingston, Ja, 28 days, with with logwood and 2 passengers to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage. Aug 23, lat 32 45, lon 76 20, spoke whaling schr Washington Freeman, 9 mos out, with 150 bbls; same time whaling schr Union, 12 months out, with 90 bbls; 24th, lat 33 56, lon 76 30, signalized brig Ellen Stewart, steering N.

Brig Lark (Br), Scopean, Jacmel, 15 days, with logwood, to Jones & Lough. Had moderate weather.

Schr Adelaide (Br), Taylor, Maracaibo, 19 days, with hides, coffee, &c, to E Pavenstadt & Co; vessel to Peniston & Co. Had light northerly winds most of the passage.

Schr T A Ward (of Boston), Norton, Shulee, NS, 6 days, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Jos E Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr L P Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.
Schr Hattie Low, Shearer, Virginia.
Schr Thos G Benton, Carson, Virginia.
Schr L A Stetson, Myers, Virginia.

RETURNED—Steamship Wilmington, Cole, hence for Galveston.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Oak Point, Vigas, Cow Bay, CB, 9 days, for New York, with coal to Robert Maloney.
Schr Dresden, Smith, Shulee, NS, 12 days, for New York, with lumber, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr John W Maitland, Clark, St George for New York, with spars to J W Babcock.
Schr Ada S Allen, Owen, Eastport, 4 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr J Paine, Weeks, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais for New York, with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.
Schr Treason, Mitchell, Jonesport for New York, with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Jas Henry, Avery, Rockland for New York, with lime to Jas V Haviland.
Schr Ida L Howard, Harrington, Portland for New York, with lumber to Bell & Bros.
Schr L W Barnes, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Ben Butler, Fowler, Boston for Rondout.
Schr Najad Queen, Wilcox, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr E J Palmer, Dickens, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Anna B Jacobs, Jones, New Bedford for New York.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, Somerset for New York.
Schr Winona, Baker, Taunton for New York.
Schr Gipley, Borden, Taunton for New York.
Schr Thos Potter, Handy, Sandwich for New York.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr Geo Henry, Hale, Providence for New York.
Schr Vintage, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr Mediator, Gage, Providence for New York.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for New York.
Schr Sally Merritt, Walters, Providence for New York.
Schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence for New York.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Gould, Providence for New York.
Schr Pointer, Nichols, Providence for Newburg.
Schr Helen, Suries, Providence for New York.
Schr Ceylon, Lawson, Bristol for New York.
Schr Bulah E Sharp, Cole, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr E F Laribee, Carline, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Mary Natt, Waterman, New London for New York.
Schr H P Gibson, Waters, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Reading RR No 44, Barnard, Norwich for Trenton.
Schr Joseph Hall, Mason, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Helen P Jones, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Alice B Gardner, Barbour, Fairhaven for New York.
Schr Little David, Blair, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Gladding, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Reading RR No 41, Lynch, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Copy, Mills, New Haven for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M J Smith, Wilson, New Haven for New York.
Schr S L Thompson, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Storm, Straler, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Jas Magee, Lynch, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle Smith, Simpson, Bridgeport for Hoboken.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford for New York.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Sarah Maria, Gates, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Julia S Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay for New York.
Schr S S Brown, Martin, Northport for New York.
Schr Forest Home, Robison, Roslyn for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Rush, ——, New York for Portland.
Brig Iris, Crapo, New York for Cow Bay.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Pillsbury, Richmond, Va, for Providence.
Schr J S Terry, Warnar, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr G A Grant, ——, South Amboy for Hartford.
Schr D Jones, Baker, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Jas Hoffman, Shropshire, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Schr Vandalia, Wetmore, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Chas Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Idaho, Davis, Elizabethport for Saco.
Schr Cairo, Kelly, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Joseph, ——, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr C Matthews, Hulse, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany for Providence.
Schr Maria Hall, Lawrence, Albany for Middletown.
Schr L Seaman, Smith, Newburg for Hartford.
Schr Yankee Boy, Reeves, Newburg for Norwich.
Schr Wm F Camp, Daly, Piermont for Derby.
Schr John Somes, Keefe, East Harbor for Bridgeport.
Schr Niagara, ——, Fort Lee for Westchester.
Schr J P Wallace, Allen, New York for Boston.
Schr Yo Semite, Mott, New York for Roslyn.
Schr H E Chave, Pratt, New York for Portland.
Schr John Losee, ——, New York for Taunton.
Schr Gen Marion, ——, New York for Portland.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Taunton.
Schr G P Kane, Ball, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Crusade, Davis, New York for New Haven.
Schr John Wright, Dickerson, New York for Portland.
Schr E F Meany, Keefe, New York for Portland.
Schr Pallac, French, New York for Rockland.
Schr Laura White, Robinson, New York for Eaton's Neck.
Schr F S Parker, Little, New York for Glen Cove.

SAILED.

Steamships Silesia, Hamburg; Fairbanks, Wilmington, NC; Niagara, Richmond, &c; barks Idaho, Aspinwall; Jos E Eaton, Cardenas.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

The last of the fleet of ten gunboats built by Messrs C & R Poillon for the Spanish government will be launched from their shipyard, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This announcement will no doubt cause the attendance of an immense number of people for the occasion. The keel of the first of these vessels was laid on May 19, and she was launched on the 26th of June, and since the latter date one gunboat every week has been turned out. This expedition may well be termed extraordinary.

The central one of the screw docks, near the foot of Market slip, has on it one of the above boats, which is having a propeller put on her.

The balance dry dock, foot of Pike slip, holds the Union ferry boat Baltic, receiving general repairs.

The Hudson River steamboat Nuhpa (propeller) is on the mammoth balance dry dock adjoining the above for calking and refastening purposes. She was formerly the sidewheel steamboat Berkshire, burned some time ago on the Hudson, occasioning loss of life.

The propeller Nereus, of the Neptune line, is on the great sectional dry dock near the foot of Rutgers slip, having her wheel adjusted and bottom painted.

The iron steamer Lodona, 666 tons, built at Hull, England, in 1862, and belonging to Messrs Jewett & Sons, of this city, is being painted.

The brig Volant, 244 tons, is on the People's dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, being calked and painted.

A canal boat is being calked on the Norris & Townsend dry dock, adjoining the above.

The steamer City of Mexico, 1200 tons, belonging to Messrs F Alexandre & Sons, of this city, and running in their Vera Cruz line, is on the mammoth sectional dry dock at Hoboken, having her wheel adjusted.

Although but comparatively little work is now afforded workingmen by the dry docks, yet a spurt which is occasionally had exhibits the great scarcity of calkers. This is accounted for by the statement that quite 2800 of them are at present employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG NELLIE GAY, from Indianola, arrived at the Southwest Pass 26th inst on her way to New Orleans for repairs.

BRIG JAREZ (Br), Heuet, from Baltimore for Demerara, before reported put back leaky, recaulked above her metal and sailed 30th for destination.

BRIG OAK POINT, from Cow Bay, CB, for New York, while beating down the East river, misstayed and drifted on the west point of Riker's Island. The ebb tide making at the time, she came off without damage.

SCHR AUGUSTA M GOTT—Bark Nellie Fenwick, at Boston from Smyrna, reports on the 4th inst, in lat 35, lon 26, fell in with the wreck of schr Augusta M Gott, of Bucksport, Me, dismasted and full of water. This vessel was abandoned by her crew last winter, and since then has been drifting about the Atlantic, having survived many a storm after being left to her fate. She has been seen by passing vessels several times.

SCHR MARGARET, from Boston, at Savannah 27th, lost trusseltrees and sprung head of foremast in a squall off Hatteras.

SCHR SUSAN, which arrived at Newport from Rockland, sprung a leak of 600 strokes an hour and split flying jib in the blow of the 26th.

SCHR J PONDER, Jr, from Elizabethport, at Wareham, was run into night of 27th off Throgg's Point by schr Jasper, of Philadelphia, staving the J P's quarter to the water's edge and tearing her mainsail to pieces.

WHALING SCHR B F SPARKS still lies ashore at Gay Head, full of water and with part of keel out. Wreckers are at work on her and she will probably be got off.

Miscellaneous.

BREAKWATER AT CAPE BRETON.—To the Editor of the HERALD—It is proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada to build a breakwater at Main-a-Dieu, Cape Breton, and of which they have had lately surveyed for that purpose. If it should be built it would make Main-a-Dieu one of the best and most convenient harbors on the coast of Nova Scotia, eastward of Halifax. Its position is seven miles SW from Cow Bay, nine miles E of Louisburg, and one mile inside of the west point of Scatarie. It now gives a safe anchorage to from fifteen to twenty-five sail of vessels, drawing not over twelve feet water, but inside the position assigned the breakwater, 300 sail of vessels could lie in safety in all seasons in from three to five fathoms water. This harbor has been for a number of years a great resort of the American fishermen, being situated at the SE point of Cape Breton Island, and a convenient starting point for vessels bound to the Grand Banks, Labrador and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Wood and water in abundance, and vessels bound to Cow Bay and the many other coal mines on this coast could make this a port of call and communicate by telegram with the mines. Had Nova Scotia been annexed to the United States this work would have been done by that government. Without doubt, however, if built by the Dominion government now it will be a work of great benefit to the thousands of seamen navigating the SE coast of Cape Breton.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 19—The Clarissa, arrived here, reports:—Farallones bearing NE by N 40 miles, sounded in 35 fathoms, running at the rate of 7 knots; kept sounding, and found from 30 to 20 fathoms up to 3 miles of the islands; no shoal of this description laid down on coast survey chart.

Whalemen.

Cleared at New Bedford 30th, barks Stamboul, Mitchell, Indian Ocean; Hecla, Smith, for do.

Arrived at Provincetown 24th, schrs Alexander, Ryder, from Atlantic Ocean, with 80 bbls sp oil; J Taylor, Smith, Atlantic Ocean, with 150 bbls sp oil; 25th, J H Collins, Ryder, do do, with 30 bbls sp oil and 40 do whale oil.

Schr Arizona (of Provincetown), Sparks, arrived at New Bedford Saturday afternoon with the cargo of schr B F Sparks (1500 bbls sp and 880 do humpback oil), before reported ashore at Gay Head. The B F Sparks still lies ashore, full of water, with part of keel out. Provincetown wreckers are at work on her, and she will probably be got off.

Spoken—Aug 14, lat 36½, lon 73 45, schr Ellen B Cornell, of Provincetown, with 290 bbls sp oil.

Spoken.

Ship Garibaldi, from Rangoon 148 days for Falmouth, July 24, lat 6 10, lon 34.
Ship Cosmopolite, Small, from Pensacola for Callao, July 16, lat 22 N, lon 39 W.
Ship Templar, Rogers, from Bombay for New York, July 4, lat 35 S, lon 21 E.
Ship Mutlah (Br), Ballard, from Manila for Boston, June 24, lat 36 S, lon 22 E.
Ship Sea Serpent, White, from Zebu for New York, July 5, lat 34 S, lon 25 E.
Bark Harzburg (NG), Kuhlken, from Antwerp for New York, Aug 7, lat 45, lon 25.
Bark Gertrude, Atherton, from New York for Sagua, Aug 24, lat 34 35, lon 70 10.
Bark Persia (Br), Beck, from Alicante for Philadelphia, Aug 29, lat 40 25, lon 71 55 (by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Aug 16—Sailed, Lillian, Tucker, Boston.
BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 19—Passed by, Guilia, Pedrone, New York for Sharpness.
BREMERHAVEN, Aug 18—Sailed, Astronom, Klopper, New York.
BREST, Aug 30 (not 28th)—Sailed, steamship St Laurent, Lemaire (from Havre), NYork.
BORDEAUX, Aug—Sailed from Royan 18th, Emile Irma, Bertin, San Francisco.
BARCELONA, Aug 13—Arrived, Mensagera, Rogers, Mobile.
BUENOS AYRES, July 12—In port brig San Carlos, Mattnews, for Portland via St Martins, to sail 15th.
BERMUDA, Aug 25—In port brig Excelsior, for NYork, to sail 28th.
CADIZ, Aug 15—Arrived, Dorchester, Reynolds, and Wasp, Brad, Boston.
GLOUCESTER, Aug 20—Arrived, Guilda, Pedone, NYork.
GRIMSBY, Aug 19—Sailed, New Eagle, Charlton, Boston.
GREENOCK, Aug 20—Arrived, Ocean Wave (Br), Palmer, Pensacola.
Sailed 18th, Stormy Petrel, Dick, Boston.
GIBRALTAR, Aug 12—Arrived, Sta Maria Vechia, Spignessi, Terranova (and cleared for NYork).
HULL, Aug 19—Sailed, Circassian (s), Boston.
HAMBURG, Aug 18—Sailed, Washington, Hauschildt, Philadelphia.
HALIFAX, NS, Aug 29—Arrived, brig Peter Roberts, Ross, NYork.
LIVERPOOL, Aug 18—Sailed, Dalkeith, Langwill, Charleston; Iris, Patterson, Buenos Ayres.
Cleared 19th, N Churchill, Murphy, Baltimore (and sailed 21st); Southampton, Smithwick, NYork; Gov Morton, Howland, do; Sarah, Atkins, San Francisco; 20th, John Mann, Mann, Boston; Kenilworth, Austin, NOrleans; Trimountain, Williams, NYork; City of Montreal, Daggett, do; Universe, Jones, Savannah; Lily Dale, Burnhard, Wilmington, NC.
Entered out 19th, Hannah Maria, Murray, Rio Janeiro; 20th, Polar Star, Bairnson, NYork; Clara, Morgan, Norfolk, Va.
Off Puffin Island 19th, Robert Boak (Br), Jolly, for Philadelphia.
Off the Ormshead 19th, Coronet (Br), Gifford, for New Orleans.
MOVILLE, Aug 31—Arrived, steamship Moravian, Brown, Montreal for Liverpool (and proceeded).
MIDDLESBORO, Aug 19—Arrived, Sylphide, Marshall, Boston; 20th, Iris, Schutte, Boston.
NEWPORT (Mon), Aug 19—Sailed, Abigail, Raymond, New York.
NEWCASTLE, Aug 17—Entered out, Maria Webster, New Haven, US; Regina de Fiori, Paoletto, NYork; Toni, Raetzke, do.
PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 7—In port, brig Marguerite (Br), Bonhomm, to sail at once for NYork.
QUEENSTOWN, Aug 19—Arrived, Satellite, Turner, NYork; Ann & Mary, Patterson, do.
ROTTERDAM, Aug 18—Cleared, Arnold Boninger, Steenken, NYork.
SHIELDS, Aug 19—Sailed, Union, Gammon, NYork.
SUNDERLAND, Aug 18—Entered for loading, Crown Jewell, Corning, Boston.
SWINEMUNDE, Aug 17—Arrived, Daphne, Weisse, Philadelphia.
STETTIN, Aug 17—Arrived, Kong Carl, Ebertsen, NYork.
SIMON'S BAY, CGH, July 5—Arrived, steamship America, Doane, NYork (and left 7th for Hong Kong.
TARRAGONA, July 26—Arrived, Keystone, Baxter, NYork; Aug 7, Carl, Bafs, do.
TABLE BAY, CGH, July 17—Arrived, Emma, Nelson, Boston.
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Aug 18—Arrived, Duke of York, Grunell, Boston.

American Ports.

APPONAUG, Aug 28—Arrived, Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia.
BOSTON, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Nellie Fenwick (Br), Hallett, Smyrna; brigs Nathaniel Stevens, Gilkey, Philadelphia; Giles Loring, Pinkham, do; schr George W Glover, Holbrook, NYork.
Cleared—Steamer McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; barks Fredonia (Br), Burke, Fayal; Philena, Rose, Havana; Walker, Baker, Galveston; brig Anne Christine (Danish), Anderson, Wilmington, NC; schrs B Ober, Ober, Jacksonville, Fla; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Baltimore.
31st—Arrived, steamship Kensington, Babson, NOrleans; bark David (NG), Hartwig, Leghorn; brigs Annie Ingram, Oxnard, Havana; Cosmos, ——, Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE, Aug 29—Arrived, bark E B Haws (Br), Mead, Liverpool.
30th—Arrived, schrs Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Boston; Mary E Jones, Jones; E Nickerson, Nickerson; Elias Moore, De Groat, and Mary E Jones, Jones, NYork.
Cleared—Steamer Blackstone, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; barks Carniehill (Br), Smith, Dublin, Ireland; Templar, Wilson, Rio Janeiro; brigs Harry, McLennon, West Indies; Pomona, Brown, Boston; schrs Wm Crosthwaite, Brown, Hoboken; Onrust, Heath, Fall River; Nightingale, Allen, Brooklyn; J B Clayton, Clayton, Neponset, Mass.
Sailed—Brig Jabez (Br), Heuet, hence to Demerara, before reported put back leaky, recalked above her metal and sailed again for her destination; brigs Alfred, Pomona, R S Casella and Harry.
29th—Bark Acacia, brig Giovani, schr George E Thatcher.
31st—Arrived, steamship William Lawrence, Hallet, Boston.
Below—Brigs Harry Stewart, Weeks, from Navassa; Highland Nancy (Br), Saunders, from Mayaguez.
BANGOR, Aug 28—Sailed, schr Segur, Grogan, Brooklyn.
BRISTOL, Aug 30—Arrived, brig Condova, Leet, Grand Turk, TI, via Beaufort, NC.
Sailed—Schr Beulah E Sharp, Cole, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, Aug 31—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork; schr Wanata, Palma, Majorca.
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 31—Passed in, ship Montes, from Boston; barks Atalanta, from Bremen; A M Cann, from Boston; brigs E A Carver, from Windsor, NS; George E Dale, from NYork; Caroline, from Trinidad—all for Baltimore. Passed out, bark Acacia, for Cuba; schr George E Thatcher, for Liverpool.
Also passed in, brigs San Juan, from New York for Richmond; Medusa, from Liverpool for City Point.
FALL RIVER, Aug 30—Sailed, schrs Theodore Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, DC; S H Borden, Hadwin, NYork.
GLOUCESTER, Aug 30—Arrived, schr Decatur Oakes, Merry, Philadelphia.
HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 28, P M—Arrived, brigs Etta M Tucker, Tucker, Portland for Phila; Geo Harris, Blanchard, Bangor for NYork; schrs Mary J Fisher, Ireland, Ohlla for Danvers; Cornelia, Henderson, and Mienie Cobb, Ingraham, Rockland for NYork; Ada S Allan, Owen, Eastport for do; David Faust, Wood, and Addie Walton, Rich, Boston for Georgetown, DC; E G Juven, Atkins, do for Phila; Wm P Cox, Bateman, Plymouth for do; Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor for do; Kate Carleton, Monroe, Rockport for Satilla River; Mary Ella, Thomas, Boston for Philadelphia.
Aug 29—Arrived, brig Olive, Parke, NYork for Boston; schrs Monaanock, Bunker, Jacksonville for Portsmouth; B L Sherman, Jenkins; Cyrus Forsett, Harding, and Mary, Gilchrist, Thila for Boston; Wm F Phelps, Cranner, do for Salem; Addie, Brown, do for Kennebunk; C J Erickson, Smith do for Portsmouth; Ocean Belle, ——, do for Bath; Onword, Gorham, NYork for Nantucket; Wm Carroll, ——, and Wm Hone, Torrey, do for Boston; Mary A Rice, Rice, Elizabethport for do; James Bliss, Hatch, do for do; July Fourth, Cobb, Jersey City for do.; Ocean Star, Woodman, and American Chief, Bessey, NYork for Rockland; Webster Kelley, Haskell, Philadelphia for Boston; J W Maitland St Johns for NYork; F A Ward, Norton, Mrcheas for do; Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais for do; C E Page, ——; Maggie Cummins, Smith, bnd Adele Grudell, Barratt, Boston for Philadelphia; Adelia S Cohn, Brower, do for Baltimore.
Sailed, brig Etta M Tucker; schrs E G Irwin, B S Shearman, W G Phelps, Addie, Cyrus Fessett, July Fourto, Ocean Star, M A Rice, Mary, Wm Carroll, C J Erickson, Prarie Bird, Ocean Belle, J W Maitland, L A Ward, American Chief, C E Paige, Wm Hone, Waterloo, Mary J Fisher.
30th, A M—Arrived brigs Martha A Berry, Chase, Philadelphia for Portland; Coxatelle, Carlisle, do for Boston; schr Ada F. Wheeler, Dyer, Philadelphia for Portland; Clara Jane, Kelley, do, for New castle, Del; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Boston for Alexandria; Almira Wooley, ——, Gloucester for Philadelphia; Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for do; James Conder, Hudson, and Wm S Doughten, Salem, Boston for do.
Sailed—Brig Æolus for New York, and all others except brigs Martha N Berry and Cascatelle; schrs Wm Hone, Ida F Wheeler, Webster Kelley, Albion; also remains, schr Light Boat, with cargo lime in the hold on fire, having battened the hatches, gangways, &c, to put out the fire, and will probably succeed.
LYNN, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Goddess, Kelley; L A Rose, Rose, and Maria Louise, Snow, Philadelphia; Catharine, Means, Elizabethport.
29th—Arrived, schrs H B Metcalf, Rogers, and H W Benedict, Case, Philadelphia.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug 26—Arrived, barks Fille de l'Air (Br), Lewis, Liverpool; Eliza, Allestac, Genoa.
26th—Cleared, steamer St Mary, Lewis, Galveston; brig Mary Ann (Br), McKay, Liverpool; schr Constance (Br), Cornet, Ruatan Island.
29th—Sailed, steamship Sherman, NYork.
30th—Arrived, steamship General Meade, Sampson, NYork.
PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug 25—Sailed, barks Uriel; 26th, Alaska; brig Oriental, inside, waiting tide; bark Maudslie, for Havana.
SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug 26—Arrived, brig Nellie Gray, Randlett, from Indianola for repairs.
Off the bar, 26th, ship Cathedral, Nickerson, from Liverpool. On the bar, steamship Alice, from Liverpool. Sailed, steamers Trade Wind and W G Howe.
NEWBURYPORT, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and Florence N Tower, Perry, Philadelphia; Ida Hudson, Greeley, NYork.
29th—Arrived, schrs Dolphin, Elizabethport; Robert J Mercer, King, Philadelphia.
PENSACOLA, Aug 24—Arrived, schr Elina (Br), Johnson, New Orleans.
Cleared 23d, schr Narragansett, Edgar, New Haven; Welcome (Br), Hunter, Matanzas.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Mary C Fox, Rost, Cienfuegos; brig Ellen P Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos; schrs L A Corbitt, Smith, Washington; G R Murney, Murney, Providence; J C Henry, Dickens, Lynn; J W Wainwright, Abraham, Boston.
Cleared 30th—Bark Bessie Harris (Br), Allen, Liverpool; schrs E H Lennig, Brower, Boston; Matilda Brooks, Oaks, Dighton; Albert Pharo, Shourds, Providence; Margie, Hardenbrush, Portland; J J Little, Little, Lynn; J W Drisko, Hieskell, Beverly; Flora King, Cook, Rockport; Elouise, Herrick, Newburyport.
LEWES, Del, Aug 28—Went to sea, ship Progress, for London; barks Demetra, Konigsburg; Raphael, Stettin; White Cloud, Portland; two brigs unknown.
PORTLAND, Aug 28—Cleared, barks Blanche How, Ingersoll, Montevideo; Hunter, See, and R A Allen, Tarr, Sagua.
29th—Arrived, bark Andes, Shepherd, Philadelphia.
PROVIDENCE, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Jessie (Br), Grant, Liverpool; schrs Conservative, Kempton, Wilmington, NC; Hunter, Crane, Plymouth, NC (via Fall River); Albert Thomas, Taylor, Wachaprigue, Va; Elizabeth B, Hogan; Henry Middleton, Brown, and Emma F Prindle, Higgins, Baltimore; S C Watson, Adams; Sarah J Bright, Shaw; B F Reeves, Brinnon, and George Hotchkiss, Racket, Philadelphia; Ariadne, Harding, and sloop Translation, Hawkins, Newburg; schrs C P Shuttis, Young, Hoboken; John H Gould, Albany; Wm H Bowen, Reynolds, NYork.
Below—Schrs Cornelius, Pratt; Eagle, Chase.
Sailed—Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Philadelphia; schrs Gilman D King, Eldridge, Jamaica, WI; Amelia G Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, DC; Leonessa, Meyer, Alexandria; E J Palmer, Smith; Jas L Maloy, Russell; Wm F Burden, Adams, and Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia; Mary Brockway, Francis; Annie E Jacobs, Jones; Fashion, Davis; Henry Castoff, Knowles; Balloon, Clay; H P Cushing, Torry; Cynthia Jane, Ball; James M Bayles, Arnold; Golden Rule, Overton, and Diadem, Chase, NYork.
PAWTUCKET, Aug 30—Arrived, schrs James H Young, Barrett, Baltimore; George Hotchkiss, Racket, Philadelphia; Horizon, Newman, Rondout; Susan Taylor, do.
Sailed—Schrs Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore; Amelia, Beebe, Philadelphia; Martha Jane, Mott, NYork; Michael, Rich, do (or Bangor).
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 31—Sailed, barks Nehemiah Gibson, Liverpool; Floris, Queenstown.
ST MARYS, Ga, Aug 23—Arrived, bark Pawnee, Rutton, to load for Montevideo.
Sailed—Barks Libertad, Jordan; Wheatland, Bursley; Eugenia (Br), Dennis, and James Muir (Br), Rogers, Montevideo.
SAVANNAH, Aug 27—Arrived, bark Mary Anne, Krenkell, Sunderland; schrs Susannah, Pitcher, Rockland; Margaret, Nichols, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Daring, Libby, Portland.
28th—Sailed, brig J H Kennedy, Rich, Providence.
SALEM, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Ada Ames, Adams, Alexandria; A Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia; Giraffe, Parker, and Iona, Kendall, do; Amanda, Lamson, Hoboken.
29th—Arrived, L A Johnson, Mahlman, and Lady Ellen, Somers, Philadelphia; Onward, Bunker, do; Zicavo, Tate, Elizabethport.
27th—Sailed, schrs Jessie W Knight, Plum; Kate E Rich, Church, and Lizzie A Watson, Watson, Philadelphia.
28th—Sailed, Aid Smith; Hattie Baker, Crowell, and M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Philadelphia; George Washington, Blake, Newark, N J.
SOMERSET, Aug 28—Sailed, Artist, Forrester, NYork.
30th—Arrived, schr Laurel, Hallock, Glen Cove, LI.
WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 28—Cleared, brig Surprise (Br), Daily, Liverpool.
31st—Sailed, steamer Rebecca Clyde, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—THE STORY OF THE YEAR,
IN THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE;
OR,
WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE?
BY MRS. SUMNER HAYDEN,
Author of "Little Goldie," &c.
Out To-day.

This story is the best ever penned by this talented and favorite author. The subject is a novel one, and treated in a manner that makes it intensely interesting and exciting. A beautiful young girl is married at midnight, and in circumstances that make it impossible for her to find out, in after life, whether she is really the wife of him who claims to be her husband or of him whom she thought she was marrying. The fascination that surrounds the whole subject is painfully interesting, and not the least remarkable circumstance connected with it is the fact that it is a
True Story.

No reader of
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
or of any other paper, should fail to read this most remarkable of all stories.

Parties should order in advance copies of
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
containing
THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE;
OR,
WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE?
Out To-day.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States without publicity. Legal everywhere. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. Success guaranteed. Terms fair. Advice free.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; success warranted; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA cured by the Revalenta Food.—Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 70,000 cures. Copies gratis.
H. DUBARRY, 163 William street.

PRIZES IN THE LEGAL LOTTERIES OF KENTUCKY, Missouri and Royal Havana cashed. Information given. J. R. CLAYTON, rear basement rooms, No. 10 Wall street, New York.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM KEY West a shipment of the most desirable styles of Cigars of the celebrated brand El Principe de Gales.
DE BARY & KLING, 53 Broad street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FULL SIZED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, on Twenty-seventh street, not far from Madison square, for sale at a bargain, and terms to suit.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A.—BUILDING LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON avenues and cross streets, below Central Park, for sale, singly or in plots, at the lowest market rates.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses, each 20x50x100; modern improvements. Inquire on premises, 209 East Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, brown stone trimmings, 20x42, built by day's work, finished in the best manner; all modern improvements; $9,600; terms easy; to be seen to be appreciated. Owner in grocery store corner 118th street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR STORY AND ONE THREE story first class brown stone front Houses; doors, blinds and stairs walnut; plate glass, statuary mantels in parlor story. Inquire on the premises, 129 East Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, of Mr. NEWTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON ONE OF THE WIDE streets, one block from Park entrance, a full four story heavy built brown stone House, 18x57; is one of the best and most complete houses in the city; Philadelphia brick rear; burglar proof safe, stationary ice chest, &c.; whole house beautifully decorated in oil; a great bargain and terms easy. Apply on the premises, Seventy-ninth street and Madison avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—The private residence, 68 East 125th street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, four story French roof, in perfect order, completely furnished; all modern improvements. Apply to RANDALL & PORTER, southeast corner 125th street and Third avenue.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 105TH STREET, WEST OF Third avenue, level with grade, and entirely free from rock, for sale at a low figure and on easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

SPLENDID THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, containing all improvements; fine location, East Forty-ninth street; $19,500; easy terms.
BUCKLE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13.

THREE CHOICE LOTS ON FORTY-FIFTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, excavated with sewer connection made, for sale on the most liberal terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

$4,400 CASH AND $7,400 MORTGAGE WILL buy a new three story, basement and subcellar brown stone House, with full improvement, in 114th street, seventh house from Third avenue; furniture for sale if desired; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Principals only need apply.

$10,000 ONLY FOR A THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick House on East Thirty-first street. Terms easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

$35,000 FOR A FINE RESIDENCE ON THIRtieth street, just off Fifth avenue. Terms easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

West Side.

AN EXTRA WIDTH THROUGH LOT ON FIFTY-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near the Fifth avenue Plaza, for sale on easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House for sale—In splendid order, with Carpets, Oilcloths, Shades, Mirrors, &c.; a bargain; possession. Owner on premises 352 West Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A BARGAIN.—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues, Murray Hill, a fine, large high stoop English basement brown stone House, a gem; all improvements, in perfect order and well built. A chance seldom offered. Only $10,000 cash required. At a sacrifice.
BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar street.

A.—DWELLINGS, FROM TENTH TO SIXTIETH street, from $7,000 to $10,000, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be sold low if applied for soon.
ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.
Also a large number of others on the leading avenues and side streets, at prices ranging from $7,500 to $135,000.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF 28 LOTS FRONTING ON Tenth avenue and a 100 foot street, beautifully located, for sale on easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS BELOW THE PARK, both east and west of Fifth avenue, for sale on favorable terms. Also several fine brown stone Houses in exchange for good city property. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house 16 West Washington place, near Washington square. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SPLENDID HOUSE NO. 38 WEST Fifty-first street, price $30,000—two-thirds on mortgage. Apply to owner, HENRY J. BURCHELL, 689 Lexington avenue; keys at No. 12 West Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON EIGHTH avenue. Apply to the owners, GREGORY & LUYSTER, 148 East Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—IN FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE THIRTY-fourth street, a beautiful French basement House, of extra width, build and finish; completely furnished; possession 1st October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, with Store, 20x55x98.9, on West Fortieth street. Rents for $1,620; price $14,000. EDMUND H. MARTINE, Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Furniture 323 West Fifty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, size 18.9x50x100; the house has all modern improvements, is in perfect order and very near to the Park. For all particulars apply to the owner on the premises, from 9 to 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST FIFTY-FOURTH street and Fifth avenue, three story and basement first class Dwelling, with stable attached and fine garden, lot 32.6x100; must be let or sold on short notice as owner is compelled to go South. Apply to H. J. LIPPE, 600 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—EITHER ONE OR THREE OF the new three story high stoop brick Dwellings, with all modern improvements, 330, 336 and 338 West Fifty-fifth street. Rent $1,350; first class neighborhood. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A THREE story and basement high stoop brown stone House, 17x50, with all the modern improvements, a few blocks from the southeast corner of Central Park. Rent $1,800.
J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

GREAT BARGAIN OF PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE—Up town, in good locations, all prices and all sizes. Call and examine them. Office 668 Sixth avenue.
SIMON LIGHTSLINE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BOULEVARD AND VICINITY, including several desirable River Fronts—Choice Lots and Plots of one to forty acres, improved and unimproved, for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$13,500 FOR A FOUR STORY HOUSE IN A GOOD neighborhood on West Twenty-eighth street, and but little cash required.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR BROWN STONE HOUSES, desirably situated, ranging in price from $12,000 to $100,000, reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

THE CHEAPEST LOT ON FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW the Park, and the cheapest lot between Fifth and Madison avenues, in the same vicinity, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A PLOT OF 89 LOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE AND Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn (both opened), in the midst of improvements, ready for building, for sale at a very reasonable figure. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—ON COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, A nice three story brick House and Store; price $8,500; only $2,000 cash, balance on very easy terms. Apply to owner, corner Mill and Court streets.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE CHEAPEST three story high stoop and sub-cellar brick House, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, range, heater, washtubs, water closets, wash basins, marble mantels, &c.; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries; price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of E. BURCHAM, 20 Wilson street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, CONVENIENT TO CAR routes, high ground and first class neighborhood, a large double frame House, with 14 rooms; all improvements; lot 50 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Throop and Willoughby avenues. Inquire on the premises of D. B. MOREHOUSE, owner, or of GEORGE LETHBRIDGE (care of Robinson & Cox), 52 William street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—HUDSON CITY, AT $35 A MONTH, FRENCH roof House; gas and water complete; convenient to horse cars. A. McLEAN,
256 West Twenty-second street, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM OF 30 ACRES, WITHIN 18 MILES OF the city by rail, for sale at a bargain, including the stock, crops and equipments.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AT UNIONVILLE, L. I., ONE MINUTE FROM HORSE cars, a Mansard roof House; marble mantels; complete order; over nine lots; cheap.
W. J. BARKER, 622 Broadway.

AT WASHINGTON PARK, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR sale, a splendid Villa Site, about six acres.
WALTER & CO., 91 Liberty street, New York.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HILL.—NICELY FURnished House (warmed by furnace), carriage house, fine grounds, to let low for the winter. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, FURNITURE, OUTHOUSES and forty acres of land for sale—Being one of the most perfect country seats near Paterson; forty minutes from New York. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—170 ACRES ON THE Raritan river, two miles from New Brunswick, between Central and New Jersey Railroad depots; all under drained and in complete order; abundance of fruit, one of the handsomest locations on the river.
EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, FORTY ACRES, IN ONEIDA county, new Buildings—Close to railroad and canal; Crops and everything complete, for $1,850.

A NEW STORE, WITH FOUR EXTRA ROOMS AND full lot, for sale, on very easy terms, 34 minutes from New York; over 50 trains daily. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 3 Broadway, New York.

A FACT.—YOU CAN OWN A NICE, COMFORTABLE Home on a cash payment of $250 to $500, balance in instalments to suit; new Cottages and Houses, with 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, full lot (more ground if wanted); only 35 minutes from New York; 50 trains daily, also boat; commutation low; title perfect. Send for pamphlet to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE CHEAP.—MODERN House, one-half acre; view and surroundings unsurpassed; near first landing, Castleton Heights, Staten Island.
COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

BARGAIN.—17½ MILES ON SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, L. I., fine Farm, 20 acres, good improvements, adjoining village; only $6,000; others cheap.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, room No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKLYN or suburban property, in New Jersey, 3½ hours from New York; 60 acres; growing crops, 400 fruit trees, 200 grape vines; well suited for market gardening; five minutes from depot; very healthy location; no malaria; good sized house, barn, &c; price $6,000; terms easy. Apply at 128 Third avenue, Trac's store.

FARM OF 200 ACRES ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF New Jersey, including Stock, Crops, Equipments and Furniture, for sale at a bargain, or in exchange for a good city residence. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON WARBURTON AVEnue, a very substantial built and handsomely furnished House; two story French roof and basement; modern improvements, such as gas, bath, water, &c; built last year; beautiful river view up and down; lot 50x100; possession 1st October. Inquire of or address on premises R. HUTTON, owner and occupant.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, three Lots of land at Pleasant Valley, with water front. Address, for three days, P. P. R., Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, FOUR BLOCKS FROM cars, in a fine location, a nice House, carriage house and stable; 8 city Lots; well shaded; plenty of fruit; house in good order. Will be sold low and on easy terms, with possession at once. M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

GREAT BARGAINS AT METUCHEN, ONE HOUR from Jersey City.—Modern Cottage, 8 rooms, $3,500; fine Cottage, $5,600; choice Residence, 16 rooms, $8,000; splendid Country Seat, $10,500. Also small Farms of 5 to 15 acres, with good modern improvements, $3,000 to $16,000.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway.

LONG LEASE—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED, AT Forest Grove, Morrisania, twenty minutes from Forty-second street; large stone mansion, 27 rooms; fine lawn, old forest trees; all modern improvements; on Main avenue; high ground; view of Sound and Park; splendid place for a public institution or hotel.
H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

LANDS, PLANTATIONS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR sale in all the Southern States.
W. C. ALDEN & CO., 34½ Pine street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A CHOICE FARM OF 84 ACRES, fine buildings, fruits, &c., for sale very cheap; also magnificent Country Seats and Cottages; also Farms to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

QUEEN'S CREEK.

This splendid Estate of nearly 1,000 acres, located in York county, Va., four miles below Williamsburg, will positively be sold, by agreement, at Yorktown, on Monday, 20th September, 1869.

Terms:—One-fourth cash, and enough to pay costs and charges; balance at one, two and three years, with interest from date, and title retained for security.

The estate will be divided into three separate parcels or tracts as follows:—Queen's Creek proper, containing about — acres; Force's, with about — acres; and New Quarter, with about — acres. Further description is deemed unnecessary, but we will add that this is one of the very finest landed estates on the Peninsula.

B. B. DOUGLASS, ALEX. DUDLEY, WILLIAM S. PEACHY, } Trustees.
WILLIAMSBURG, August 9, 1869.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 482 BROOME street, New York, have for sale desirable Farms and Homes in all parts of the South; all sizes, all prices. Also large Tracts, specially suited for colonizing, on liberal terms. Full particulars on application.

TRUCK FARM IN SOUTH CAROLINA, ONE OF THE best Farms in the South, on the Ashley River, immediately opposite the city of Charleston, S. C., containing 250 acres; a fortune for any man. For plat and particulars apply to W. C. ALDEN & CO., 34½ Pine street.

TREMONT, THIRTY MINUTES FROM FORTY-SECOND street by Harlem Railroad.—Several Lots, one minute from the depot, 25x114; price $350; one Plot, 100x271, $2,000; more ground if required. Inquire of HENRY F. NICHOLS, Forty-second street freight depot, or of M. McAULIFF, ticket agent, Tremont.

$400.—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE; EIGHT FINished rooms; at Bayonne, N. J., 25 minutes from foot of Liberty street, on Central Railroad; 24 trains a day each way; commutation $50 per year. Inquire of E. RANDALL, Hudson County Insurance Company, office Jersey City.

$1,000 PER YEAR FOR THREE YEARS WILL purchase a beautiful little Cottage on the lower bay, worth double the money; every convenience. Picture of place may be seen at No. 8 University place.

$6,500.—A SPLENDID NEW GOTHIC RESIDENCE at Roselle, N. J., containing 11 rooms; lot 50x200; beautifully located; forty minutes from New York on Central Railroad; commutation fare, 18 cents a day; $2,000 cash. Address box 138 Herald office.

$8,500.—BEAUTIFUL PLACE; FOUR ACRES; good buildings; more land if wanted; near station; one hour from New York. Also a fine Stallion for sale low, or exchange. Apply to H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, N. J., Erie Railroad.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a gentleman's Residence, on Staten Island; new three story House, extension, 15 rooms; stock, crops, outbuildings; everything complete; 11 acres of land; one hour from city. Owner and photograph at 42 Oak street.

COTTON LANDS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 4,000 acres of best Cotton Lands, on Mississippi river, at half price. Address T., 96 Wall street.

EXCHANGE.—TWO GOOD BROOKLYN HOUSES AND vacant Lots, free from incumbrance, for Tenement Property; also Brooklyn House to exchange for Farm.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—$10,000 TO $50,000 first class Improved Property, for good Stock of Merchandise, suitable for Southern and Western market; no agents. Address Confidence, box 2,842 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn improved property, a large Mansion, with outbuildings and 5 or 10 acres of Ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; fruits of all kinds; located just without the city limits of Brooklyn, about three miles from the City Hall. Full particulars obtained by addressing a note to X., box 181 New York Post office. Persons wishing to exchange will state the description of property they have to offer.

FOR EXCHANGE—DOWN TOWN BUSINESS PROPerty, $30,000, or brown stone Residence up town for farm; $12,000 to $30,000 mortgage to suit. Address Suit, Herald office; agents not answered.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—KEMBLE JACKSON, Stallion, fine bred, six years old, 15½ hands, golden chestnut, and a picture. Address H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, Bergen county, New Jersey.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, Plot of ground located on Broadway, opposite Clarendon Hotel, adjoining Congress park; terms easy. J. J. CARBERRY, 78 Nassau street.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEAT COTTAGE House, with stable and four or five lots attached, in exchange for handsome brick residence in a good location in Brooklyn. Owners may address DICKINSON & CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

$8,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM of 80 acres, north shore, Long Island, at Huntington; good buildings; seven head of stock; four good wagons and harness; crop of hay, wheat, oats and corn complete; farming implements. 190 Canal street, near Mott.

20,000 ACRES OF CHOICE ARKANSAS LAND to sell or exchange for merchandise or property in this vicinity.
W. C. ALDEN & CO., 34½ Pine street.

$15,000.—TO EXCHANGE, FOR A GOOD FARM or Brooklyn city lots, a fine three story brick House in first class location in Brooklyn. Address B., box 5,996, Post office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR Merchandise of ready sale, West and South. Address Turner, Herald office.

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE UP TOWN, WEST side preferred, in a good locality having a small garden; can invest from $2,000 to $3,000. Parties having such and stating price and locality, address all this week M. A. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, WITH a few acres, not too far nor too costly; Northern Railroad, Hudson River or New Haven Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., W. A., box 36 Jersey City Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR STORY FIRST class brown stone House, 25 to 30 feet front; located between Fourth and Sixth avenues, Fourteenth to Fiftieth street; price $40,000 to $60,000. Send full particulars to box 3,423 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House (with possession), situated between Thirtieth and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Owners only need address, with particulars as to street, number and price, Lawyer, Herald office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, IN HARlem or vicinity, a Plot of from two to four acres.
BUCKLE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON MOULDERS:—
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposal for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of Monday, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of:—
9,120 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe,
8,880 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe,
3,000 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe,
And about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings.
Specifications for the above and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1869.

ESTIMATES FOR AN ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF Printing and Binding solicited by Dr. Scott, of No. 8 University place.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals addressed to either of the undersigned, will be received until Thursday, September 23, 1869, for the graduation, masonry and bridging of that part of the Connecticut Western Railroad extending from a point on the State line of New York, in the town of Salisbury, to a point in the town of Canton, near the village of Collinsville, a distance of 45 miles, or for any portion thereof.
Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, Clarke House, Winsted, Conn., on and after September 1, next.
The company reserves the right to reject all proposals not deemed for their interest to accept.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, President, Lime Rock, Conn.
Or WILLIAM G. COE, Secretary, Winsted, Conn.

EXPRESSES.

A. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved in city or country; furniture, pianofortes packed, shipped and stored. Money advanced.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR housekeepers, hotel keepers and the trade. At ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture manufactory, 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street, a large stock of over 50 magnificent Parlor Suits, latest styles, all colors French satin brocatel, from $190 to $225 a suit; walnut Parlor Suits, covered with reps and haircloth, from $65 to $150 a suit; also a great variety of Chamber, Library, Parlor and Dining Furniture, at less than auction prices; warranted first class. Delivered free. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
By M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
this day, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms 113 Fulton street and 48 Ann street. The stock consists of elegant Parlor Suits, in rosewood, walnut, ebony and mahogany, and covered in French brocade, reps and haircloth; rosewood walnut and mahogany Parlor Centre Tables; large and small walnut Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, marble top Buffets, Dining, Extension Tables, Dining Room and Easy Chairs, Library Tables, Office Desks, curled Hair Mattresses, single and double Cottage and French Bedsteads, together with a large assortment of medium class Furniture. Full description in catalogues at warerooms morning of sale. This sale will be peremptory, to close the assignment. By order of James K. Hall, assignee.

A.—LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, AT residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street.—E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell this (Wednesday) morning, August 1, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the property of Charles Tuny, Esq., at the elegant private residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Velvet, Brussels Carpets; magnificent and brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description French satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Etageres, Bois de Rose Cabinets, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, many rare and costly Parlor Ornaments, Paintings by eminent artists, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Centre Tables, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Quilts, Sheets, Blankets, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Table Cutlery, Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, all the Furniture of the servants' apartments, &c. Sale positive. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, at reasonable charges. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street.

AUCTION SALE.—J. WILDEY, JR., AUCTIONEER, office 49 Broad street.—Large and positive sale of magnificent Household Furniture, superb rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, French Pier Mirrors, &c., this day (Wednesday), September 1, 1869, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the large brown stone residence, 136 East Nineteenth street, consisting of elegant French satin brocatel and fine reps Suits, Centre Tables, &c.; rich carved walnut Dining Room Furniture and fine Table Ware, magnificent Bedroom Furniture, in finely carved solid walnut, &c.; pure curled Horse Hair Mattresses, patent Spring Beds, rich Carpets, &c. N. B.—Sale positively without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.—J. M. TAYLOR.
Superb Household Furniture.
500 Lots by catalogue,
at the elegant brown stone mansion
No. 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
On this day (WEDNESDAY), at 10½ o'clock.
The house furnished less than six months,
at a cost of $20,000.
Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover; Drawing Room Suits, covered blue gold, crimson gold, satin brocatel of the richest description; Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Etagere, marble top rosewood Secretaire Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; pier, mantel, oval Mirrors; lace, brocatel Curtains; Chandeliers, artistic bronze Statuary, Sevres, China Vases, Ornaments; bronze Figures—Hamlet, Mazeppa, Diana, Minerva; Oil Paintings—Holy Family, by Sellares; Winter Scene on the Danube, Fruit Piece, Storm at Sea, Fisherman's Family, Flemish Interiors, Line Engravings; Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges; marble Statuary; Hatstand, plate glass back; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus; Bedsteads, Armoire-a-glace, Commodes en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses; Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Toilet Sets; Herts' Patent Extension Table, Buffet, superb sets crystal, ruby Glassware, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Urns, Pitchers, Dinner, Tea Service; Sheffield Table Cutlery, Table Linen, French China Dinner, Tea Sets; Sofa, Arm, Oval Back Chairs, covered reps. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the largest, richest assortment of household furniture offered auction this season. Descriptive catalogues at the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE AT 113 WEST Twenty-seventh street.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock,
to the highest bidder,
all the magnificent Household Furniture and brilliant and powerful toned Pianoforte, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in the brown stone private residence No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Parlors consist of four elegant Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel, silk reps and haircloth; Centre and Side Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Easy Chairs, Lounges, fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, 50 Parlor Ornaments.
Superb 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made by a celebrated city maker, in use nine months, cost $650; Stand and Cover; Music Stand; Velvet, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.; Dining Room Furniture in black walnut, rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, &c.; solid Silver and Plated Ware, Casters, Urns, Tea and Dinner Sets, Spoons, Knives and Forks, all the Furniture of the servants' department; other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped by competent men in attendance. Strangers wishing to attend the sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, stopping at Twenty-seventh street.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 37 Nassau street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL will sell by auction, on Thursday, September 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 741 East Ninth street, near avenue D, a large stock of assorted Merchandise, consisting of Bellows, Anvils, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, Blacksmith's Tools and other machinery; a lot of Hardware, Scales, Copying Presses, three Tobacco Cutters, Hoistwheels, Blocks and Falls, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, OF two Pianos, Chamber Suits, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE, THIS DAY, 10½ O'CLOCK, LEASE, Fixtures and Furniture of Liquor Store 653 East Sixteenth street, corner avenue C. CAMPBELL & CO.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—FIRST FALL SALE on Thursday, September 2, at the auction room 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway. This will be an unusually large sale for the season and will embrace the entire Furniture of a large dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale; there are two rosewood Pianos, several Parlor Suits, French plate pier and mantel Mirrors; Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and other Carpets; solid black walnut and cottage Furniture, two or three Sewing Machines, Bookcases, Wardrobes, and in fact almost every article required in the housekeeping line. Catalogues in time.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, French Ink and Rollers, Skins for Rollers, &c., for lithographers and others, just received from Paris.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, September 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and advances, 6 loads Household Furniture, Parlor Organ, 7 stops; Piano, 50 School Desks, Chairs, Black Board, Office Furniture, &c.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER.
Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street.
Large and attractive sale
Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets,
Oil Paintings, Engravings, China, Glass, &c.
BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, this day (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street,
The entire contents of a private residence.
Rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, in green, crimson and fancy reps; carved Centre and Fancy Tables; Secretary and Library Bookcases, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, very fine walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suits, Iron Bedsteads, Straw and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Dining Tables and Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, large lot Crockery and Glassware, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt st.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—WILL sell, in lots (positively), this day at 10½ o'clock, at 653 East Sixteenth street, corner of avenue C, entire Fixtures and Furniture of Liquor Store, viz.:—Bagatelle Table, walnut Counter, Beer Pump, Mirror, Standing Casks, Ice Box, Shelving, Clock, Stoves, Chairs, Bar Furniture, &c. Goods to be immediately removed. Buyers and dealers specially invited.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL PAINTINGS, this day and to-morrow, 1st and 2d, at Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, commencing 10½ o'clock A. M. Choice collection of Works of Art, by eminent European and American artists. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Fine Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.,
Sleighs, Sleigh Robes, Bells, &c.,
At the private stable
129 West Forty-ninth street.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, September 1, at 9½ o'clock A. M., as above, a fine span of bay Carriage Horses, 16 hands, 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle and a fine family team; also a fine single Horse; drives with the above; also a fine Barouche, by Wood Brothers, in perfect order; also a fine Victoria, in perfect order, by Wood; also a fine, large family Sleigh, nearly new; several fine Wolf and Bear Robes, Sleigh Bells, several sets of Harness, Blankets, &c., &c. The above may be seen at any time until day of sale, which will be peremptory.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
The entire stock of a manufacturer who is retiring from business; all warranted strictly first class work; made for best city retail trade, and will be sold positively without reserve, offering a rare opportunity to those in want of really elegant furniture, comprising every possible variety of rich rosewood, walnut, ebony, inlaid and gilt Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits, in brocatel, terry, reps, leather, &c.; Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Etageres, Wardrobes, Tables, Buffets, Armoires, &c., also rich Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, &c. Goods will be on exhibition this day. Catalogues Thursday morning.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, the entire genteel Household Furniture of a large house removed from Englewood, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, in reps and brocatel; black walnut marble top Centre Tables, mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, marble top Cottage Suits, solid black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, pure Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, black walnut and oak Extension Dining Tables, do. Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, Toilet Sets, Cooking Ranges, Parlor Stoves, Lounges, cane bottom Chairs; also an invoice of Dinner Plates, lot of Indigo; also Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth, Door Mats, Looking Glasses, Engravings, one Herring's Safe. Also, at 12½ o'clock, a large lot of Clothing—Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c.
Thursday, Sept. 2,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms—Marshal's sale—A large stock of Boots and Shoes, ladies' Gaiters, men's Boots and Gaiters, misses' Shoes, Rubbers, &c.
M. BEIRNE, Marshal.

BY I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.
Bourbon Whiskey at auction,
this day, at 11 o'clock,
at 13 Bowery,
to pay storage and advances.
88 bbls. choice old Bourbon, XX, SS.
50 bbls. double distilled Woodcock, XXX.
20 bbls. old J. B. Crow's iron bound.
25 bbls. Bowen, K, D, A and Z.
Also a large lot of other liquors, as Brandies, Gins, Port and Sherry Wines, in barrels, casks and cases.
45 baskets and cases Champagne, &c. Sale positive.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.—SCHOONER YACHT Soud at auction, will be sold by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., at their salesrooms, 112 Pearl street, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. She now lies off dry dock, Hoboken, where she can be examined.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 10½ A. M., the entire lot of a Hat and Cap Store, consisting of Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Sale positively, at 379 Eighth avenue, basement. Dealers are invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER.
Office 87 Cedar street, corner of Broadway.
Supreme Court, New York county.
In the matter of the administration of the estate of Thomas Gregan, deceased:—
In pursuance of an order of this court, dated the 31st day of August, 1869, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, to the higher bidder, through JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York city, on the 10th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the Household Property and the unexpired term of the Lease mentioned and described in the petition and order filed herein, situated on the northwest corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, in said city, known as the Mansion Stables.
JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq., Referee.
THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Attorney for Administration.
SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, &c., viz.:—Kettles, Pans, Trays, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Cups, Sieves, Scissors, Chisels, Swords, &c.; also several pieces of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, and one set of Furniture, covered with reps. By order of L. Rindskopf, City Marshal.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New Jersey Real Estate,
26 Pine street, New York.
Positive sale,
by order of S. Cahill, Esq.,
of 90 Villa Plots,
at Cranford, N. J.,
on Thursday, September 2, at 12 M.
These Lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; ten per cent and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter. Special train will leave the foot of Liberty street at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.
Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner Bond street and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's shoe store, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner Park row and Beekman street.

P. GAFNEY, AUCTIONEER, 225 BOWERY, SELLS this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the large Grocery store 1,182 Second avenue, near Sixtieth street. This sale is worthy the attention of buyers.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, AUCTIONEER.
Important Auction Sale of
Coal Lands in Pennsylvania.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine street, New York, will sell on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869,
at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New York, at 12 o'clock M.,
the following described valuable Coal Property, viz:—
This estate, known as Branchdale, is situated in Schuylkill county, Pa., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.
There are excellent railroad outlets to market. Distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the Union Central—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex and New Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New York city, 127 miles.
A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered (heavy), suitable for mining purposes.
The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half million (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.
There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.
This colliery has two steam engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.
There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.
There is a large and substantial mansion house, 30 miners' houses, two good frame houses for foremen and three stables, making in all 36 buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.
For an examination of a carefully prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars in detail, also for terms of sale, apply to the Auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 21 Pine street, New York.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Fine Household Furniture.
Mortgage Sale.
Will sell on Thursday, September 2, at 12 o'clock, at 138 West Sixteenth street, a fine and general assortment of Household Furniture, viz.:—Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Brussels Carpets, Plate Mirrors, marble top Bureaus and Washstands, Bedsteads, Bedding, Glass and Crockery and other Furniture.
PETER McKNIGHT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—GROCERY store mortgage sale—Will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Hester and Allen streets, a general assortment of Groceries, Grocery Store Fixtures and unexpired term of Lease of premises. JOHN C. LYST, Attorney.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SAUSAGE AND Butcher Shop.—Will sell on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 First street, Fixtures of a Sausage and Butcher Shop, viz:—Sausage Machine, Ice House, Knives, Blocks, &c.

REMEMBER JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT SALE of Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Barroom Fixtures, &c., this day, at 266 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Sale positive. Chance for bargains.

SHERIFF'S SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 61 Wall street, room 19, a quantity of Office Furniture, Gas Fixtures, &c.
JOHN C. LYST, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE, HOUSE FURNISHing Goods, six cases Preserve Jars, Cutlery, Show Cases, Counter, &c., at 351 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by COLE & MURPHY, on Thursday, September 2, at 10½ o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a quantity of Office Furniture; also one sorrel road Horse.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER Wines.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 109 Pearl street, several hundred baskets of imported Champagne in bond; also a quantity of Brandy and Port Wine, in cases and casks.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS. OFFICE 23 Chambers street—Will sell on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the Stock and Fixtures of the first class oyster and billiard saloon corner of Grand and Tenth streets, Williamsburg; two excellent Billiard Tables, Chairs, Tables, Counters, Gas Fixtures, &c. Sale positive, in lots.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, genteel Household Furniture, &c., by virtue of a chattel mortgage; all the Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bedding, French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver, black walnut Wardrobes, Lounges; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; marble top Tables, 30 fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths and everything useful and necessary for housekeeping. By order of C. H. BROOM, Attorney.

74TH AUCTION SALE
of
Scranton Coal,
on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the company's salesroom, 26 Exchange place, New York, on Wednesday, September 1, at twelve o'clock, noon,
86,000 tons
of Coal from the Lackawanna regions,
deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary, 618 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES Agraffe treble, fully warranted six years. Dealers, teachers and others should examine them before making selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST PIANOS MANUfactured; five years' guarantee; instalments taken; second hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange; Pianos to let; amount applied if purchased.
JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, USED only five months, cost $575, will be sold for $270; satin brocatel Parlor Suit for $175; one do. for $65; all kinds Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice for cash; family leaving city. 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

AN ELEGANT PIANOFORTE FOR $200; SEVEN OCtave, carved rosewood case, full iron frame, modern improvements; a great bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT PIANOforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood seven octave, overstrung bass; celebrated maker; guaranteed five years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, of the richest tone and finish, nearly new and fully warranted, at a great sacrifice for cash, at 194 Grand street, near Mott.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL and Cover, made to order, city maker, used six months, fully guaranteed, cost $650, for $275; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, Velvet Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW FULL GRAND PIANO (Chickering's make), with Canterbury and Cover, cost $1,300, will be exchanged for a Victoria, with Horse and Harness; difference, if any, to be paid in cash. Address J. E. STUART, 38 Cedar street.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN WILL DISPOSE OF a seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, makers; round corners, iron frame, modern improvements. Price $200; cost $475.
McDONALD & CO., 26 Fourth avenue.

CALL AT OUR WAREROOMS AND TRY THE "Home Companion," the best and cheapest upright Piano in the market. Pianos, new and second hand; also Organs, Melodeons, &c., constantly on hand.
J. BAUER & CO., 650 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to sui customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

NEW PIANOFORTES, $125 TO $800; SECOND HAND Pianos, $40 to $200; new Cabinet Organs, $45 and upwards. C. M. TREMAINE & BRO.,
485 Broome street, near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS, &C.—ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE, COVER and Stool, $225; parlor Organ, Paintings, Watches, Plated Ware, iron Safe, &c., at bargains. Cash paid for Pianos and Merchandise generally. JONES, 52 Ann street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
in which appear the following eminent artists:—
DAN BRYANT, DOMINICK MURRAY,
ROSE EYTINGE, JOSEPHINE FIDDES,
A. FITZGERALD, C. HAMILTON, D. HEALY, &c. &c.
FRIDAY, DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT,
upon which occasion he will present a rare
Bill of Attractions.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, will be presented for the first time in America,
A New Drama of Modern Life,
written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
THE CAST, SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
MUSIC AND EFFECTS
especially selected and entirely new.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, UNDER THE MANAGEment of Augustin Daly,
West Twenty-fourth street, next to Fifth Avenue Hotel.
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
PLAY,
PLAY,
WITH ITS SUPERB SCENERY, COSTUMES AND THE BEST COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE CAST, INCLUDING MESSRS. E. L. DAVENPORT, GEORGE HOLLAND, GEORGE CLARKE, W. DAVIDGE, J. B. FALTZ, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, MRS. G. H. GILBERT.
LAST MATINEE OF PLAY, } SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 2.
LAST MATINEE OF PLAY, }
NEXT MONDAY,
September 6, will be produced, after elaborate preparation, a new dramatic comedy, by DION BOUCICAULT and T. W. ROBERTSON, entitled
DREAMS,
DREAMS,
with superb new scenery, costumes a la mode and a cast that cannot be surpassed in the United States.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
ELEVENTH WEEK. ELEVENTH.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
Ogarita..........Lucille Western
GORGEOUS SCENERY. IMPOSING TABLEAUX.
STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission, 50 cents.
SHORTLY, ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL
PATRIE
(Fatherland).
The repeated requests at the box office for a revival of Sardou's great historical drama induces the management to announce its early reproduction, on a scale of increased magnificence and with a brilliant and judicious distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
FIFTH WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre or at Ditson's music store, 712 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
THE NEW SENSATION COMBINATION.
FIVE NEW STARS THIS WEEK.
MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2½ P. M.
CHARLEY PETTENGILL.
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
DELEVANTI BROTHERS,
EPH HORN, EVA BRENT, THE HINDLE, CLINETOP SISTERS, DICK CARROLL, LEW BRIMMER, GUS WILLIAMS, WALLACE SISTERS, ELLA WESNER, SAM RYAN, &c. &c.
Admission 25c., 50c. and 75c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
WORRELL SISTERS..........Managers.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY. { WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1. THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.
THE WORRELL SISTERS,
JENNIE, SOPHIE AND IRENE.
supported by a fine Company, in the
FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD AND LALLA ROOKH.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, 35c.

DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT,
And most positively last appearance but one,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. HANDY ANDY.
DAN BRYANT
will appear in his great specialty of
THE BLUNDERING ANDY,
with the Song "Ould Paddy McCarthy" and Dance,
THE ROCKY ROAD TO DUBLIN,
and as SHAUN THE POST in
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Friday Evening, September 3. Niblo's Garden.
HANDY ANDY. DAN BRYANT. BENEFIT.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
721 to 727 Sixth avenue, opposite Reservoir Square.
The great success attending Mr. Trenor's efforts in establishing a FIRST CLASS HALL FOR FIRST CLASS PEOPLE, has induced him to enlarge his beautiful rooms to
AN AREA OF NEARLY AN ENTIRE BLOCK.
Every room refurnished, painted and richly embellished with
COSTLY PAINTINGS, IMMENSE MIRRORS, &C.,
rendering this truly splendid establishment not only one of the largest, but by far the most convenient in the city for
BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, WEDDINGS,
PRIVATE THEATRICALS, TABLEAUX, &C.
Rooms open daily. 100 Settees and 300 Chairs for sale cheap.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA. C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, FOURTEENTH STREET,
commencing Saturday, Sept. 11, with the
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence on Monday next, 6th inst., at 9 A. M., at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
D. DEVIVO, Business Manager.

WALLACK'S.—THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ENgaged at this theatre for the ensuing regular season are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on Monday next, September 6. JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

620 BROADWAY. 620
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." Life Within Life.
No lady should
fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

SCOTTISH GAMES,
New York Caledonian Club,
At Jones' Wood,
Thursday, September 2, 1869.
Tickets, fifty cents.

APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
THE MOST CAPACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.
This vast establishment has been beautifully frescoed and decorated by the popular and talented artist Signor G. G. Garibaldi, making it unequalled by any other hall in the country for
BALLS, CONCERTS, FAIRS, PUBLIC DINNERS, MEETINGS AND FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS.
The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Books now open for engagements, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., daily. EDWARD FERRERO, Proprietor.

APOLLO HALL—SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1869.—Grand Sacred Concert for the benefit of the Patriotic Society for the Relief of Cubans, given by the young Chilian artist, pianist and violinist virtuoso, MLLE. JOSEFINA FILOMENO. Full orchestra, under the direction of Mlle. Filomeno. Grand march, composed expressly for this occasion by the same talented artist.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and
820 BROADWAY, New York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869,
for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, August 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 128 COURT STREET, near State, Brooklyn.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE appear at the ARCH STREET THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, TO-NIGHT, in
SINBAD THE SAILOR.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic representations, concerts, balls and lectures, by the night, week, month or season. Apply to J. GRAU, Director, Theatre Francais.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Reopens Monday, September 6, 1869.
For particulars and circulars apply to the general office, 54 Union Square, next Clarendon Hotel.
M. RADEN, Secretary. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE,
Metropolitan Hotel.
Reserved seats for all theatres.

MUSICAL.

A MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN—DOUBLE bank, 8 stops, nearly new. Will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. THEO. HAGEN, 596 Broadway.

AN ORGANIST WANTS A POSITION IN SOME PROtestant church in this city or vicinity. Address J. E. H., Herald office.

AN ALTO DESIRES A SITUATION IN A PROTEStant choir. Address, stating salary, Miss Haines, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with residence, Teacher, box 129 Herald office.

PANORMO'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE, FOURTH YEAR, 67 Tenth street, opposite Stewart's; Brooklyn Branch, 283 Fulton street.—Every branch of Musical Instruction, $10. Each scholar receives private instruction.

SOPRANO SINGER WISHES A SITUATION IN A church choir, either in New York or Brooklyn. Address J. S. A., Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 526 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-first street.—Wanted, $75,000 worth of cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gents, we guarantee to pay the highest price in cash for the articles. A call or a note will be punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

AT THE SOUTHERN AGENCY—WE GUARANTEE TO pay the full value for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies and gentlemen, please call or address E. MINTZ, 182 Seventh avenue, second door below Twenty-first street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz. Please don't forget.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST OFF CLOTHING to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, 466 Pearl street, near Chatham.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Third night of Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH.
For one night only, Shakspeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mr. J. W. Albaugh..........as..........Romeo.
Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh..........as..........Juliet.
The drama of the
PRIDE OF THE HARD.
Friday evening—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. ALBAUGH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Authorized successor to
Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
General Admission..........30 cents.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.
Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY—RAND SISTERS.
CHANG AND FISK, JR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF ALL ITS FUN.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
LAST WEEK OF MME. HANIOLA.
LAST WEEK OF IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
LAST WEEK OF HARVEST HOME.
LAST WEEK OF HUNGARIAN BALLET.
LAST WEEK OF THE UNRIVALLED GEORGE L. FOX.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 1½.
MONDAY NEXT THE INTERESTING DRAMA.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MONDAY NEXT MRS. G. C. HOWARD AS TOPSY.
MONDAY NEXT ALL NEW SCENERY.
MONDAY NEXT THE BEST COMPANY.
MONDAY NEXT THE NEW YORK FAVORITES.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
A SPLENDID MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
2 THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON. 2
2 THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON. 2
THE NEW PIECE. THE NEW PIECE.
THE NEW PIECE. THE NEW PIECE.
A LIFE'S REVENGE,
A LIFE'S REVENGE,
A LIFE'S REVENGE,
OR TWO LOVES FOR ONE HEART.
OR TWO LOVES FOR ONE HEART.
MAKING IN ALL A BILL OF UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
Every performance in the grand theatre.
HARRY GURR, HARRY GURR.
HARRY GURR, HARRY GURR.
THE WONDER OF MANKIND.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN.
THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, THE MIGHTY MONSTER OF THE INDIES, fails to remain under water so great a length of time as
HARRY GURR.
THE SEAL OF THE ARCTICS, obtaining all its food and sustenance from the seas, cannot remain under water so great a length of time as
HARRY GURR.
THE UNWIELDY WALRUS OF THE POLAR SEAS, unable to achieve locomotion when on land, can scarcely equal in its own element,
HARRY GURR.
THE CROCODILE, THE ALLIGATOR AND EVEN THE WHALE, LEVIATHANS OF THE DEEP, scarcely excel this wonder of the human race,
HARRY GURR.
Ye who disport in bathtubs and occasionally feel the sensation of suffocation by getting your nose under, imagine
A MAN EATING, DRINKING AND SMOKING
entirely immersed in water.
DROWNING ABSOLUTELY SET AT DEFIANCE
BY HARRY GURR
in the Grand theatre, between the second and third acts of the
QUEEN OF HEARTS.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES at FIFTY CENTS TO ALL.
IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
INTENSE DELIGHT OF EVERYBODY.
THE CHARMING PAGEANT,
QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM. ALICE HARRISON.
MAGGIE DESMOND.
Misses GEDDESS, COMFORT, ROBINSON.
Messrs. MESTAYER, CURRAN, SHELDON, FREEMAN.
THE FAMOUS LAURIS,
The very celebrated European Pantomimists.
TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS engaged in the GREAT SPECTACLE.
The Beautiful Ballet
SHELLS OF OCEAN.
Incomparably the most Poetic and Delightful Ballet ever produced before an American audience.
THE CHARMING GROTTO SCENE.
THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE. Delightful bit of Pleasantry and Genuine Fun. STETSON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, LONG BRANCH—GIRLS OF THE PERIOD, Ballet and CROQUET GAMES, superbly dressed. The quintessence of caricature; costumes from the drawings of Hart, Vanostrand, and the French and English caricaturists. Recalled nightly with vehement applause. THE CARD KINGDOM—PALACE OF CARDS.—Costumes elaborately descriptive of the time-honored documents. GROTESQUE DANCE OF THE FOUR KNAVES—Turning up Jack at all points. CARNIVAL OF SKATING—MOE AND GOODRICH. Boundless merriment and loud laughter
JOLLY HARLEQUINADE BY THE LAURIS.
THE SYLVESTERS in the DIVAN and SALON DE CONCERT. Beards, Masks and Faces, the Lion Head, &c., &c. Astonishing and Pleasing. LOGRENIA'S entertaining exhibition of Birds, Mice, Cats, &c., in the CAFE AMUSANT. Truly delightful. PROFESSOR ROBERTS' MAGIC TABLEAUX in the SALON DE MAGIQUE. All the notable places and objects of interest in the world. ALL IN ALL, THE MOST Agreeable, Diverting, Amusing, Magnificent, Mystifying and Enjoyable Performances within the confines of civilization.
SATURDAY—MATINEE.
Admission to all—Fifty cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer.
2. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald"..........Strauss.
3. Traeumerei..........Schumann.
4. Polka, "Concert Haus"..........Bilse.
5. Grand Fantasie, "Ione"..........Petrella.
6. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Litolff.
7. Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater)..........Rossini.
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Telegrams"..........Strauss.
9. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin"..........Wagner.
10. Overture, "Mignon"..........A. Thomas.
11. Polka, "Zerline," solo for Cornet..........Ettling.
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, Schuetzen..........Strauss.
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF JOHN E. OWENS
IN THE GREAT DOUBLE BILL,
VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE.

VICTIMS.	"When you wear it think of me." Butterby.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.	"Have you seen my Bar'l o' Apple Sass?" Solon.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.	"Oh, Minerva! Nervy!" Joshua.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.	"Jess so—Jess so." Shingle.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.	"The Undulating Milliner, by Jove." Victims.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.	"Mr. Winslow, how dew you do?" Solon Shingle.	SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.
VICTIMS.		SOLON SHINGLE.

"THE INDIANS ARE COMING,"
Monday, September 6. For six nights.
THE LIVE INDIAN. THE LIVE INDIAN.
JOHN E. OWENS in THREE FAMOUS CHARACTERS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON
and of the engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening in his world famous specialties of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS,
and
SOLON SHINGLE,
Supported by
Mr. W. B. Floyd, Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. F. G. Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens, Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland, Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Seely, Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—DIO Ralph, Billy Rice, Charles Henry and Hooley's Minstrels. "Off to Cuba," "The Seedy Musicians," "The Tempest," &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
GRAND DELEHANTY AND HENGLER MATINEE.
GRAND DELEHANTY AND HENGLER MATINEE.
GRAND DELEHANTY AND HENGLER MATINEE.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
The greatest, best, and highest salaried performers in the world. The inimitable, the matchless monarchs of Song and Dance,
WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.
To-day at 2½. To-day at 2½.
WESLEY AND ROOME in their grand comic pantomime,
NICODEMUS.
TONY PASTOR'S last new song, "I knew that I was dreaming."
Frank Kerns and J. W. McAndrews in their masterly performances. G. W. Thompson as the Dutch Stamp Collector. T. G. Riggs as the Irishman. Helene Smith dances.
THE DOUBLE COMPANY IN A DOUBLE BILL.
Delehanty and Hengler Matinee To-day.
Delehanty and Hengler Matinee To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious Reception. Hundreds Turned Away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The company consists of the following well known artists:—John Mulligan, Frank Kent, Johnny Queen, W. Blakeney, W. Richard, E. J. Hartagean, J. Juch, G. Clarendon, W. D. Corrister, C. Shattuck, Billy Emmett, Ira Paine, Bobby Newcomb, Billy West,
BILLY BIRCH, D. S. WAMBOLD,
W. BERNARD, CHARLEY BACKUS.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS WILL POSITIVELY REOPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
DAN BRYANT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 EAST 54TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A RE-spectable girl as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; or as laundress. Can be seen this day.

42 3D AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.—A RE-spectable girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best city reference given.

43 CLARKSON ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; can get six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

59 WEST 42D ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will go together or separately. Can be seen at their present employer's.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman as excellent cook and good baker; is willing to do part of the washing. Good city reference.

135 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN.—AS PLAIN COOK by a young girl; no objection to coarse washing.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing in a small private family; good city reference.

147 EAST 59TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS cook, who is thoroughly skilled in baking, meats and jellies.

149 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable person as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best city reference from her last place.

181 CLINTON ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 16.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer. Good references.

203 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A NEAT, TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM—A young woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

212 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO SISTERS IN ONE FAMIly; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; good city reference.

218 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Scotch woman as first class cook; is a good baker; best city reference.

220 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., third floor.—A respectable Protestant woman in a private family as first class cook; no washing. Best city reference. Call or address.

221 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of meats; best city reference given. Call for two days.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing and ironing; has city reference from last place.

223 HOUSTON ST., NEAR AV. A.—A GERMAN girl as first class cook in a private family; best city reference.

225 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family.

244 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; is a first class cook; can come well recommended.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best reference from last place.

247 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO REspectable girls; one as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A good woman as cook in a small family, or to take care of children; is a stranger and will give every satisfaction. Can be seen for two days.

300 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; thoroughly understands pastry and all kinds of baking; has no objection to a private boarding house; has the best city reference.

302 MOTT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; would assist in coarse washing; best city reference.

303 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A Protestant woman as cook in a private family or in a first class boarding house; understands soups, meats, poultry, game and pastry; good city references given.

322 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., second floor.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and bread baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best city reference from her last place.

329 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; willing to assist at washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

353 WEST 32D ST.—A FRENCH COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her business; best city references. Call for two days.

401 7TH AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and to assist in the washing; good city reference.

402 EAST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is trustworthy. Best city reference.

413 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A PROTESTant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

426 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, first class washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

439 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent girl as good cook and excellent baker; willing to do the washing and ironing of a small private family; best city reference.

578 2D AV., 3D FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as cook, the other as seamstress or would assist with chamberwork; good reference. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK (PROtestant) either in the city or country; no objection to a boarding house or saloon; understands making butter perfectly; best city references. Address Cook, Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; good city reference.

36 EAST 29TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference.

40 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country. Good references.

55 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; best reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's between 12 and 3.

114 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

115 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

119 WEST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor, back room.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; very best testimonials. Call for two days.

157 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; has the best city reference.

158 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; has best city reference. Call for two days.

161 WEST 33D ST.—AN EXCELENT GIRL AS chambermaid or to do general housework; is willing to make herself useful.

164 LUDLOW ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to to do waiting; has no objections to mind a baby; good city reference. Call for two days.

202 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS CHAMbermaid and to do sewing; good reference.

205 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork, waiting or plain sewing; city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl, not long in this country, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO 5.—AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and good sewer, or as waitress in a permanent place; city reference.

220 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

226 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

262 WEST 19TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO do light housework.

301 EAST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED CHAMbermaid or first class waitress. Best city reference.

308 41ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV., ROOM 14.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress or to do general housework; city or country.

311 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing or to do the housework of a small private family; very good reference.

336 EAST 32D ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, to do chamberwork, or mind children or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

340 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., fourth floor, back.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of growing children, in a small private family. Call for two days.

340 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference.

349 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABEE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do washing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family; references given. Call for two days.

410 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with sewing; good references. Call for one day.

420 EAST 15TH ST., SECOMD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; first class city references.

416 EAST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

514 2D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three city years' reference. Call for two days.

514 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; well recommended.

632 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing, or do light housework. Good reference.

1,152 2D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; would do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference can be given if required.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

52 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON avenues, over the drug store.—Wanted, by a French dressmaker, work in a private family by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machines.

59 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES work by the day or week in a first class family; is competent to cut and fit ladies' dresses and cloaks in the latest style.

126 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress, to go out by the day or week in private families; is a first rate operator on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; has a knowledge of dressmaking; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for one week.

128 CLINTON PLACE.—A SEAMSTRESS HAVING worked at dressmaking wishes to get work by the day or week at $1 per day.

200 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—AN experienced dressmaker, as cutter and fitter, would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work home. Call or address as above.

224 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young English girl to go out by the day, week or month in private families; is an excellent operator; has no objection to light chamberwork. Call or address.

226 WOOSTER ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call or address for one week.

238 EAST 41ST ST.—A LADY, BY THE DAY OR week, as dressmaker; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking in all its branches; can make boys' suits and do all kinds of family sewing. Call on or address Mrs. Wells.

414 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST., OVER THE STORE.—A first class dressmaker going out by the day a few more engagements in good families; fits beautifully. Address.

823 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LAdy, with reference, in a fancy or trimming store. Address M. A.

A DRESSMAKER WHO CAN COMMAND GOOD FIRST class custom work would like to enter into partnership with another; or any genteel person, located in a good neighborhood, who would like to enter into the business this fall, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing a note to Miss Hall, 155 Macdougal street. Best references given.

General Housework, &c.

57 BALTIC ST., BELOW SMITH, BROOKLYN.—TO DO general housework; good washer and ironer and good plain cook.

84 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; is a first class laundress; first class references. Inquire in the grocery store.

111 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework or upstairs work and washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references from last place.

125 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

158 EAST 65TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—Two respectable young women to do general housework in a private family; best city references.

160 WEST 52D ST., 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general housework, chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

232 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework in a small family; references if required.

245 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

247 D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman to do general housework; good city reference.

338 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best references.

353 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK rooms.—A respectable woman to do general housework; good reference. Inquire for two days.

377 4TH ST., NEAR LEWIS.—A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, where she can have a good home, to do housework; city reference.

420 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

420 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in an American family; best reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference. Call for two days.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, not long in this country, to do general housework; no objection to chamberwork and washing.

512 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, to do the housework of a family.

638 GREENWICH ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTant girl to do housework in a private family; is willing and agreeable; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; city reference. Call for two days.

632 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl just landed from the old country, to do general housework; would care children; no objection to the country.

649 HUDSON ST., CORNER GANSEVOORT.—A REspectable Protestant girl to do light housework in a private family. Call for two days.

662 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general housework in a Protestant family; no objection to the country.

Housekeepers, &c.

34 WEST 29TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON, having lost her father, as housekeeper in a single gentleman's house of good character. Call for two days.

41 CLINTON ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper. Best reference given. Call or address.

151 FULTON ST., ROOM NO. 2.—AN AMERICAN widow lady as housekeeper in the family of a respectable widower or where she could have the entire control. Address Mrs. C. E. C.

175 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 4TH ST.—A LADY AS housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children.

223 EAST HOUSTON ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR house.—A middle aged Protestant lady as housekeeper; speaks German, French and English; is a good cook; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

336 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH A little boy, as housekeeper; best reference. No triflers need apply.

408 6TH AV.—A WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER OR janitress; can give the best city reference.

568 BROOME ST., NEAR HUDSON.—AS HOUSEkeeper with aged people or small family; widower's preferred; held a similar position 14 years; refers to family of late employer; country no objection. Call on or address Housekeeper.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family, or companion to an invalid; references exchanged. Address Mrs. H. S., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper or any responsible position in a private family; no menial services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. E. M. H., Herald office.

A POSITION OF TRUST.—A PERSON WISHES THE care of household affairs for an old lady and gentleman or for a gentleman of means with children; she is neither a child nor an old lady, and without encumbrance of any sort excepting poverty. Address Miss Carro, station G.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A practical and thorough housekeeper, in a hotel or family; is in every way competent to superintend either; good reference given. Address Mrs. Beehn, station B, Grand st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY AN AMErican widow lady of the highest respectability. Address M. M., care box 6,081 Post office, stating where an interview may be had. Best city reference given.

Nurses, &c.

29 STUYVESANT ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse or chambermaid, to go to California; not subject to sea sickness. Can be seen at her present employer's.

29 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby one month old. Call for two days.

53 LEWIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; the country preferred; good country references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

53 LEWIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse. Country references.

65 DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objection to the country. Call on or address Mrs. Cunningham, between 12 and 5 o'clock, for two days.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WELSH GIRLS (Protestants); one as nurse and to assist in any other light work; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing or as waitress; good reference.

107 VARICK ST., NEAR BROOME.—A RESPECTAble young person as wet nurse; baby five weeks old; good city references.

109 CHARLTON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to take care of children in a private family. Call for one day.

141 BROADWAY.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; good reference.

141 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and to assist with chamberwork if required. Call at present employer's after 10 A. M.

141 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant girl, 16 years old, in a private family, as nurse and to make herself generally useful.

143 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av., third floor, back.—A respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork in a small private family; can work at dressmaking; is willing and obliging; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

218 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl to take care of children and assist in plain sewing; best city references. Apply for two days.

228 EAST 23D ST.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education as companion and nurse or housekeeper; best city reference. Address F. E.

228 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth. Can give two years' reference from her last place.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, just landed, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a good family. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

240 WEST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a child to bring up on bottle, or one two to four years old to board; best reference given. Call on or address Mrs. H., for one week.

331 EAST 29TH ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, AS nurse; is willing to do light chamberwork; good city references.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT NURSE; well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to live in the country; has unexceptionable references.

418 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse at her home, her first baby having died.

549 WEST 37TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO take charge of one or two children; fully capable.

572 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A REspectable married woman as wet nurse.

827 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—A LADY AS WET nurse; babe two months old; no objection to the country. Inquire for Mrs. Gourney.

983 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., FOURTH floor, front.—A respectable young married woman (American), with a fresh breast of milk, her baby only one month old, to go out as wet nurse; good reference. Call until suited.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS WET OR DRY NURSE, by young, smart, healthy woman. Address Mary Cain, East 76th st., between 1st av. and av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children past infancy and do chamberwork, by a German girl, who can bring five years' reference from her present employer. Address B. D., box 1,794 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady to take care of an invalid or small children; would make herself generally useful. Call at drug store near corner 14th st. and 6th av.

Laundresses, &c.

71 PRESIDENT ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

104 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman desires a few more engagements to work out by the day at washing, ironing and house cleaning.

124 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN TO take washing at her own house.

130 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen or private families; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Good reference.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR OF THE PRIVATE coach house, first floor.—A respectable widow woman wishes a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first class style. Call till suited.

136 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress and chambermaid or nurse; understands French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

156 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A respectable woman as first class washer and ironer or house cleaner.

206 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress, who understands her business.

248 WAYNE ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or to go out to work by the day; no objection to go to New York. Address or inquire for Mrs. Reegan.

260 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at home or go out by the day; best city reference.

282 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS washing and ironing at her own house, or kindly offers to go out by the day.

421 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing.

227 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., room 12, rear.—A widow wishes a few more customers to go out by the day at washing and ironing; no objections to take it home. Call for two days, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Mary Sullivan.

469 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do washing for ladies and gentlemen by the dozen or month. Inquire for Mrs. Smith.

592 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN to work out by the day or would take gentlemen's washing home; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

Waitresses, &c.

226 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as experienced waitress or chambermaid. Best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

83 AMITY ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS VISITING OR resident governess, to teach English, French and German. Address M. A. Y.

106 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY IN A GENTLEman's family; is willing to take charge of an invalid lady; can sew well; willing to interest herself in any capacity. Reference of the highest respectability. Apply as above for two days.

151 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO TO Europe with a family; is not subject to sea sickness.

175 FRANKLIN ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family.

208 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as governess in a respectable family; is thoroughly educated in the English language and kind to children.

229 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will give her services to a family going to California; is never sea sick; best references.

323 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent woman to do housecleaning or to clean new buildings. Address.

513 WEST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY, lately from Dublin, as governess; she instructs in English, French, music, with the rudiments of German. Can be seen Wednesday or Thursday, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Call at basement door.

A LADY OF TALENT AND SKILL, WITH REFERences, would like to find a home in a genteel house. Address Miss Brown, box 27 Herald branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCAtion desires some light employment; would accept a position as housekeeper. Address L. Davis, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND INTELLIgence desires an engagement in any capacity not menial; is musical, knows several languages and is skillful with her needle; triflers need not answer. Address Olga, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS GOVERness in a responsible family; proficient in music and capable of teaching French and drawing. Address Marsh, Jersey City Post office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS teacher of the plain English branches. Address, stating terms, H. F. I., box 128 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH language, eight years' experience, wishes to make an engagement with a school as daily professor; will also form a class at her residence on the 15th of September. Lessons given in private families. Any person answering this will meet with perfect satisfaction. Best references. Address J. C., box 151 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION DESIRES A situation as cashier or copyist; would do writing of all kinds at home or in an office; best city reference given as to honesty and respectability. Address S. F. S., station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS saleswoman in a fancy notion or trimmings store; good references given. Address S. W., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A YOUNG LADY as governess or companion; country preferred; best references can be given. Address A. T., box 2,958 Post office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN GIRL WANTED—AS cook; also one as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family. Apply at 238 West 21st st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer, with city reference from her last place. Apply at 97 East 60th st.

A—WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; A FIRST class cook and chambermaid and waitress; must come well recommended. Address Protestant, 19 East 17th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONing; one who understands dessert; city reference. 104 West 14th st., two doors from 6th av.

CLOTH HAT FINISHERS WANTED—AT 90 HOWARD st. RAHMER & CO.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 161 6TH AV., BEtween 11th and 12th sts. Mrs. Kenworthy.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS CAN always be procured at the splendid office, 128 6th av.

LACE WORK GIVEN OUT AND LADIES AND GIRLS taught.—Payment immediately on learning. Operators on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine. Mrs. BURKE, 250 East 58th st., first floor.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN WANTED—MUST BE first class; yearly engagement; wages no object. 186 Bowery.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines to make skirts. Apply to Thos. Patterson, American Express building, corner Hudson and Jay sts., first floor. No work given out.

SHIRT HANDS, DRAWER HANDS, MACHINE HANDS and finishers; good plain sewers and necktie hands. 58 White st., up stairs. No work given out.

WANTED—GENTS' HAT TRIMMERS AND TIP makers. Apply to New York Hat Company, 472 Broadway or 232 West 26th st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN AS NURSE for two little girls; must be neat, willing and have the best of city references; Scotch or English Protestants only need apply at 335 5th av., Thursday and Wednesday.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WHO IS competent to take charge of a young infant. A trustworthy, middle aged woman will receive liberal wages and a good home. Best city references required. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 to 12, at 26 West 16th st.

WANTED—A FEMALE POLISHER ON DIAMOND jewelry, by V. Sansky, Ball & Black's building; entrance on Prince st.

WANTED—A NEAT, PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL for chamberwork and waiting, in a family of three; must bring city reference; at 323 West 30th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND TIDY GIRL, TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family in Brooklyn. Apply at 221 Franklin av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; references required. Apply for two days at 356 2d av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A SERVANT TO do general housework; she must be thorough in her business. To a competent, intelligent person good inducements will be given. Address, stating experience, with references, box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—100 HANDS ON LADIES' VELVET HATS; highest prices paid; work will be given out to first class hands. Apply to C. L. Dunbar, 308 Canal st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO CAN COME WELL recommended and who can do plain washing and ironing. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, to B. L. Harsell, 134 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH GOOD city reference, for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 124 East 58th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a family of two, where an up stairs girl is kept; place on the Hudson river; every convenience; good home. Call at 52 Warren st., Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND TRIMmers at No. 35 Division st. Call for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COOK AT 321 EAST 14TH st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, AMERICAN OR SCOTCH woman as nurse and seamstress; best reference required. Apply this morning between 10 and 12 at 25 West 38th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE CAPABLE in every respect to get up a first class dinner without supervision, to go to Washington, D. C., for the winter; to a suitable person good wages will be paid. Address, with references, C. G. T., box 211 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO SPEAKS English as waitress and to make herself useful; must have good recommendations from her last employers. Ring basement bell, 69 West 53d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family; city reference required. Apply at 157 East 46th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON AND DO general housework. Apply after 10 o'clock at 335 West 51st st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE AND BOW makers. Apply at 9th st. entrance. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, FOR CHILdren's dresses. Reference required; also several girls as apprentices in the millinery department. Apply at 9th st. entrance. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GIRLS FOR DRESSMAKing; also one or two apprentices, at 1,254 Broadway, corner of 31st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS AND WAITress. Apply at 408 West 23d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; good cook, washer and ironer; a German preferred. Apply at 2½ Dey st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A WELL RECOMmended girl, first rate washer and ironer and plain cook. 525 Lexington av., between 48th and 49th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old, to take care of children and who will make herself generally useful. Can find a good home and steady employment by applying, for three days, to E. L. Perry, 521 and 523 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS, TO take care of children and assist in the housework; wages small, but will have a good home. Apply at 147 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ALSO A DINING room servant; both must speak Spanish. 215 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED OR YOUNG LADY who understands canvassing or selling goods; wanted immediately; beautiful and respectable specialty; 10 till 11. Inquire for Mr. B., 60 John st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 232 West 27th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; also a young girl to sew and be useful; city reference indispensable. 77 East 24th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS. NONE but those with first class references need apply at 300 East 14th st., corner of 2d av.

WANTED—IRONERS ON WHITE SKIRTS. APPLY to Otto Brackebush, American Express building, corner Hudson and Jay sts., first floor.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND FLAX SPINning. Apply to A. H. Hart & Co., 90 and 92 White st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a well recommended infant's nurse, to assist in the chamberwork; Protestant preferred; also a waitress and fine washer. Apply at 281 Madison av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A SMALL private family, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference required. Apply at 163 East 37th st., first house from Park av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly; good city reference. Apply at 117 East 28th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO KEEP A CONFECtionery store, with good reference; she must speak French. Apply at 84½ Bleecker st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND STYLISH DRESSMAKER in a private family; must be a first class fitter and trimmer; $2 a day will be paid. Address H. D., Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family of three persons; good city reference required. Call from 10 to 12 at 274 Madison st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—300 HAT WIRERS; BEST wages in the city given to good hands; no others need apply. F. ERHARD, 67 East 10th st., opposite Stewart's.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITRESS, to do also the fine washing and ironing; best reference required. Apply at 244 East 49th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. A faithful girl will find a good situation. Inquire at 111 East 84th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. CITY REFerence from last place required. Apply at 76 East 35th st. (new No. 130), between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ONE who understands her business perfectly. Apply at 216 West 14th st. from 9 to 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CITY REFERENCE FROM last place required. Apply at 76 East 35th st. (new No. 130), between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND fine washing and ironing; must speak Spanish. 215 West 14th st.

WANTED—A NICE, DECENT GIRL FOR PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing; good wages will be given. Call at 82d st., southeast corner of 3d avenue. N. B. All the modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SERVANT GIRL, WHO can come well recommended, to take the entire charge of two children. Apply at 210 East 13th st., after 4 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND A girl to scrub and wash dishes at Dupont House, 166 Hudson st., corner Laight.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MILLINERS AND THREE APprentices. Apply at 157 6th av., between 11th and 12th sts. Call for three days.

WANTED—A GOOD TEMPERED HONEST GIRL, TO take care of children, and for light sewing; wages about $10. Apply at 33 St. Mark's place after 9 A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TIDY, PROTESTANT WOman, to cook, wash and iron; one willing to go 40 miles into the country; wages $12. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st., bringing references.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL housework; she must speak English; references required. Apply at 28 Bond st.

33 WEST 9TH ST.—A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with first class city reference, wanted, in a small private family.

100 GIRLS WANTED—TO SEW VELVET AND fancy hats on frames. Apply to T. Power, 84 Mercer st., between Spring and Prince, top floors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

29 EAST 14TH ST.—A FRENCH WAITER, WITH best references, in a private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

408 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, who can read and write English, as porter in a wholesale store. Inquire for or address Charles Schaupp.

698 BROADWAY.—BY A MAN AS WAITER IN A private family. City reference. Address or call for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family to drive and take care of horses and make himself useful; good reference. Address J. F., Herald office.

A SPECIAL AGENT FOR A LIFE INSURANCE COMpany wishes to take an agency in a respectable fire office. Address Agent, box 45 No. 2 Amity st., New York.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS PORTER in a notion or toy store; understands packing in all its branches; is sober and honest; good reference given. Address Porter, Herald office.

MAN AND WIFE WISH A SITUATIONS.—THE MAN understands farming in all its branches and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 7 Washington st., New York.

SITUATION REQUIRED BY A YOUNG MAN IN ANY position demanding an energetic, trustworthy person; can produce unexceptionable references and security if necessary. Address Integrity, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN OF good business experience in the paint line, as porter or salesman; good city reference from his last employer. Address John Dolde, 35 2d st.

WANTED—BY A LAD, AGED 15, A SITUATION IN A wholesale business; willing to make himself generally useful; good city references given. Address with particulars, O. P., box 186 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A DEAF YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, strictly honest and reliable, a good situation in which the above are required; very good references. Address for three days Surdus, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as assistant bartender; could act as steward in a restaurant or hotel; would be willing to make himself useful in any capacity; has best references. Address for two days box 128 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A COMMISSION HOUSE OF GOOD STANDING AND connections in the United States and able to open bankers credits in England is required by a Liverpool firm to represent manufacturers of hardware, steel and earthenware and to promote shipping business. Address prepaid, with references and all possible particulars, to Export, care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Castle street, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS FLUENTLY ENGlish, German, French and Italian, well acquainted with bookkeeping and correspondence, and being a thorough practical business man, wishes employment. Best city references. Address Valerius, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS PORTER or any capacity where he can make himself useful. Address R. O. B., Herald office.

A MAN WHO HAS $1,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgage of dwelling house in city can have a permanent clerkship in a store. Apply to Warren, 10 Ann street.

A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEMAN, LATELY FROM England, desires a situation in a general store; country preferred; has had five years' Australian experience. Address Toujours Pret, Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES ENGAGING with a real estate or insurance firm (is well posted), or as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or salesman in the mercantile line; unquestionable references. Address Desirous, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, PERFECTLY UNDERSTANDING the business in all its details, desires the charge of property or estates. References and security given. Address Goodwin, box 128 Herald office.

COPYIST WANTED—ONE WHO CAN WRITE A PLAIN hand and spell correctly can have a permanent situation; salary $8 per week. Address A. A., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN. APPLY at 293 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent, who has had experience in this city and of good reference, can apply at 48 Mott st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR FIRST CLASS PREscription store; one capable of taking charge. Apply immediately corner Monticello av. and Vercelein place, Bergen City, N. J. Take Monticello av. horse cars to Jersey City ferry.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—EXPERIENCED IN ENtering notions. Salary $10 a week. Address box 5,471 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ACCOUNTant and financier, competent for any responsible position in a business house or an incorporated company; has had charge of the office and financial business of a wholesale house for several years; understands French and has a knowledge of foreign currencies; active, intelligent, large acquaintance and best city references; salary a secondary consideration. Address W. W., box 5,044 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF FIVE years' experience, in the hat, cap and fur business, either wholesale or retail. Address Ringrose, Hotel Jegel, 47 Barclay st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COAL YARD; COULD influence the sale of a large amount of coal, or would take an interest. Address Coal Yard, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, FOR THE varnish business in the city. Address Experience, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG DUBLIN MAN BRED TO THE wine, spirit and grocery trade, and who is a first class counterman; none other need address A. B., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion in a position of trust in a merchant's office; has a thorough knowledge of business; highest references. Address A. B. C., box 154 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY GRADUated from Yale College, a situation in some wholesale house; he is desirous of learning the business and making himself generally useful; salary of minor importance. Address N. G. C., care of J. H. Cary, 105 and 107 Chambers st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, ACCUStomed to selling on the street, to sell Putney's Saponaria; a man possessing energy, perseverance and vim can make $10 per day. Apply at 20 Liberty st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GRADUate Hollander, a good penman, who can speak and write English, French, German and Latin. He has best city reference. Address D. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION IN A place of business as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; good reference; salary moderate. Address A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SPANIARD, 21 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as bookkeeper, assistant or general clerk; possesses the English language and has three years of experience in bookkeeping. Address J. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A GOLD OR STOCK broker's office; understands correspondence and transactions in bonds and foreign exchange; very best references given. Address Clerk, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN THE white lead and color trade; one with established connection preferred; must be well recommended. Address box 1,011 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERY SALESman. Apply in the retail department to Lord & Taylor, 461 to 467 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLOAK SALESMAN; ONE COMPETENT to take charge of a cloak room. Apply to Lomas & Abbott, 343 Grand st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A GROCERY store. Reference from last employer. Address H. W. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD TEA CLERK, IN A FIRST CLASS fancy grocery store; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply to W. A. Camp, 244 3d av., corner 20th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN IN EMBROIDeries, laces, &c.; fancy dry goods at wholesale; none others need apply, stating salary, references and other information, to box 6,817 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN ENGLISH FARMER'S SON, LATELY LANDED, wants a situation on a farm or an estate; thoroughly understands all kinds of agricultural work, practical draining, fencing, planking, brickmaking and building; no objection to going South or West; excellent personal references in New York. Address Agriculturist, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION with a private family; good city reference given. Address W. K., box 229 Herald office.

A COACHMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE AND EXcellent character wants a situation; perfectly understands his business; best city reference from last employer. Address Watson, Herald office.

A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT ENCUMbrance, wishes a situation as coachman; has had long experience in England and Ireland; understands his business, to which his characters will certify. Address No. 55½ Mulberry st., top floor, back room, New York.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE wants a situation as coachman; is willing and obliging; can furnish good reference. Address J. T., box 160 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FARMER; understands all work on a gentleman's place. Has the best city reference. Address E. B., box 204 Herald office.

A BOY 14 YEARS OLD WANTS A SITUATION ON A farm; has always worked in the country; can milk and feed cattle carefully. 300 West 22d st., near 8th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business, in city or country; best city reference. Address H. S., box 112 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; nine years' experience in the country; country preferred; willing to make himself useful if required. Address J. A., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address E. C., box 127 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN experienced man; understands the business in every respect. Can be seen at 138 East 36th st.

COACHMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE AND EXCELlent character wants a situation as coachman; understands the business in every capacity; is a good careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, which his recommendation will certify. Any gentleman desiring such address S. G., box 165 Herald office.

GARDENER—SINGLE MAN; 14 YEARS' REFERENCE; understands green house and grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address F. F., 576 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS A vegetable gardener in all its branches; his wife is a good cook and can do general housework. Inquire at 49 Grand street of T. V. Victor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and a useful man around a gentleman's place. Address M. P., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; very best city references given. Inquire at 57 West 16th st., in the feed store.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN FROM England, as groom or porter. Has the best of references. Address J. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business. Best reference given from last employer. Address E., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN WITHout encumbrance, as coachman; wife as seamstress or waitress; first class reference. Address P. L. S. S. Bowman, Webster av., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman or groom in a private family; will be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at 127 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single Protestant man; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; best city reference. Address W. K., box 189 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a young man who perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging; refers to last employer. Address for two days M. P., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND IS willing to assist in the garden, by a single young Englishman; is willing and obliging; best reference given. Address J. B., box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT ENCUMbrance; the man as coachman and general manager, the wife as cook and manager of kitchen, to go into the country; must have good city reference. Inquire at 171 Pearl street, corner Pine street, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman by a native of Denmark, who speaks English and Spanish; knows his business thoroughly; is well recommended by last employer. Call or address for two days 153 Chambers st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BARKEEPER, about 14 to 18 years of age, who speaks English and German; reference required. Apply at 114 Greenwich st.

A STOUT BOY, HONEST AND NEAT, FROM 14 TO 16 years old, wanted in an oil store; wages $3 per week. Address, with references, Oil Company, Herald office.

A BOY WANTED—TO WAIT ON TABLES. APPLY AT Earl's oyster house, 358 8th av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL THROUGH THE country. 40 Murray st., ground floor.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A weekly journal; one to attend to domestic dry goods department; one for domestic hardware, iron, &c.; must be smart, active and acquainted in the trade. Apply at 89 White st., up stairs.

A SMART BOY WANTED TO MAKE HIMSELF GENerally useful in a coal office. Address, stating salary expected and full particulars, F. J. Branda, 66 Irving place.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED AS CASHIER—ONE HAVing $250 to loan on security; good salary given; must have good reference. Address Fulton, Herald office.

A LARGE, STRONG, INTELLIGENT AMERICAN, AT the Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue; must not use tobacco or whiskey; also an American woman, for laundry; must be well recommended.

BOY WANTED—AGE ABOUT 15; MUST HAVE GOOD references. Apply at 43 Vesey st.

BOY WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST reside with his parents and write a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, Merchant, box 3,125 Post office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, TO carry parcels; salary $200 per annum. 10 o'clock. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

BARKEEPER WANTED.—ALSO A BOY TO ASSIST at bar and open oysters and clams. Call at Mooney's, Parker House, High Bridge.

FOUR FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT SUBscriptions of wholesale houses; first rate chance. Apply at 22 Spruce st., office Evening Press.

TWO GOOD WAITERS WANTED—AT BUCKBEE'S saloon, 65 Ludlow st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN GROCERY STORE, No. 157 Gold st., Brooklyn. None but those acquainted with the business need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN PARCEL DESK. Apply between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. at 763 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, TO WORK IN A DINING SALOON. Apply at 20 Dey st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY AS LIGHT PORTER. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. at 13 Division st.

WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN a linen collar and cuff manufactory; one having some knowledge of the business. Apply to B. S. Morehouse, 37 Fulton st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GLASS cutting shop; must be able to punty and run a small engine. Call at Passaic Glass Works, corner Bay and Prospect streets, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of horses and delivering groceries; none but an American need apply at Haight Brothers', Grocers, 889 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY UNDERstanding care of horses and familiar with city, to drive business wagon and do porter work in store. Address box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN TO SOlicit orders in the city and vicinity for a specialty. Call from 9 to 10 in the morning for Mr. B., 60 John st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE OF horses, who can milk cows and is willing to make himself generally useful about the house. Call at 124 Front st., near Wall.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD. APPLY to H. H. Karstens, 79 William st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS AND make himself generally useful in a restaurant. Apply to T. G. Martin, 125th st. and 8th av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, ON Broadway, to take the agency for the best single thread hand sewing machine in the market; fully protected, with several new improvements. Send for circular and address, giving references, C. F. Thompson, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—AT 50 WEST HOUSTON ST., A WAITER; one who understands the business.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF ABOUT 17 OR 18 YEARS, who understands the billiard business, to attend a billiard saloon; references required. Call at Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen; colored men also taken. Apply at once at 109 South st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY about 16 years of age, to attend office and do errands; salary $3 per week. Address, stating age and references, box 3,630 Post office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY. INQUIRE OF VAN ALlen, Gunn & Co., machinists, 59 Ann st.

WANTED—A SPANIARD, THOROUGHLY MASTER of his language, who understands English perfectly, and, if possible, a little French; he must have some literary knowledge and be posted on editorial matters. Address, with true name and residence, box 5,771 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO PORTERS, FOR CARPET STORE; one must be able to fit up furniture. Apply before 9 A. M., at 512 8th av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, FOR A FIRST CLASS ADvertising medium; good commissions and ready pay. None but those experienced in the business need apply to F. F. Sawyer, 49 John st.

WAITERS WANTED.—APPLY THIS MORNING, BEfore 9 o'clock, at Conklin's dining room, 42 White st.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS; ONE THAT lives with his parents. Call at 137 Duane st., N. Y.

THE TRADES.

A CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND surveyor, graduate of the Central School of Arts and Manufactures at Paris, and now superintending the manufacturing in this country of one of the largest bridges ever built, would like to join as principal assistant or superintendent a chief engineer or company doing regular business of building bridges. Address box 59, Wheeling, W. V.

A FOREMAN WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING concern, who is thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of India rubber goods. Only those with good references may address Rubber, Herald office.

AN ARTIST, A FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN, WELL acquainted with shipping, is open to an engagement. Address Artist, Herald office.

A GOOD JEWELRY ENGRAVER WANTED. APPLY, stating references and where last employed, box 4,519 Post office, New York.

A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) WISHES A SITUATION as jobbing carpenter to keep property in repair; knows his trade. Address G. King, box 131 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE plumbing trade, from 15 to 18 years of age, residing with his parents and come well recommended. Apply to Robert Taggart, 503 Hudson st.

A GOOD JOBBING WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER wanted, at 346 Atlantic st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

ENGINE TURNING.—BOYS WANTED TO LEARN this work on metals. They must reside with their parents. Apply at 112 Fulton st., up stairs.

LAPPER WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS FOLDING cambrics, silesias, &c. None but experienced hands need apply at 95 Duane st.

PRINTER WANTED—A GOOD CARD AND NOTE sheet printer, to whom good wages and steady work will be given by John Dempsey, 635 Broadway, up stairs.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A MAN, ACCUStomed to sugar coating. Apply to E. Ferrett, 2½ Pearl st.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO GOOD general workmen. Apply to E. C. Hopping & Harding, 25 John st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OIL FINISHER AT 185 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMER, AT 219 CANAL ST.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LIGHT BODY MAKER; a steady job. Inquire of Peter Dubois' son, 262 Greene street.

WANTED—FILE CUTTERS; TEN CUTTERS, ONE hardener (in lead) and one grinder; we pay cutters 75 per cent and grinders 40 per cent. Apply to T. Graham & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, COPpersmiths and firemen for the United States Navy. Apply to E. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PATTERN MAKERS, INcluding one who understands loam work. Address, with references, box 1,882 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER. CALL between 8 and 9 A. M. at 294 6th av., corner 24th st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, A SKILFUL WORKman, to go to a flourishing town in Minnesota, to whom good inducements will be offered. Apply at the office of E. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Official Denial of the Reported Rejection of the Chinese Treaty.

Discussion of a Successor to J. Ross Browne.

The Case of Haggerty, the Glasgow Consul.

New Fractional Currency Unfit for Use.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1869.

The Cabinet Meeting—Official Denial of the Rumor About the Chinese Treaty—The Glasgow Consulship.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Fish and General Porter, arrived here this morning in an early train from New York and proceeded to the residence of Secretary Fish, where he breakfasted and then drove to the Executive mansion. Quite a large number of office seekers and visitors were in attendance shortly after nine o'clock, and between that time and eleven o'clock several were received by the President in the library, where he transacts business, the repairs in the Executive office not yet being completed. Acting Secretary Richardson and Commissioner Delano had a long interview with him relative to various Internal Revenue appointments and other matters requiring the President's attention. At noon the Cabinet convened, there being present Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, Robeson and Cox, Postmaster General Creswell, Assistant Secretary Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Field.

Postmaster General Creswell reached Washington last night. He has so far recovered from the injury to his arm that he will hereafter give the business of his department personal attention. Secretary Robeson also arrived last night for the purpose of attending the Cabinet meeting. He will remain until the end of the week, when he will join Admiral Porter and continue their tour of inspection.

The meeting adjourned at four o'clock. Various matters of public importance formed the subjects of conversation, but no definite action was taken concerning them. Secretary Fish read a telegram received by him from Mr. Burlingame, denying the report that the Chinese government has rejected the treaty with the United States. No decided action was taken in the matter of the selection of a successor to the Chinese mission, and it is understood that no appointment will be made during the presence of the President in this city, though there is no doubt that a nomination will be announced in a very few days. The vacancy occasioned at the Chinese court, and particularly at a time when all the evil impressions left by Mr. Browne in the abandonment of his post are still fresh, is deeply felt by the government, and there is evident anxiety to send out a responsible minister plenipotentiary at once. It is understood some despatches were received in regard to the Browne charges, which were produced at the Cabinet meeting, giving a reliable statement of the situation of the treaty question with China, and, it is said, added undeniable evidence of the falsity, and it would seem almost malicious statements of Mr. Browne, which after manly consideration and calm reflection even Browne himself has seen fit to reverse. Mr. Browne's diplomatic career may be considered ingloriously finished.

The Chinese question is rapidly assuming that dimension which has been anticipated in regard to it ever since the beginning of President Grant's administration. It is for this reason and the prospects of increasing the dignity of the mission by legislation next winter that the selection of a representative of the government is receiving special consideration. The present stage of the Chinese question and its rising importance has already proven the rallying call of a number of so-called travellers, adventurers and impostors generally who are making great efforts to ring in. They talk with wonderful wisdom, attempted learning and paucity of information, and had they their own way would take matters in their own hands and run them to suit themselves. The manoeuvres of these individuals, however, are closely watched. The accredited representatives of the government forward at stated periods reliable data concerning affairs in China, and with the exception of Browne's distorted rendition of the situation of things these sources of information have been demonstrated accurate and responsible. The President and Secretary Fish will to-morrow have a conference on the Glasgow Consulship, when it is probable a successor to Colonel Haggerty will be appointed. The President will receive visitors to-morrow and leave in the night train. General Porter for Saratoga, to rejoin his family, provided no business intervenes to delay his departure. To-morrow will be a busy day, and it is not improbable some further informal conversation will be had on the Chinese matter with a view of finally determining upon a policy such as is now required by the new attitude developed recently.

Secretary Fish will remain here three or four days after the departure of the President, attending to business connected with his department. The President will visit the Vermont State Fair, at Burlington, about the 15th of September. In the meantime he will visit Senator Conkling, and probably take a flying trip to the beautiful lakes Champlain and George.

The Proposition to Purchase Cuba—No Information Yet Received on the Subject—What Cuba Will Assent To.

The special despatch from this city which appeared in a New York evening paper yesterday, professing to give "some new and interesting facts" about the Cuba question, is pronounced a canard in administration circles and by high officials. Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, who is thoroughly posted as to the character of the negotiations opened by Minister Sickles with the Spanish government, also authorizes me to say that there is no truth in it whatever. As stated in these despatches last evening, nothing has been decided by Spain with regard to the original proposition offered by General Sickles. Mr. Lemus, in conversation with Secretary Fish today, was informed that no despatches on the subject had been received from Sickles, though the government was anxiously awaiting them. With regard to the bogus despatch alluded to, Mr. Lemus says that so far as the "new proposition" spoken of is concerned the Cubans were offered better terms by Spain soon after the revolution commenced, and they were declined. The fundamental condition of the Sickles' proposition is the complete independence of Cuba. Nothing can be considered until that is conceded. In consideration of this the Cubans propose to pay a sum equal to the value of the government buildings in Cuba, and their share of the public debt, this sum to be determined by a commission of disinterested parties. These are the conditions to which Mr. Lemus has given his written assent. In his opinion they are the only conditions to which the Cubans will agree, at least he has no instructions from Cespedes to assent to any other.

A Judiciary Imbroglio in Virginia—The Rains.

The following has been received from Richmond:—The Circuit Court of Amherst county has decided to postpone all chancery cases indefinitely, because of a recent order of General Canby denying the courts the right to appoint special commissioners. The General reserves the right to make all appointments himself, and his appointments are invariably obnoxious to the people.

Reports from all sections of the State show that refreshing rains have fallen everywhere, with, however, but little advantage to the crops except tobacco, which will be benefitted considerably.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day were $425,781. The total receipts for the month are $15,015,446. The grand total for the current fiscal year is $36,002,456.

Additional Revenue Appointments.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day:—Crowley P. Drake, Assessor of Fifth Michigan district; William E. Barber, Assessor of Seventh Pennsylvania district; R. J. Chestnutwood, Collector of Ninth Indiana district; George H. Gordon, Collector of Seventh Massachusetts district; Moses D. Stirers, Collector of Eleventh New York district.

The Supply of Fractional Currency.

There was received from the bank note printing companies to-day, at the Treasury Department, $97,500 in fractional currency. Of this amount $30,000 was in ten cent notes, $11,250 in fifteen cent notes, $18,750 in twenty-five cent notes, and $37,500 in fifty cent notes.

The New Fractional Currency Badly Printed.

Of the $97,000 in fractional currency received at the Treasury Department to-day, from the bank note companies in New York, a considerable amount was so badly printed that it cannot be used. It has been noticed by the Treasury officials that the general execution of the notes, both in engraving and printing, is of an inferior character.

The Executive Mansion in Disorder.

The White House is still in disorder, the carpenters and plasterers being yet at work in the labor of renovation. The building will not be habitable with any degree of comfort for several weeks.

AQUATIC.

Regatta at High Bridge, Harlem River—A Tame Affair.

A regatta took place yesterday at High Bridge, Harlem river, and though not by any means successful, it nevertheless appeared to excite some interest among the boating fraternity, a large number of whom assembled to witness the contest. The monotony of the day, however, was relieved towards four o'clock, when about forty or fifty persons, who had congregated on the landing opposite Kyle's grounds, were handsomely precipitated into the water, the rotten timber having given way. A simultaneous yell was raised, caused more by the fright than any real injury, there being none to complain of, and in the twinkling of an eye the crowd was tossing and tumbling in the float, which was sunk beneath some three or four feet of water. After being satisfactorily soaked the parties scrambled up, laughing good humoredly, but feeling anything but pleasant, especially the dandies in the linen suits, who, by the way, were in a sorry plight, since the cool breezes of the evening began to whistle through the great arches of the bridge. There was a large attendance of spectators on shore, while the river was completely dotted with rowing craft. Little interest, however, appeared to be felt in the coming contests, there being but little prospect of any taking place. Finally the first race was announced. It was for double sculls, "for all comers," over a five mile course—a mile and a quarter from the landing, return and repeat—seventeen foot working boats, the prizes consisting of gold medals. For this contest there were entered John Kyle and John Shean on the one side, George Francis and John Biglin on the other. The competitors got into line about half-past four o'clock, Kyle and Shean being on the outside. There was scarcely any betting. At the word "go" the competitors dipped almost simultaneously and started off vigorously. Kyle and Shean to avoid the current were first to hug the opposite shore, and obtained a lead of about two lengths, which they maintained with some slight variation until the turning of the upper stakeboat. Biglin and Francis, who were evidently reserving themselves, as they had yet three and a half miles to go, now began to close up with their opponents, and, coming within half a length of them, remained in that position on the first stretch home. Kyle and Shean were first to turn the stakeboat, about a length and a half in advance, their opponents getting slightly fouled as they rounded it. The contestants now went to work with a will, both parties making a rush for the opposite shore. When about three-quarters the way up Biglin and Francis began to come up rapidly, and were soon bow and bow, the two boats rounding the upper stakeboat simultaneously. The mile and a quarter stretch was a close affair and well contested. Biglin and Francis took the lead, maintaining it with spirit, and finally came in winners, about a couple of lengths ahead, having completed the distance in 31m. 59s.

The second race was for double sculls, two and a half miles, for amateurs under twenty years of age, and seventeen foot working boats. First prize, two gold medals. The amateurs were well grown for their respective ages, and apparently might successfully have contested a will in case their majority was disputed. The contestants were Edward J. Blake and R. B. Deeley, with the boat Roaher, and William Gannon and Philip Biglin, with the boat Stamp. The youths appeared in pretty good form and were evidently determined to do their utmost to carry off the honors. At twenty-nine minutes to six o'clock the competitors were ordered to depart, both boats darting off in good style, the Roaher on the inside. At this time the current was pretty strong against them, though the water was comparatively smooth. The contestants kept evenly together, both doing remarkably well. After hugging the shore, Stamp, by a good manoeuvre, dashed ahead and maintained it until almost the rounding of the stakeboat, where she was overhauled by the Roaher, and a capital race ensued. Indeed, the struggle home was a most vigorous one, neither boat apparently having the lead. Within a half mile of the home stakeboat the Roaher got slightly to the front, though the lead was scarcely perceptible, but Blake and Deeley, putting on a good spurt towards the finish, won by about a length, the time being 16m. 44s.

The third race was for the championship of Harlem river, single sculls, two miles and a half, seventeen foot working boats, for allcomers. Prize, champion gold medal. There were only two entries, viz., William Hayes and John Shean. The former had the inside, and a few minutes before six o'clock the competitors tipped their oars together, Shean if anything having a slight lead. Both held their own for a few hundred yards, when the race came to a sudden termination, Shean having broken the side of his boat, by, some said, over exertion, though he rather appeared to get foul of one of the docks. Hayes went over the course and won the medal. This brought the regatta to a close.

THE HUMBOLDT MEMORIAL.

Meeting of the Committee—The Bust About to Arrive.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Humboldt celebration on the 14th inst. met at the Liederkranz Hall, in East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon. The secretary reported that he had received communications from the following organizations, which have declared their intentions to take part in the ceremonies:—The German General Democratic Union Committee; the scholars of the upper classes of the German private school in East Fourth street, under the direction of Mr. John Straubenmueller, principal of the school, and the society "Deutschland."

The committee on the festival poem reported that they had examined the poem written by Mr. Emil Rittershaus, of Barmen, Germany, a well known poet, and had approved it, and that the poem was being printed in order to be distributed and read at the banquet. After some business in regard to music, Mr. Kuehne, the treasurer of the executive committee, reported that the collections thus far made amounted to $4,050; that $2,050 had been paid in Berlin for the bust; that the pedestal column was to cost $1,775; and that the expenses for storage, printing, music, &c., would exceed the collections thus far made. On motion of Mr. Steinway, it was resolved that Professor Dr. Robert Ogden Doremus be invited to deliver the address in English during the ceremonies in the Park. It was reported that the Park Commissioners will assign a place either near Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, near the Scholars' Gate, or near the Mall. For the banquet on the evening of the celebration Liederkranz Hall will be appropriately decorated and illuminated. A fine portrait of Humboldt, the property of Mr. Albert Havemeyer, will be on exhibition in the hall on the occasion. On motion of Mr. Klamroth the thanks of the committee were voted to the press. The meeting then adjourned to Friday next. The bust of Humboldt will arrive on board the steamer America, from Bremen, which vessel is now due.

The German Singing Societies—A Grand Torchlight Procession Proposed—The Call.

The General Saengerbund and Northeastern Saengerbund have issued the following call in relation to the Humboldt memorial:—

The whole German population of the United States is so deeply impressed with the sublimity and importance of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, that in nearly all the cities of the Union the most comprehensive preparations for the celebration of the memorable 14th day of September are making. In this city the preparations of the Humboldt committee have fairly advanced. The celebration will consist of a grand and imposing procession, which will be followed by the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of a colossal bust in memory of Alexander von Humboldt in the Park.

For this purpose a number of the largest and most prominent societies and associations have declared themselves willing to assist the committee by participating in the ceremonies.

It is intended that this magnificent festival shall close by a banquet, at which only some hundreds of the admirers of Humboldt will be enabled to be present, and the united members of the General and Northeastern Saengerbunds believe it will also be in the interest of the whole German population of this city to aid in the close the ceremonies in the evening by a grand torchlight procession in an imposing manner.

It has therefore been resolved by those organizations to give all societies and associations, by means of this public invitation, an opportunity to show their reverence for our immortal countryman by participating in that torchlight procession.

We therefore beg leave to invite all societies and associations which intend, in common with us, to join in the ceremony, to send their delegates to a meeting to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, September 4, at eight o'clock P. M., and we add that we shall be willing in every respect to pay due regard to the wishes of societies joining us. By order.

For the General Saengerbund—S. J. Alsheimer, Corresponding Secretary.

For the Northeastern Saengerbund—A. Bauhahn, Corresponding Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

Union Republican Central Committee—Dissensions in the Camp—The Second District in Limbo—Spicy Personalities—Great Cry and no Wool—Resignation of the Treasurer.

An adjourned meeting of this organization was held at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, last evening. The attendance was large, and the meeting having been called to order by Mr. Edward Ketchum, the president, the other officers being Messrs. Stratton and Lucas, vice presidents, and Messrs. C. Allison and E. W. Holber, secretaries. Mr. Allison proceeded to call the roll, and at its conclusion Mr. Ketchum rapped the delegates over the knuckles for not having complied with a resolution passed in last meeting respecting the same.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The chair called attention to rule thirty-three, which was an agreement to the effect that no smoking should be allowed in the room, for which reminder the thanks of several would-be smokers were tendered.

Mr. KIRBY moved the suspension of business to enable the delegates to send in the names of gentlemen elected for the Executive Committee. The motion having been put to the vote and carried, the Secretary proceeded to call the districts and to receive the nominations, when the Chairman stated that the association had been privately informed that there were contestants in the Second district for the office, and invited such to plead their cause on this occasion; but no immediate action was taken thereon.

The nominees were as follows:—First district, S. Batterbury; Second, S. McCarthy; Third, W. Grasse; Fifth, W. J. Champmann; Seventh, W. P. Richardson; Eighth, G. Cool; Ninth, A. R. Eagleson; Tenth, H. H. Haight; Eleventh, J. P. Putnam; Twelfth, T. Archibald; Fourteenth, Colonel L. Crandall; Fifteenth, H. Turner; Sixteenth, J. D. Ottiwell; Seventeenth, J. W. Mason; Eighteenth, S. P. Kirby; Twentieth, H. Babcock; Twenty-first, W. Haw, Jr.

The districts not mentioned omitted to send in the required nominations. Reports from standing committees not being forthcoming miscellaneous business was called on, when a gentleman present put in his oar and stated that the Second Assembly district was only represented by five out of ten delegates, and that this was the reason why no nomination for the executive committee had been tendered.

At this stage Mr. HAW, of the Twenty-first district, took forcible possession of the floor and began in a loud voice to belabor the new organization, stating that three-fourths of them were not properly organized nor properly represented. (Interruption.) "I am informed that it is a bad statement, but I don't care whether it is or whether I am in order or not." (Interruption, points of order, &c., &c.) I don't desire to be interrupted by anybody." Mr. Haw was, however, interrupted by the Chair, who ruled out his remarks.

Mr. SHAW next referred to the discussions existing in the Second Assembly district and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report on the differences in the Second district, and that said committee be instructed to pursue their inquiries with a view of promoting the efficiency and harmony of the republican party in the district named.

The effect of this was to produce no small confusion, and a point of order being taken the chairman ruled the motion useless, as there had been no formal complaint of dissension from any one.

The question as to the dissensions and disorganization in the Second district was fully ventilated or an attempt was made so to do by various members, including Mr. Shaw and Mr. How seeing his opportunity again came to the breach, but was again shut up by the chair.

He however proceeded to state that he had a motion to offer and thought it unfair to be called to order, and complained of the interruptions. "There are," he continued, "several organizations represented here which are not fully organized and have neither books, secretaries nor rooms to meet in. He invited them to take a pattern by his association, the Twenty-first, a model in every respect." (Here followed a blow on the trumpet for the Twenty-first.) "There were," he said in continuation, "organizations represented in the Central Committee which had no business there." He called for the Second, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts.

Mr. Haws' personalities were put a stop to, and he was informed that if he had a motion to put he had better put it. This motion, put and carried, was as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair and inquire into the condition of the organizations in the various Assembly districts, and report what steps are necessary to be taken, if any, for a more thorough organization.

Mr. SHAW then submitted the following communication, which was intended for the committee to be appointed under the foregoing, and intended as a manifesto:—

TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—

At a special meeting of the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association, held at their headquarters, 458 Pearl street, on Monday evening, August 23, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Union Republican Central Committee:—T. H. Martin, Patrick Mack, Joseph Flood. D. Shea, President; J. Flood, Secretary.

Mr. ROSS then called for a resolution which had been laid on the table at last meeting, which was as follows:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the republicans in each Assembly District in this county that the names of citizens who are not office-holders be placed on the tickets for all nominating conventions.

He then proceeded to elaborate his views in a heavy speech, but at its conclusion the parliamentary spirit of the meeting was manifested in the formality of a motion being put to take the document from the table.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved the following amendment:—

Resolved, That the sense of the meeting be taken as to any republican holding two offices at one time.

Resolutions of the high falutin order on the part of Mr. Haw followed, and Horace Greeley, Jones, Wakeman, &c., suffered generally, H. G. specially so.

Mr. H. M. TWAMBEY made a very decent speech, and referred most pointedly to the differences which had arisen in many political societies owing to the insane and corrupt struggle for office. "Don't let us," said he "have divisions for the sake of a few petty nominations; let us be men. If the committee placed too much importance in a set of nominations the society must certainly suffer by it."

Several speakers more or less long winded, and who steered most happily from the point at issue, and whose productions were of the slow order, followed, and on the amendment and motion a vote was taken and carried to lay them on the table.

The attention of the delegates present was called to the fact that the Commissioners of Police are about to appoint inspectors of election, and instructions given them to see that proper men were chosen for such offices.

Some consternation was produced by Mr. Gardner resigning his office of treasurer, he alleging that as he never could take care of his own money he felt sure that he would be unable to fulfil his duties fully as treasurer to the committee.

Mr. Gardner was requested to reconsider his action, and Mr. Shaw blew his praises in such an unctuous manner that Mr. Gardner thought he was being "chaffed," and politely informed him that he wanted none his of "palaver," and that he was determined on resigning.

On motion the resignation was laid on the table, and, notwithstanding an effort on the part of several members to prolong this "feast of reason and flow of soul," the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening at the same hour and place.

German Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward.

The Jacob Cohen Democratic Association, of the Nineteenth ward, held another meeting last night at Brevoort Hall, on Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Mr. M. Thalmessinger presiding. The chairman addressed the meeting, urging the election of Mr. Cohen for Supervisor as the best movement that could be made in the interest of all citizens and taxpayers. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, all expressing themselves earnestly in favor of Mr. Cohen's election, and with hearty cheers for the candidate the meeting adjourned.

German Meetings in the Seventeenth Ward.

The political movement among the German voters in this city is daily on the increase, as shown by well attended meetings in different wards, among which the Seventeenth is the most prominent. Last night the Independent German Citizens' Association of the Seventeenth Ward assembled at No. 97 Stanton street. The chairman, Mr. Jacques Schmitz, in his opening address explained, in a few words, the purpose of the association, viz.:—The necessity of forming a strong German organization, and that every German, with heart and soul, should support it in order to get the German element fairly represented in the city government. Colonel Simon Levy then rose and eloquently spoke to the same effect, his speech being received with great applause. Three delegates to represent this club in the central organization were then elected, and Mr. A. Ewing and others having made addresses the meeting adjourned.

The German Citizen's Independent Club No. 9, Mr. J. Furst, President, Mr. F. A. Gotty, Secretary, met at 138 Third stret, and also elected delegates to the German Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial district. Messrs. F. V. Euring, Grumenthal and Fred A. Botty addressed the meeting, which seemed determined to select their own candidates for the ensuing campaign.

German Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward—The School Question.

The Fourteenth Ward German Independent Democratic Club—Mr. Henry Peters, President, and Mr. A. Cullman, Secretary—also assembled last evening at No. 104 Bowery. Dr. Gercke was introduced and informed the meeting that yesterday forenoon the petition of the German School Association, for introducing the German as a regular branch of instruction in one-third of the public schools, had been delivered to Mr. Larremore, President, and Mr. Magnus Gross, member of the Board of Education. He requested the members of the Club to form a German School Association in their ward. Dr. Gercke having retired, some routine business was transacted and a resolution passed to send delegates to participate in the Humboldt memorial ceremonies, as resolved by the German Democratic Union committee. The proposition of Dr. Gercke was laid over for action until a report of the General Committee would be on hand.

Messrs. Yost, A. Diers and Crocker having made addresses, urging the present movement of the Germans, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE CORNELIUS GRINNELL.

Obsequies of the Deceased at Trinity Church Yesterday.

The obsequies of the late Cornelius Grinnell, whose melancholy death at Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, stirred such profound sympathy on both sides of the Atlantic, took place yesterday at Trinity church. A very large congregation, composed of the wealth and respectability of the city, attended. There were probably 2,000 persons present to witness the funeral ceremonial. The members of the Chamber of Commerce were largely represented, and also the presidents of banks and insurance companies. Many venerable faces and heads whitened with the hoar of time were recognizable in the congregation. There was evident in the distinguished assemblage a profound feeling of sympathy—a subdued yet deep sense of the untimely end which Mr. Grinnell met in all the flower of his vigorous manhood and with powers of intellect which those who knew him could well and fully appreciate. Old friends of his were among the congregation, those who knew him from boyhood upwards and in the silent moments intervening between the performance of the sad rites of Christian burial, loving eyes streamed with tears and sorrow was depicted on many a countenance unused to the expression of grief in any form. The services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, assisted by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of St. Luke's Hospital, and Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's church. The services were brief, but impressive. No sermon was delivered—the death of the deceased was a sermon in itself. It pointed stronger than words could do to the uncertainty of existence, to the vanity of human hopes, to the instability of life and to the thousand dangers that crowd the path of humanity.

It was a plain, unpretentious funeral. There were no pallbearers, and the coffin was followed only by the immediate relatives—the father, uncles and cousins of the deceased. Only two females attended, who were understood to be distantly related. The casket which contained the body was of oak, with brass ornaments, the same in which it was enclosed in England. There were, besides, a leaden and wooden coffin—the weight altogether being about 900 pounds. On a brass plate was inscribed:—

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
WHO DIED IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT,
AUGUST 10, 1869,
AGED 44 YEARS.

The full funeral service of the Episcopal Church was performed, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Drs. Muhlenburg, of St. Luke's church; Cook, of St. Bartholomew's, and Dix, of Trinity. The musical portions consisted of the chant, "Lord, Let Me Know My End;" the 187th Hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven."

At the conclusion of the services the body was conveyed to the hearse, preceded by the choir, the sexton and the clergymen, and followed by the family of the deceased.

The funeral cortége then proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery. It consisted of some twenty carriages, and on reaching the cemetery the coffin was deposited in the family vault amid a hushed stillness, in which the overarching trees appeared to participate. The appropriate services were read, and immediately thereafter the carriages in attendance departed, conveying homeward many sorrowing friends and relatives.

Mr. Grinnell's Will.

The will of the late Cornelius Grinnell has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Office of this city. The entire property, valued at over £70,000, is disposed of as follows, the will being dated June 1, 1866:—

I, Cornelius Grinnell, devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate of which I shall die seized or possessed or entitled to, whether in possession, reversion or remainder, and of whatever kind and wherever situate, to my executors and trustees hereinafter named, or such of them as shall qualify, and the survivors or survivor of them and the successor of such survivor or survivors upon trust, nevertheless, to receive the rents, issues and profits of my real estate, and to invest my personal estate and the proceeds of any real estate which may be sold by them under the power of sale hereinafter given to them on their own names on bond and mortgage, in real estate, or in the public stocks of the United States, or in good State or other stocks, or in such other good and available securities as they shall deem best, and to receive the dividends, interest and income of said personal estate; and, upon the further trust, to apply the rents, issues and profits of my real estate, and the dividends, interest and income of my personal estate to the use of my mother, Sarah M. Grinnell, during her natural life; and upon the further trust, upon the death of my said mother, for my brothers, Robert M. Grinnell, William M. Grinnell and Henry Walton Grinnell, and my sister, Sarah Minturn, now the wife of Ridley Watts, and Sylvia Howland Grinnell, should all then be living, to divide all my said real estate and personal estate into seven equal parts or shares, and to receive the income of each share therefor, and apply the same to the use of my above named brothers and sisters respectively, living at the death of my mother, during his or her natural life, in the proportion of two-seventh parts to my sister Sarah Minturn Watts, of two-seventh parts to my sister Sylvia Howland Grinnell, of one-seventh part to my said brother Robert M. Grinnell, of one-seventh part to my said brother William Minturn Grinnell, and one-seventh part to my said brother Henry Walton Grinnell, and in case of the death of either of my above named brothers and sisters during the lifetime of my said mother, leaving no lawful descendants or descendant surviving my said mother, or if my said brother Robert M. shall die during the life of my said mother, leaving descendants or descendant, then upon the further trust upon the death of my said mother to divide all my said real and personal estate into as many equal parts or shares as may be necessary to make two shares for each surviving sister and one share for each surviving brother, and to receive the rents, issues, profits and income of each share, and apply the same to the use of my said brothers and sisters who shall be living at the death of my mother during his or her natural life.

And I direct that on the death of each of my above named brothers and sisters, the trust herein declared is to the share or shares such brother or sister shall seize; and I thereupon give, devise and bequeath the said shares (excepting the share of the said Robert M. Grinnell) to the lawful issue of the one so dying, to be divided equally between them. If more than one, on his, her or their own right absolutely; and if no such issue, then to his or her above named surviving brothers or brother (excepting the said Robert M. Grinnell) and sisters equally to be divided between them share and share alike. Upon the death of said Robert M. Grinnell, whether he shall leave lawful issue surviving him or not, I give, devise and bequeath a share—the income I have bequeathed to him during the life of the surviving brother, brothers and sisters, or sister, equally to be divided between them, share and share alike. In case of the death of any of my said brothers (except the said Robert M.) or sisters, during my life or during the life of my said mother, leaving any lawful descendants or descendant, I give, devise and bequeath the share of the income to which such brother (excepting the said Robert M. Grinnell) or sister so dying would be entitled to if living at the time of the death of my said mother, to the descendants or descendant of such brother or sister (excepting the said Robert M.) or sisters respectively, to be equally divided, if more than one, share and share alike.

The foregoing provisions, with a limitation as to the share of the income of my brother William that if at any time his habits should be such that in the opinion of my executors and trustees it seems to be best that he should not receive the whole income of one share, my said executors and trustees and their survivors are hereby authorized to withhold any part of it from him and to apply to his use so much of the net income of the share as they shall deem discreet and proper for his good, and no more; and any balance of such income which my executors and trustees shall not apply to his use I give to those who by the foregoing provisions would be entitled to the principal were he to have just died. This is intended to be wholly discretionary with my executors and trustees, and to be exercised or not, as they shall think fit, and not to be deemed imperative, nor to confer any intent except by the execution of the same, my object being to enable said executors and trustees to act fairly, according as the habits of life and conduct of my said brother may justify.

I authorize my executors and trustees, or such of them as shall qualify, to sell either by private or public sale and convey over any part of my real estate to which I shall die seized, at such times and in such manner and upon such terms, for cash or credit, as they may deem advisable, and to execute good and sufficient deeds therefor, and invest the proceeds of such sales for the purposes of trust to this my will.

I direct that my real estate shall be converted in equity into personal estate from the time of my death. I also direct that the shares of my brothers and sisters be held in trust for them respectively and be kept separately invested. I direct that the shares or portions of the income of any share or portion by this, my will, given to the use of either of my sisters, be to their sole and separate use, free from the control, debt or encroachments of any present or future husband.

I hereby appoint my father, Henry Grinnell; my brother-in-law, Ridley Watts, and my friend, Henry J. Russell, my executors and trustees to this will.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Some weeks ago Emma M. Morgan was engaged by the family of Dr. Robert Underwood, turf auctioneer, as a domestic, and for a short period her conduct was of an exemplary character. A week or two ago she mysteriously disappeared, and about the same time $200 worth of silk dresses, sacques and jewelry were missed. Suspicion fell upon Emma, who was yesterday arrested and locked up by detective Tully, at the Central Office, after a silk sacque and part of the stolen jewelry were found upon her person. Emma will be introduced to the Tombs magistrate this morning.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

LARGE FIRE AT CAPE MAY.

Four Hotels and Many Other Valuable Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $250,000.

A Freight Depot in Quincey, Ill., and a Cotton Mill in Rhode Island Burned.

THE FIRE AT CAPE MAY.

The United States and New Atlantic Hotels, the American Row and Several Cottages and Stores Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Other Hotels.

[Cape May correspondence (August 31) of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The 31st of August will be a memorable day in the history of Cape May. At half-past two A. M. the dreadful cry of fire was heard, and in a few minutes thereafter your correspondent was at the scene of conflagration. At that time it was confined to the small Japanese store of P. P. Boyton, the pearl diver, situated on Washington street, adjoining the Post Office. At this time a few buckets of water would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars; but the inflammable nature of the rice-paper goods stored in the building, together with the want of organization and the absence of buckets or tools of any description, allowed the fire to obtain such a headway that in a short time the frame buildings on the east of Boyton's were enveloped in flames as far as Townsend's dry goods store, on the corner of Decatur street, opposite the La Pierre House. The La Pierre was closed for the season, and by the presence of mind of Mr. Edmund A. Souder, who directed the crowd, the house was broken open, carpets torn up, saturated with water, and spread over the roofs and out of the windows, not only saving the hotel but Riegel's new cottage adjoining. The wind, at first very light, soon blew pretty brisk in the direction of the sea. The citizens were soon on the ground, and the new hook and ladder truck was brought upon the ground. There was an immense tank holding 1,700 gallons in the loft of the United States, all of which was used on the pearl diver's store and Post Office, but without effect.

About forty-five minutes past three in the morning the United States took fire, and in fifteen minutes the whole structure was in ruins, the cupola having fallen in about four o'clock. Barrett's billiard rooms and tenpin alleys soon followed the United States, and the row of stores and dwellings in the old American House following in quick succession the whole block from Decatur street to Jackson street was destroyed.

In about twenty minutes the wind carried the sparks across the intervening lot to the new Atlantic Hotel, and this, together with all the stores and stables intervening, was destroyed. The Centre House was in imminent danger from the sparks, but trees in front of the house protected it somewhat from the intense heat.

At this stage of the fearful drama the hose of Congress Hall was brought upon the ground, and, with the aid of their engine, succeeded in saving the Centre, thus arresting the spread of the flames in that direction, as well as saving the Ocean House. The old Atlantic was on fire several times, but the flames were put out and it was saved. The board walk in front of the new and old Atlantic was burned. The Columbia House was saved by the almost superhuman exertions of Captain J. T. Smith, Lewis Stillwell and Alderman Massey, who, wrapped in wet blankets, kept their posts on the roof of the Washington House, though everybody was driven off by the intense heat, this being the nearest building to the fire. Had it ignited the Columbia would have been destroyed. The cottage opposite the United States Hotel, on the corner of Decatur and Washington streets, occupied by William L. Hirst, of your city, was destroyed.

The scene from the Columbia House was terrifically sublime. The red flames checked the fall of the frame buildings, and the huge clouds of smoke, interspersed with sparks, floated out to sea and hung like a pall above the surf.

The buildings destroyed are as follows:—United States Hotel, Post Office, Boyton's store, Townsend's store, Young's bakery, City Surveyor's office, office of gas works, Greenwood Cottage, Barrett's saloon and tenpin alleys, American House row, Ellmaker's store, Loftus' saloon, Koenig's lager beer saloon, Sloan's store, Hulnal's drug store, M. Hall Stanton's new building, the old Reigel cottage, Mrs. Bridenthal's cottage, the "Canary Bird;" the old steamboat depot, the Atlantic Hotel and the Atlantic stables. The row of stores between Decatur and Jackson streets were partially torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

The loss by the fire is estimated at over $250,000. Mr. Aaron Miller has about $43,000 insured on the United States. There was none at all on the Atlantic. M. Hall Stanton's loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Adolph Proskauer's loss is about $6,000. Mr. Bolton's loss in the American row is covered by insurance. There are various rumors afloat about the origin of the fire. Some attribute it to accident, others to design.

The burnt district presents a desolate appearance. The Weccacoe, Independent and Western Fire Companies from Camden arrived, and are on the ground putting water on the cinders.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The following are estimated losses as far as can be ascertained at present:—Ocean street, R. Swain's house, $3,500; Washington street, Townsend's dry goods store, $5,000; Young's bakery, $5,000; Mrs. Rohl's trimming store, $1,000; Boyton's store, $1,500; Post Office and wings, $2,500; United States Hotel, $60,000; Ferris' cottage, $3,000; American Hotel row, $25,000; Misses O'Brien's millinery, $2,000; Mrs. Alexander's jewelry store, $2,500; Semon's store (vacant), Evans' bazar (vacant), Mrs. Dillon, millinery, $2,000; E. A. States' shoe store, $1,000; Jesse M. Smith's tea store, $1,000; Ellmaker's store, $2,500; Loftus' saloon, $2,000; Koenig's lager beer saloon, $2,000; Sloan's bathing clothes store, $5,000; Hulnal's drug store, $4,000; Proskauer's hotel, $10,000.

Decatur street—Greenwood cottage, $6,000; Johnson's store, $2,000; Gallagher's store, $2,000; three other stores, $3,000; Barrett's saloons, $10,000; Atlantic stables, $2,000.

Jackson street—Reigel's old cottage, $2,500; Mrs. Brittethal's, $3,500; The Canary Bird, $1,000; three other stores, $3,000; new Atlantic Hotel, $60,000.

The United States Hotel was sold last week by its recent occupant and owner, Mr. Aaron Miller, to Mr. Charles Conway, of Philadelphia, for $60,000.

INSURANCE ON THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The United States Hotel was valued at about $90,000, on which there were insurances to the amount of $47,000, which were placed by Messrs. John Wilson, Jr., & Brother, of No. 121 South Fourth street, in the name of Aaron Miller, who owned the entire establishment in the following companies:—

ON THE BUILDING.

Insurance Company of North America	$5,000
Imperial	5,000
Spring Garden	2,500
Phoenix, of Philadelphia	1,500
Reliance	2,500
Farmers' Mutual	2,500
Lancaster City	3,000
Commonwealth, New York	3,500
Maryland	1,500
United States, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Harford, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Franklin, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Total	$35,000

ON THE FURNITURE.

Washington, Baltimore, Md	$2,500
Union, Baltimore, Md	1,500
Peabody, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Associated Firemen, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Potomac, Baltimore, Md	2,000
Total	$12,000

The United States Hotel was first opened in June, 1850, by A. W. Tompkins, who remained at its head until 1852, when it was leased to James Brown, of Philadelphia. It next passed into the hands of Miller & West, who managed it until 1868, when Mr. Aaron Miller became the sole proprietor. He is said to have disposed of it a few days ago to Mr. Conway, for $80,000. The original cost of the building was $65,000, and a few years ago it was refurnished at a cost of $30,000.

Boynton, the pearl-diver, was arrested this morning and examined before the Mayor upon the charge of incendiarism, though there seems to be no evidence to warrant the charge.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Earle's Picture Gallery and a Stable Containing Nearly Forty Horses Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30—7:45 P. M.

The large brown stone building on Chestnut street, above Eighth, occupied as Earle's picture gallery and Wanamaker's clothing store, took fire this evening, and great fears were at one time entertained for the Continental Hotel, which is adjoining. The fire was, however, confined to Earle's gallery, whose loss is heavy, valuable paintings being destroyed. One fireman was killed by falling through a skylight.

About eleven o'clock to-night a fire destroyed a private club stable on Broad street, below Coates', containing nearly forty valuable horses. Only one was rescued and he was badly scorched. Several carriages were saved, but a large number were destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

THE FIRE EPIDEMIC IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Cotton Mill at Barberville Destroyed—$40,000 Loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 31, 1869.

The cotton mill at Barberville, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., owned by John T. Sheldon & Son, was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the pickers' room. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000—$2,500 in the United States, of Baltimore, and the rest in Providence companies.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

A Freight Depot and Thirty Laden Cars Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1869.

The freight house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Quincy was destroyed by fire last night. The tracks on both sides of the freight house were covered with freight cars, and about twenty of them were destroyed with their contents. Twenty other cars were more or less injured. A portion of the cars belonged to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, but the large majority to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The money and some of the valuable papers in the freight house were secured, but the books and papers pertaining to the road from its organization were destroyed. The total loss will reach $100,000, the most of which will fall upon the railroad company, they being their own insurers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Singular Divorce Suit—Alleged Fraudulent Method of Getting Rid of a Wife.

Before Judge Tappan.

Augustus S. Dalzell vs. Emma Dalzell.—The plaintiff and defendant in this suit, which was an action for divorce, are connected with some of the first families in the middle counties of England. The plaintiff is reported to have made large amounts of money as a planter in British Guiana, and afterwards he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York. It appears that in 1866 the defendant, at the request of her husband, returned to England, where he promised that she should be allowed £1,000 per annum for the support of herself and the children. Shortly after her departure proceedings were instituted by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his wife, and last April he succeeded in accomplishing his object, by means, it is alleged, of putting in false affidavits, in which it was stated that Mrs. Dalzell had been guilty of adultery in New York at the very time she was living with her relatives in Somersetshire, England. During the last few months the plaintiff has not contributed anything towards the support of his wife and children, although he has written upwards of forty letters to them from San Francisco, where he is at present residing, surrounded with all the luxuries to be procured by unlimited wealth. When Mrs. Dalzell heard of what had taken place she directed Messrs. Pray, Knaebel & Pray, of this city, to commence proceedings for the purpose of either having the decree of divorce set aside or else of compelling the plaintiff to make provision for her support. During the subsequent investigations it is alleged that the man who had appeared as counsel for the plaintiff had not acted under his right name, and that he had been guilty of fraudulent practices for the purpose of getting a decree of divorce entered in favor of his client. His counsel is accused of stealing from the County Clerk's office the judgment roll in the suit of Dalzell vs. Dalzell.

Yesterday morning Mr. I. H. Knaebel, of counsel for the defendant, appeared before Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and moved for an order directing the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment and the order and reference should not be set aside and defendant allowed to come into court to defend the suit, and why the plaintiff should not be compelled to give the real name of his place of residence, and why he should not be compelled to pay alimony and counsel fees. Also why the plaintiff should not be punished for contempt of court, and for allowing the fraudulent proceedings upon which the court granted the decree of divorce.

The order was granted, and certified copies are to be served on the plaintiff, and also on his attorney if that individual can be found. The suit will then be prosecuted afresh and a new order of reference granted.

COUNTY COURT.

A Habeas Corpus Case—The Custody of an Army Recruit.

Before Judge Troy.

Some further arguments were had yesterday before Judge Troy, in the County Court, in the case of Charles Myers, a private in the United States Army, who was arrested for desertion and discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Troy, on a plea of being under age. After being released he was again rearrested by order of the commandant at Fort Hamilton—General Vogdes—and is now in the custody of the United States.

It appears that the recruit enlisted July 12, 1865, at Bladensburg, Maryland, and there declared under oath that he was eighteen years and eight months of age. He afterwards deserted, was arrested and then released by Judge Troy, as above stated. At that time it was the law of the United States for minors over eighteen years of age to enlist themselves. On the recent writ of habeas corpus the recruit gave a different age.

Judge Troy said the only desire of the court is to do its duty. It seems that this difficulty arises out of the minds of some officials that the State courts are necessarily opposed to the United States government. This folly might have done very well in the South when in a state of rebellion, but to apply it now to the great State of New York, from which the President of the republic received more support than any other State in the Union, is inconsistent. So far as I look at the matter I concieve it the duty of a State judge to observe the laws of the United States as fully as the laws of the State; and administer them or assist in administering them as far as in his power will permit him. I have no desire except to discharge my duty.

Mr. Tracy, who appeared for the government, asked for a further postponement, which the Judge granted. The case was set down for Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 237. Of the deceased 37 were men, 47 women, 85 boys and 68 girls.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—John Stoddard attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a tree in Classon avenue by his suspenders. When cut down life was nearly extinct. The young man resides with his parents in Classon, near Willoughby avenue. No cause is assigned for the act.

SEWERAGE CONTRACTS.—The Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners opened proposals yesterday for the construction of sewers in the Eighteenth ward. The work is authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed May 3, 1869, and the amount appropriated was $300,000. The sum is to be raised by city bonds. The bids were referred to the engineer for report.

A LAWYER ACCUSED OF PURLOINING A LEGAL DOCUMENT.—William J. Fisher, a counsellor-at-law, appeared before Justice Walsh yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a legal document, preferred by Henry Jones. Jones is accused of perjury in swearing that he was not married a second time to his wife. In the Jones marriage case Fisher was a witness, and on the last hearing of the case gave some testimony unfavorable to the defendant. The present charge is probably made on that account. The examination of the case will be adjourned until Friday.

ASSAULTING A DETECTIVE.—As detectives Corwin and Frost were passing through Myrtle avenue yesterday afternoon they met two men, named James Hench and John Montgomery, both of whom were under the influence of liquor. The officers were about to pass them when Hench struck Frost a powerful blow in the back of the neck. Officer Corwin then struck Hench, and Montgomery struck Corwin. The men were then overpowered and taken before Justice Walsh. As Hench was a notorious character he was sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days. Montgomery was sent to jail for ten days.

A HEARTLESS WRETCH.—On Monday night Mathew McGinnis, a stone mason, twenty-nine years of age, was arrested and locked up in the Forty-ninth precinct station house on the charge of having cruelly treated and abandoned his wife and children. The parties resided in Hopkins street, near Tompkins avenue. On Monday morning the accused beat his wife nearly to death, and then threw her into the street. He sold his furniture and bedding, and then locked his three children (aged two and four years) in a vacant room and left them there to starve. When discovered the little ones were nearly perished, for they had been without either food or water for forty-eight hours. They were taken to the station house and properly cared for.

BOY RUN OVER.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a child aged four years, named Robert W. Fleming, residing at No. 520 Third avenue, was run over and very severely wounded at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue by a team of horses driven by Wm. H. Pryer, of Astoria, who was arrested. The boy was removed to his home by the police of the Twenty-first precinct.

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EUROPE.

...ee Trade Against Protection in England and Spain.

...e Count de Paris on Trades Unions and the Rights of Labor.

...rkey and Egypt and Their Mutual Relations.

...he Cunard steamship China, Captain Macauley, ...n Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown the 22d of ...ust, arrived at this port yesterday evening, ...ging a mail report in detail of our cable tele... ...ns dated to her day of departure from England.

...he officer Neari, who is believed to have mur... ...d an Italian countess on a railway between ...les and Florence, was arrested. How he got to ...carriage in which she was or how he left the ...n has not been explained.

...rom Russia comes report of a fearful result of re... ...ous fanaticism. The prophets of a new religion ...eared lately in the territory of Saratow. They ...e preaching self-destruction by fire as the only ... road to salvation; and so readily was their ...adful doctrine received by the ignorant and su... ...titious peasantry that in one large village no ...er than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden ...ses, and having barricaded the doors and win... ...s set the building on fire and perished in the ...es. The authorities are doing all they can to ... the progress of this new madness, but their task ...viously a difficult one. The punishments which ...aw can inflict must have little terror for entu... ...s who deliberately choose a death so horrible as ...rue road to heaven.

...e introduction of free institutions in Austria ...given rise to an important movement among ...workingmen, with the object of improving the ...ions between them and their employers. This ...ement is not confined to the great industrial ...olishments, but has spread even to the smallest ...es, such as comb makers, sweeps, waiters, &c. ...question of trade associations in Austria is at ...ent in a state of transition. By the existing ...rades unions are forbidden, but the new con... ...ion contains provisions which nullify this pro... ...on. The matter was brought forward at the ...ession of the Reichsrath, but no decision was ...ed at, though it is known that the committee of ...House which was appointed to consider the ...ion declared itself in favor of the legalization of ...s unions.

...e London *Shipping Gazette* of the 19th of August, ...ng, reports:—

...e yacht Cambria, which stood well on Thursday ...n for the second time the town cup of Ryde, ...ll possibility of doing so by carrying away, in ...ling the Soman, her foretopmast, consequent ...e top backstay hooks giving way. In bearing ...o clear the wreck about three minutes were ... In the beat down to Ryde and in nearing up to ...Calshot light the Cambria's maintopmast went ...a crash, and the mainmast head at the same ... The foremast also appears to have been ...ng, and two new masts are now being put in, ...n we understand will not be bored out.

...*Isthmus of Suez* journal publishes the follow... ...espatch, dated Suez, August 16:—Yesterday we ... splendid *fête* here. The waters of the Mediter... ...n and of the Red Sea met each other in the ... Lakes. The filling of these last is now se...

... London *Times* of the 21st of August has an ...e on the return of the political exiles to France, ...ich it says:—

...wds, we are told, have been for several days ...abling morning and evening at the Northern ...astern railway stations in Paris, eager to greet ...olitical exiles returning from England, from ...um and from Switzerland, in consequence of ...ecree of amnesty issued on Sunday last. Hun... ...of these refugees have already reached their ...s, but their numbers have hitherto in some ...e disappointed public expectation, partly be... ...proscriptions for political causes have really ...een very frequent in these later years of Impe... ...le; but chiefly because many of those to whom ...t of oblivion extended either took no heed of ...mment publication or dared not anticipate a ...re so general as to include themselves in its ...sions, and had made no timely preparations to ...themselves of it.

...orrespondent of a London journal writes that ...ife of Don Carlos was at Fontainebleau, France, ...her two children, a boy and a girl. The Prin... ...eeps court and has a prime minister to direct ... In personal appearance she is prepossess... She is slenderly built, and has fine black eyes, ...er face beams with good temper. Don Carlos ... feet nine inches in height, and is also slen... ...built. He is very active and intelligent, and ...nsidered to bear an excellent likeness to his ...father.

... Cork *Reporter*, in an article on the Irish land ...ion and the visit of the London *Times'* special ...ssioner to Ireland, expresses an opinion that ...rish people ought not to be too sanguine in ... hopes of an easy settlement of the question.

... annual report on the crops of England ap... ... in the London *Times*. It estimates the wheat ...o be four bushels per acre, or about thirteen ...ent below the average, and ten bushels per ... or about twenty-eight per cent, under last ...s crop; but believes that a considerable portion ...is deficiency will be met by the additional ...ge under wheat. Of all the cereal crops barley ... most variable. Comparing this year's pro... ...with that of last year, there is this year less ..., but more barley, hay, straw, and altogether ...ter yield of every description of stock goods.

... Rajah of Sarawak intends taking to himself a ...e. The young lady who is to fill this elevated ...n is a Miss De Windt, daughter of the late ...on De Windt, Esq., of Blunsdon Hall, England.

SPAIN.

...ection and Free Trade—Taxes—National ...ebt—Proposed Reduction of Expendi... ...es.

MADRID, August 9, 1869.

...ericans can very well understand the cause of ...onia and will readily pity her, being, it is said, ... majority protectionists themselves. The same ...ns that induce Americans to be protectionists ...ed Catalonians to be also; and really, if ...citizen of either of these countries puts his ... to think of these causes without prejudice, ...le host of reasons can be deduced which will ... that they are in the main right to be protec... ...ts. Civil war both in America and Catalonia ... brought about the same state of things. Food ...vages are much higher now in Spain than ever ...were. Fifteen years ago one could live at the ...of hotels for thirty reals vellon, or $1 50 per day; ... board is charged fifty and sixty reals—up to ... dollars per day. Wages is double, also, what ...s at that time. Clothing and shoes command ... ordinary prices. For a fair suit of cassimere ... one has to pay forty dollars, when formerly it ... be got for thirty dollars. But Englishmen and ... sympathizers will say that this was produced ...ying to protect home manufactures. Travellers ...ain will say "No," Spanish protectionists will ..."No," and give as a better reason that these ... prices were but the natural results of the Carlist ...; that in consequence of these wars home man... ...res had sunk to a very low ebb; that Catalonia, ... province chiefly of manufactures, was re... ...d to great distress, and that legislation ... necessary to relieve it, and it was ...lated that in order to place home manufac... ...s on a level with foreign manufactures heavy ...es should be imposed upon everything that ...e into Spain. Under this system, therefore, ...lonia felt herself able to compete with foreign ...ketable goods, and she revived and was becom... ...prosperous and rich. Now, however, Catalonia ...t again sink low; for the Cortes has passed a law ...aining that "all marketable goods shall be ad... ...ed for commerce in the Spanish dominions, ...e Peninsula and adjacent isles, without further ...eptions than those articles prohibited by penal ... upon which shall be imposed customs duties ...ifically termed, extraordinary fiscal and bal... ... The extraordinary duties shall be upon those ...s hitherto under the protectorate duty, and shall ... be more than thirty per 100, and upon those ...erto prohibited shall be charged thirty-five per ... The fiscal demands fifteen per 100, and what is ...ed balance ten per cent, according to weight or ...sure. For the space of six years from the ...ent month of July the extraordinary duties shall ... be removed and will be unalterable. After ...sixth year the duties shall be reduced gradually ...e twelfth year, when they shall have reached ...same standard as the fiscal duties. Extension or reduction of duties cannot be conceded in favor of any industry, public establishment, society or person of any class. This, however, does not apply to the derogation of any diplomatic franchise established by treaties with foreign nations. Commissions shall establish tables of prices and measure of the articles imported each year, and shall make remarks when they think necessary upon the commerce and industry of each year past, that the government may know and legislate for the next year without prejudice to commerce and industry."

By what I have quoted the reader will see that the protectionists have been defeated. Formerly the duties were upon the "extraordinary" fifty and sixty per cent, now reduced to thirty per cent, and to be reduced still more until they reach the "fiscal" standard. This law was passed by 119 free traders against thirty-one protectionists. Of these 119 sixty-seven were republicans. Even Prim and those formerly on the protectionist side voted against them. England will be a great gainer by this law; so will France and America. But time will prove whether Spain will be. If Señor Madoz is the elected spokesman of Catalonia she will be a great loser, and the authorities—the government—have arrayed entire Catalonia against it in case of a Carlist war.

The capitation tax has been passed, despite the efforts made by the republicans. It must be remembered that it is to replace the obnoxious one known by the name of "*contribucion de consumos.*" The personal tax is technically called "*repartimiento personal.*" And all persons above the age of fourteen years, both male and female, are subject to it, with the exception of the paupers, prisoners and others sustained by the public funds. The tax is to be in proportion to the wealth of each person. The government expects to realize by this tax $7,500,000 per annum, which will be at the rate of nearly fifty cents per head.

The "*ingresos revenue*" and tariff question being thus disposed of, the Cortes is now giving its entire attention to the "*presupuestos*"—estimates of expenditure. Each Deputy is well aware that the estimates are entirely too vast for Spain's present crippled finances, and much ingenuity has been spent in trying to dispose of the enormous deficit of nearly 45,000,000 reals. The Minister of Finance, seeing the evident disinclination of the Cortes to vote the expenditure for the coming year, has also paid much attention towards the disposal of the deficit, and has drawn up a list which proves that the deficit is unnecessary if the Cortes is so inclined. This list embraces reduction of embassies, consul generalships, consulates, secretaries of various posts, assessors, generals of various districts, auditors, diminution of subsidies to public works, &c., which reduces the deficit 40,000,000 reals, which, indeed, is nearly all that is necessary. The embassies to France, England, China, Russia, United States and Turkey are still to be kept, but the others are to be abolished for the present. Each existing ambassador's pay is to be reduced one-sixth, and this small reduction in one year amounts to $250,000. This is a step in the right direction, and the country is indebted for it to Señor Fernando Garrido, of the *Igualdad* and his compatriots. But, really, the fact that embarrassed Spain paid $50,000 per annum to the ambassador to France was an anomaly in this enlightened century; and that it was about to persist in this insensate course, as in many others of like nature, is also anomalous. The representations of foreign journals upon the drawbacks of Spain bring her leaders and rulers to act differently, and contribute little by little to make Spaniards believe that whoever says "Spain" says not all in this world. Since September last what outsiders think of their conduct has been a subject of curiosity to the people, and a great many curious facts have come home to their minds in just this way; for they find that foreign opinion of them rules their exchange and their wealth.

ENGLAND.

The Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

[From the London Times (City Article), August 20.]

The directors of the Bank of England have further reduced their rate of discount from three per cent, at which it was fixed on the 15th ult., to two and a half per cent. The return published this evening shows that the amount of securities held by the Bank other than government funds has run down to £15,790,738, which is nearly £6,000,000 below the average of the last ten years, and that from this circumstance the reserve of notes and bullion in the banking department is now nearly equal to fifty-five per cent of the liabilities. Looking at the fact that when the rate was last reduced to two and one-half per cent the proportion of reserve to liabilities was only about forty-seven per cent, and that even in July, 1867, when a reduction was made to two per cent, its amount was less than fifty-two per cent, it is evident there could have been no hesitation this morning in resolving on the downward movement. An unprecedented sluggishness of trade and enterprise is prevalent, and as the cheapening of capital will enable our manufacturers to ship at lower terms than would otherwise be possible, it is by this means we must look for an extension of business. In proportion as the lowering of the rate answers its purpose, a reaction will ensue from the increase of transactions, and nothing but good should result to all parties. But, unhappily, it would be vain to hope for so discreet a course of affairs. A large number of the public, while the rate remains at two and a half, will enter into commitments for distant instalments on foreign loans or other enterprises that may fall due when the charge is again at five per cent, and will then denounce the system of currency that permits any fluctuation in the terms at which advances are to be obtained. The reduction in the bank rate has been followed by a slight fresh decline in nearly all descriptions of securities.

The Demands of Commerce—Free Trade or Protection.

[From the London Post, August 17.]

What can be the secret bond of affinity between a degree of political freedom which most people would be disposed to consider unbounded license and the utter exclusion of commercial liberty? The existence of such a connection is a strange enigma, and yet the same phenomena have appeared both in the Old World and the New. In the earlier days of the free trade movement in England, and indeed during the whole of its progress, the chartists strained every nerve to oppose it, and whenever they could muster in sufficient strength interrupted the public meetings of the free traders, even resorting to open violence when other measures were found inadequate for the purpose. In America it is the extreme radicals, or republicans, who are the chief promoters of protection and the most inveterate enemies of free trade. Again, to give another illustration, there was a meeting at the east end of London only the other day, the persons composing which, to judge from their speeches and the resolutions that were passed, must have been equally protectionists and republicans. The meeting purported to be convened for the express object of denouncing free trade and advocating a return to protection, and the violent character of the incendiary harangues which were uttered would have done credit, or the reverse, according to differences of opinion, to the most furious followers of Feargus O'Connor in the days when chartism, now supposed to have been long dead, was at its height, and furnished a text for political homilies from Mr. Carlyle. That men who are for "no Church, no State, no nothing," but what has been termed "the sovereignty of the individual," should insist upon prohibitory tariffs and taxes on the necessaries of life—in other words, the most oppressive of all laws—is certainly a very curious paradox. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a free trade movement is on foot in America, which cannot fail, among so shrewd and intelligent a people, to achieve the same decisive success in the end as that which commenced thirty years ago in England and attained the chief object for securing which it had been inaugurated within ten years after its initiation. And here we may remark, in passing, a very curious parallel suggests itself. The rise and progress of the free trade movement in England *was contemporaneous with the decline and fall of chartism or extreme radicalism*, and it is a curious subject for speculation whether a like phenomenon will be witnessed in the New World.

At this juncture it may not be inopportune to invite the attention of those who still seem unaware that protection in these times is an anachronism and an anomaly altogether out of date and out of joint with modern institutions and ideas to the misconstruction which has been put upon the *dicta* of certain famous political economists touching the methods of production in new countries, for it is upon this misapprehension that the only remaining arguments of any weight or plausibility in favor of a prohibitory policy have been based. When, for instance, Mr. Rae, Mr. John Stuart Mill and others urge that in a new country, equally adapted for a particular industry with an old one, it may be expedient, for the purposes of establishing that species of production in the former, to exclude the wares coming from the latter, their proposition does not apply in any reasonable sense to a country like the United States. Although the American Union as an independent Power is, in years, but young when compared with England or France, still in reality, and as regards the age of its industries and manufactures, it is not entitled to be considered a new country at all. The very names of some of its principal States furnishes proof of this. Besides, if the rule of protection were to hold good in favor of America as a new country relatively to the countries of Europe, it must equally hold good as between one part of the United States and another. Upon this principle a new and partially unreclaimed territory just erected into a State ought to have its infant industries protected and fostered by the exclusion of the products of the older States of the Union, and the very idea of such "a house divided against itself" is simply absurd. But, further, it may easily be shown that there is no country which needs protection less than America, because in no other country—at least among the great Powers of the earth—is the population so small in proportion to the extent of its vast resources. In other words, there is no nation in existence which possesses all the elements of wealth and prosperity and the powers of production in so eminent a degree, and therefore none which requires so little the aid of artificial props to bolster up and stimulants to develop its commerce and manufactures. All the manufactures and industries known in the Old World equally exist in America, and it would be odd—indeed utterly inexplicable—if, with all the natural and material advantages which Americans possess, they could not compete in their own markets against the products of Europe, which are subject to a very considerable tax, and a tax that cannot possibly be repealed, in the shape of freights and the charges incidental to importation. All that the freest trade, the importation of European products on the largest scale from the Old World into America could do, would be not to injure the native industries of the latter, but really to benefit them by imparting that healthy stimulus which would prevent their going to sleep. There is no axiom, even in the exact sciences, more certain than this—that, in the long run, the enjoyment of monopoly and the absence of a salutary rivalship will cause production to languish and decline.

The Count de Paris on the Rights of Labor and Trades' Unionism.

A correspondence has passed between Mr. George Potter, the President of the London Workingmen's Association, and the Comte de Paris, on his essay, "The Trade Unions of England," in the course of which the Count writes thus:—

YORK HOUSE, TWICKENHAM, Middlesex, August 14, 1869.

I thank you for the attention which you have bestowed upon my essay on trades' unions, and I am glad to see that it has impressed upon you the conviction that I was before all anxious to be impartial in every one of my judgments. Therefore I must thank you for having addressed me about the misstatement which has crept into my book about your society. After reading your evidence before the Commission the impression had remained in my mind that the Workingmen's Association was a kind of council of delegates from various trades' unions. There was no disparagement in that fact. But I see I was mistaken. I regret to have said a word about your testimony in favor of arbitration, but I did not think that the society came exactly within the scope of my book, not being connected with one trade in particular.

As for the third point, where you contradict the statement I made about the help given or promised to workmen on strike, you say that "you never made any promise of help to any body of men; what aid the association gave was afforded after any struggle had commenced and our conditions were fulfilled." I never said that your society had encouraged workmen to strike, but that "the leaders of trades' unions had accused it before the Commission in particular of having encouraged strikes by holding out promises that it was not, and never would have been, able to perform." In doing so I merely stated that some leaders of trades' unions complained of that in connection with the great strike of the puddlers in Staffordshire. Those grievances have been put forward by the Royal Commission several times, and especially by Mr. Hobson (q. 8, 11-8,9,2). Of course, I had no authority to be a judge in that question, but stated the fact as I found it in the reports of the Commission.

Your positive denial I now accept as being an answer to those facts.

It is with pleasure that in the next edition, which I fondly hope will come into life, I will ask my translator to alter the foot note or to put a note in the appendix in order to rectify the involuntary mistake which I committed; for I assure you that I am most anxious to do justice to every one.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

L. P. D'ORLEANS, CTE. DE PARIS.

Spiritualism and Witchcraft.

[From the London News, August 20.]

A case of witchcraft in the Black Country would almost lead us to suppose that the people there are as superstitious as the London believers in messages from spirits. Ann Jones the wife of a collier, receives divers sums from Eliza Southall in consideration of the husband of the latter getting well of a sickness. Ann Jones is a wise woman; she mutters charms, shows a collection of familiar toads in a bottle and gives certain stuffs to her clients to place in an oven. When the oven is duly furnished "my husband," says Eliza Southall, as collected and distinct as if she were giving evidence before the Dialectical Institute, "my husband began to jump about the house as if he were stark, staring mad, and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples." When the wise woman was informed of this she took the phenomenon as a matter of course, and thus accounted for it:—"I have drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head, but I can fetch it right out for another two shillings." Such virtue is there in two shillings; but in the end Eliza Southall began to suspect that she was a fool, and during the lucid interval she took counsel of the police. The magistrates unkindly remarked that they believed "Mrs. Southall was the most foolish woman that could be found in the whole country." This was a sweeping assertion, though in a great measure justified by the facts; yet we happen to know that at this hour there are in London at least three men making good substantial incomes by casting horoscopes and pretending to consult the stars.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Letter to the Army—British Opinion of the "One Man" Rule.

[From the London Times, August 23.]

In a letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the French army, now in camp at Chalons, his Majesty expresses his disappointment that he is unable to spend the 15th of August in the midst of the "great military family," and announces that "he has desired his son to take his place, and to distribute the rewards to the troops." We are told that the young Prince acquitted himself of his task with success; that the soldiers were pleased with his "self-possession and with his good seat in the saddle;" and, on the other hand, we learn from the order of the day of General Bourbaki, the commanding officer in the camp, that "the Prince Imperial had declared himself well satisfied with the appearance of the troops at the review." Here we have, therefore, for the first time, this Prince, little more than thirteen years old, discharging one, certainly not of the most arduous, but not the least important functions of royalty. There is no reason why we should doubt that the life of the Emperor Napoleon may yet be spared many years—as many, at all events, as may be necessary to enable his son, in conformity with the provisions of the imperial constitution, to ascend the throne in the regular and immediate course of succession. * * * * * * *

What seems to us worthy of note in this otherwise commonplace occurrence is its recognition of the fact that as there is the substance, so there is also the mere pageantry of royalty. There are solid intrinsic qualities essential to the office of a personal ruler, and there are mere external forms easily observed even by a sovereign who "reigns but does not govern." The founder of a dynasty is well aware how infinitely easier it is to bequeath his estate than his genius and character to his posterity. He may himself exult in the consciousness of his ability to rule alone, but he cannot dismiss a misgiving as to his heir being equal to the task of wielding undivided power; and a partnership in the government of the future sovereign is unavoidable, it surely ought to be desirable that this partial abdication of authority should be made in behalf of the nation rather than in favor of a Minister. A nation cannot serve two masters. It must either govern itself or obey the man whom the nation's own choice or its necessity has placed at its head. Seventeen years ago France had loudly proclaimed her inability to control her own destinies. She was frightened at herself—at her own shadow. She looked for some one, for any one, who could save her from herself. She found the man she wanted; a man who took all she had to offer, who took more, perhaps, than she intended to give; a man who left within him all the instincts, all the faculties of a ruler, and who carried his rule to the full extent of what, in his opinion, the exigencies of the situation justified. The Emperor Napoleon, however, did not impose himself as a God Terminus on the French nation. He aspired to establish an unlimited but enlightened and indefinitely progressive government. He had a firm faith in himself, but no overweening conceit about his own judgment. He not only never dreaded, but openly courted, temperate opposition. He accepted the advice, though not the control, of public opinion. The extreme caution and obvious reluctance with which he proceeded in the way of concessions, his declarations that every step he took should be the last, and ought to be looked upon as the "crowning of the imperial edifice" must be taken partly as the results of his own deliberate and by no means sanguine disposition, but partly also as a proof of his deference to the opinion of a party by which his own worst forebodings were exaggerated, and for which imperialism was never sufficiently imperial. Could the Emperor have reckoned on immortality, or had he been indifferent to the deluge which might come after him, his irresolution might have pampered him to the end of his reign, and his largesses to the French nation might never have gone beyond such acts as the decrees of November, 1860, or the letter of January, 1867. But the Emperor had to think of his son. Even in the quietest times, and with a power based on the most solid material and moral foundations, kings seldom look on Crown Princes without mistrust and misgiving. Independently of the disorders usually attendant upon a regency—a contingency which the lapse of every year tended to remove—the Emperor had to provide against the other far more probable contingency of the burden to which all the strength of his own mature age had not been more than sufficient falling upon the shoulders of a youth barely out of his minority. It was evident that Napoleon IV., if in the regular course of time he came to the throne, would find it the less difficult to govern France the more France had been allowed to govern herself. Were the Emperor able, before the hour came for the final transfer of his authority, so to diminish the responsibility of that authority as to render its weight more tolerable, he might feel less uneasy as to its effects on his son's inexperience.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan's Letter to the Viceroy—Imperial Statement of the Situation Towards Europe.

By the steamship China at this port yesterday evening we have, from the *Levant Herald*, the full text of the letter recently forwarded to the Viceroy of Egypt by the Ottoman Porte, as follows:—

Your Highness is aware of all the various rumors and appreciations to which the object and chief aim of your journey to Europe have given rise both in the press and in the Cabinets. At the moment when these rumors were everywhere circulating, it appeared to us that a frank and loyal explanation would be the sole means to remove all doubts and difficulties to which they might give rise. By order of our august master, therefore, I avail myself of your Highness' return to Egypt to address to you what follows. The high confidence and benevolence of his imperial Majesty towards your Highness have been shown by too many visible and material proofs to render it necessary for me to dilate thereupon. At a moment when it was in the midst of the gravest political complications, the imperial government, while modifying them, did not refuse to grant the various demands which you addressed to it, though in the eyes of the world these demands did not seem to harmonize with the sentiments of loyalty which our august master had a right to expect from you.

This circumstance and the strange conduct of the Egyptian troops on their arrival and at the commencement of their stay in Crete, on the occasion of the last insurrection in that island, and the precipitation with which they were withdrawn, together with other similar incidents, had been almost forgotten by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, with the sole view of giving your Highness yet another proof of the benevolence with which he did not cease to be animated towards you. Thus your Highness will admit that not only did his Majesty show no desire to trammel the continuance of your power within its designated limits, but that he also spared neither aid nor facility in your interest. The great country of Egypt, which is placed under the administration of your Highness, being one of the most important territorial possessions of his Imperial Majesty, the well being and prosperity of its inhabitants are naturally the object of his most lively solicitude. In consequence and in virtue of his right as Sovereign of the country our august master would be entitled to exercise a supervision over the expenditure which weighs so heavily on the present as on the future of Egypt. If this supervision has not been exercised, if the other rights and duties specified by the imperial firmans which conferred the hereditary administration upon your family have not been invoked, it has been not because his Majesty meant for a moment to renounce any one of either his rights or his duties, but solely because his Majesty was convinced that your Highness, in your wisdom, would not abuse this abstinence, and that, appreciating rightly the benefits of which you have been the object, you would never diverge from the path of loyalty and devotion.

It was at a moment when this conviction existed in all its strength, and when the benevolence of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan towards you continued and was daily increasing, that the scheme of your intended journey to Europe was announced to me. Although your Highness had been good enough to apprise us of your departure, you did not deem it incumbent on you to afford us the least information as to the motives assigned by public report for your voyage, nor to give any answer whatever to the requests for explanation which were officially addressed to you. Though greatly astonished at this silence we still thought it right to await the moment which would throw light on these facts. It was during this interval that we received information of your visit direct from Alexandria to Corfu, made to his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and of the invitation which you gave to that Sovereign to be present at the opening of the Suez canal. The news of similar invitations to the other sovereigns whom you next visited followed this piece of information. It is needless to say that our august master would feel great pleasure in seeing the sovereigns of Europe, if it so pleased them, attending the inauguration of a great public work, accomplished in a portion of his dominion, and honoring with their benevolence one of the chief members of his government, placed at the head of the Egyptian administration. Only your Highness is too enlightened to render it necessary to remind you that the invitation of an independent sovereign to a foreign country should be made by the independent sovereign of the country. The contrary infringes alike upon the dignity of the invited and the rights of the territorial sovereign. Thus, the form adopted in this question by your Highness is in all points contrary, both to the respect due to the sacred rights of our Sovereign and to the consideration necessary for the august princes whom you proposed to invite. On another point, it was the duty of the representatives of the Sublime Porte abroad to place themselves at the disposition of your Highness as one of the greatest dignitaries of our empire. Your Highness' official relations required to be carried on through their instrumentality. It would appear, nevertheless, that their solicitude in the fulfilment of this duty, far from having been agreeable to your Highness, had no other effect than that of displeasing you; and it is with pain that we have learned of all the reserve with which you thought proper to mark your intercourse with them.

Your Highness knows better than any one, and it is, moreover, expressly stipulated in the imperial firmans, that, with the exception of a few privileges established in her favor, Egypt differs in nothing from the other provinces, and that its administration cannot direct official relations with other Powers. The treaties which exist between the Sublime Porte and other States, as well as the fundamental laws of the empire, must have the same force and vigor there. Notwithstanding these fundamental principles the Continental journeys to Europe of the personage who takes the name and title of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, with the view of making efforts to obtain in favor of the latter a change of those treaties and to enter with the Powers into direct negotiations on this subject; the great care which he takes to conceal from our representatives more than any one else the object of his mission, and his abstaining from all association with them, constitute so many facts which infringe as much on the rights of the Sublime Porte as they are contrary to your obligations, which can no longer be tolerated. For it has become evident to the eyes of our august master that if the Powers, with whom respect for rights and treaties is an immutable principle, had shown the least favorable disposition, the abolition of our treaties, their replacement by others, the suppression, in a word, of the contents of the firmans which serve as the basis of the existence and continuance of the actual administration of Egypt, was the aim which was sought to be attained. At home, also, the incalculable and crushing expenses occasioned by orders given for iron-clads, firearms and the like subject the inhabitants of that part of the empire to burdens far beyond their means, and inspire them with discontent against the administration. As has been said above, and we can not repeat it too often, his Majesty the Sultan, our august Sovereign, animated by the live liest solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of Egypt, and desirous to see that province enjoy its privileges within their legitimate limits, can never consent to see the ties weakened which attach it to his empire. Placed as it is under the principle of the safeguard of the integrity of the empire, it is impossible to conceive the reasons which can impose upon the administration of that country the obligation of dilapidating the public treasury for the purchase of iron-clad vessels and arms of all kinds. As the people can in no respect long support the burden of such expenses, his Majesty the Sultan, who is the legitimate sovereign of the country, cannot permit it. It is a truth everywhere recognized that luxury being not the cause but the effect of civilization, true progress consists in the accomplishment of the reforms which produce that civilization. The just and enlightened mind of your Highness renders it superfluous for us to point out the disastrous consequences to which those expose themselves who, neglecting the fundamental basis, begin with objects which ought only to be their effects. The aim of these frank and sincere explanations is to call the serious attention of your Highness to facts the continuance of which, as also a persistence in the path followed, can be reconciled neither with the rightly understood interests of the imperial province, the good administration of which is confided to you, nor with the maintenance of the acknowledged rights of his imperial Majesty, which it is essential above all to preserve from all infringement. We do not doubt that your Highness, in your high wisdom, taking into serious consideration all the preceding observations, will see fit to desist from all that oversteps the limits of your privileges and your obligations, and that from gratitude for the great benefits of which you have been the object on the part of our august master, you will henceforward concentrate all your efforts upon the development of the prosperity of Egypt and of the security of the lives and property of its inhabitants. In proportion as your Highness confines yourself within the limits of the conditions attached to your privileges the good will which our august master does not cease to feel toward you will extend and be redoubled. These conditions, set forth at length in the firmans above mentioned it were here superfluous to recapitulate. As it would be impossible for the imperial government to desist from a single one of the provisions contained in these firmans it would be under the necessity, though with regret, of recurring to them whenever it should become a question of taking measures for restoring within their limits and repressing any contrary acts which might arise and for safeguarding acts and traditions. Consequently, and by order of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our august master, I hereby communicate to your Highness, without the least evasion and in all frankness, the real state of affairs and await a clear and categorical reply offering all necessary guarantees for the future, and which cannot be allowed to remain as a dead letter.

A'ALI.

The Khedive on the Subject of His European Tour.

[Alexandria (August 6) correspondence of Malta Times.]

His Highness the Khedive arrived in his dominions on his return from Europe at noon on the 25th ult., having made the run from Toulon to this port in his beautiful yacht, the Maharousa, in three and a half days. On the 29th the usual reception was held. In reply to the address from the Consular body his Highness expressed how fully he appreciated the marks of distinction which had been bestowed upon him by the principal Courts of Europe, and added that such attentions would greatly contribute towards rendering the relations between Egypt and the European Powers more cordial. To the commercial body his Highness made known that, his medical advisers considering that his stay in Europe had proved of sufficient duration for the full restoration of his health, he had availed himself of that opportunity for not prolonging his absence from his dominions any longer. His Highness further announced his intention of giving all possible protection to trade and to the development of the resources of the country.

The news of the Khedive's decision to return to Egypt having preceded his arrival by only six days it has been impossible at so short a notice to get up the illuminations on as grand a scale as is generally the case on such occasions, but everything was so simple and yet so tastefully arranged that, coupled with the perfect calmness of the weather, the illuminations during the whole of the three days which they lasted may be considered to have had a full success. Unfortunately his Highness, having been much fatigued by the sea voyage, has been prevented from attending these festivities, but he sent his sons and his harem instead. The carriages containing the latter were broughams, with English drivers, as usual, and the veils of the ladies inside were so very thin that it was quite easy to discover that all that is said about the beauties in the harem is no mere imagination, but an actual fact. His Highness left for Tantah on the 31st ult. to return thanks for his safe return to Egypt, and the same evening he arrived in Cairo. His stay there, however, has been a very short one, he having returned to this city yesterday afternoon.

YACHTING.

Adventurous Voyage in a Tiny Vessel.

[From the Edinburg Scotsman, August 19.]

Mr. Empson Edward Middleton, late of her Majesty's Fifty-first regiment of foot, who arrived in Edinburg on the evening of Tuesday last, has undertaken an adventure which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of yachting. He has undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate, a boat of three tons' burden; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of his task.

Mr. Middleton left London in the Kate on the 15th June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the northeast. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the Channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milford Haven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milford Haven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Scoona Island, but was caught in a gale of wind and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middleton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on board the yacht, and start again about three next morning. He very frequently found himself becalmed when four or five miles off the port where he meant to spend the night, and had to work himself into harbor. He also lost much time when off Cornwall in waiting for the flowing of the tide to float his yacht out of the dry harbors which abound on that coast. The Kate is a very handsome little craft, of twenty-one feet keel by seven feet beam, and as stated, three tons burden. Large crowds of interested spectators collected around her as she lay in Leith harbor on Wednesday.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

A World-Wide Conversation By Means of Electricity—Submarine Messages.

[From the London News, August 20.]

The public is destined to hear much of submarine telegraphy during the next few months. The successful laying of deep sea lines for long distances being proved to be a mere question of capital, projects are on foot which, if carried out, will bring the whole world within the range of electrical communication, and that within a very short time. Messages to and from England and Bombay direct may be looked for in March or April of next year; while the spring of 1871 will probably see Australia and China connected with England by means of the Indian line. This last extension is one of the most important of all, for it not only provides for the places named, but embraces Ceylon, Cochin China, Java and Singapore. Starting from Bombay, the terminus of the British India line, it is to run from thence to Point de Galle, and on to Penang, Rangoon and Saigon; besides spanning the Indian Ocean to northern Australia, touching at Sumatra and Java by the way. In anticipation of some such enterprise the Dutch have already laid land lines through Sumatra, and arrangements are completed for bringing the whole of their possessions into electric communication with Hong Kong. Again, Tasmania and the southwestern portions of Australia are to have lines of their own, after communication has been established with the northwestern division of that continent; and a recent glance at a map shows that every corner of this portion of the globe which is known to commerce is now included in one comprehensive scheme. Nor will there be any great difficulties to surmount. The Brisbane government is pushing lines to meet the cable at Cape York, and the financial authorities at the business centres of the different countries are giving it their strong support, while Post Office and other statistics prove the extent of, and necessity for communication between the various points, and between them all and India, Europe and America. The distance to be traversed is considerable, amounting to several thousands of miles of submarine cable, and some hundreds of miles of land lines; but this is split into sections, as from Bombay to Point de Galle, 1,104 miles; from the latter to Penang, 1,410 miles, and from Singapore to Hong Kong, 1,636 miles. Throughout this line the soundings show the ocean bottom to be favorable to cable laying, and the only deep water sections will be between the extreme end of Java and Cape York and between Penang and Point de Galle. The route described has been only selected after due consideration, and after another scheme for connecting the Australian colonies with Great Britain had been examined and rejected. This was by a combined land and sea system of telegraphs from the frontier station at Rangoon, down the Malayan Peninsula to Singapore, and from thence through the Dutch possessions and by the Flores Sea to Cape York. The objections to this were valid, and will be readily understood. There was, first, the inconvenience of carrying important sections of the line through the dominion of a foreign Power; and, secondly, the character of the Flores Sea bottom, which is infested with coral, and would be fatal to cables. A coral bottom is necessarily irregular, and it is found by experience that a cable laid on it hangs in bights from one mass of rock to the other, that the coral builds over it, and if a fault is developed prevents its being brought to the surface for repair. Coral seas are moreover full of live shells, which injure core when exposed, and the cables laid down for the Dutch government about Java have been already more or less damaged by their means. For these sufficient reasons it was resolved to run deep sea lines, which will be—humanly speaking—safe from injury, and the conditions of making and laying by the Telegraph Construction Company, the expected traffic and probable tariff for communicating to and from London and China and Australia will probably be laid before the public before many days.

It is curious to mark how speedily one gigantic telegraphic enterprise of this kind begets another, and how closely the interests of the various lines are intertwined. The one described is of course supplemental to the British Indian Telegraph; and arising out of the latter is another cable, the work of which will be all-important in facilitating communication with India. The Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph completes the submarine communication, so that a message may be hereafter sent from London to Bombay almost without a repeat. This has been done on the French Atlantic line from Brest to Duxbury, a distance of 3,600 miles, and at the rate of from four to five words a minute; and though, even when the Falmouth and the British Indian are both open, there will still be a short span of land lines through Egypt, it is already thought possible to organize submarine substitutes for these, and so to send and receive communications from India almost as quickly as a man can write. This would have been hopeless without the Falmouth line. The Anglo-Mediterranean Deep Sea Telegraph had already united Malta to Egypt; but before Indian messages reached the former place they would have had to traverse 2,000 miles of wires through France and Italy, and would be thus liable to the interruptions and delays which are inseparable from telegraphing through foreign countries when repetitions have to be made. To obviate this a cable will run first from Falmouth to Gibraltar, a distance of 1,451 nautical miles, and then from Gibraltar to Malta, a distance of 1,025 miles. Thus the British Indian cable runs from Suez to Bombay, the Anglo-Mediterranean from Malta to Egypt and the Falmouth and Gibraltar from England to Malta. All three companies are distinct, but have entered into arrangements for mutual help and protection—arrangements which will be participated in by the cable to Australia. But these enterprises are thrown into the shade—so far as length of cable is concerned—by one which is now engaging the attention of a committee sitting in New York, which aims at laying a telegraphic line from San Francisco to Japan, a distance of 8,000 miles. We have, say our cousins, the longest railway in the world, and we mean to have the longest telegraphic cable as well; and so calculations have been made and estimates sent, and if the committee report favorably a prospectus will shortly appear.

Another important project which has been recently brought before the public aims at laying cables between Cuba and Porto Rico, and from Havana to Porto Rico, Mexico and Panama, as well as between the West Indies and South America generally; while the International Mid-Channel Telegraph, to which Sir Samuel Canning and Captain Knapp Barrow have been giving much attention latterly, is at last in hand and will be working between Penzance and a telegraph ship stationed by the Admiralty between Scilly and Ushant, fifty-five miles distant, in a few months from this time. This last line will enable ships to have messages to and from every part of the world which has electric communication with England. As the government statistics show that 373,163 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1868, it is argued that the telegrams to and from underwriters, owners and consignees will be considerable, as well as the telegraph traffic with distant ports.

Altogether submarine telegraphy seems destined to work many more of the changes which were scoffed at as visionary only three short years since. To talk with Hong Kong and Melbourne as easily as with Paris or York, to have America and Tasmania speaking to each other through the ocean, and to have ships announcing their arrival or asking for final instructions while miles and miles away from shore, is all very wonderful. But the demand for telegraphic communication grows by what it feeds on. Those at the helm of the great companies already at work appear to lend their powerful aid to all enterprises having a fair promise of success, and up to a certain point, which is far from being reached yet, it seems certain that the more cables there are the better for those now laid. These last dovetail into each other, and promote their common interest in a very striking way. Indeed, co-operation is a leading feature in modern telegraphic enterprise, and as we have shown, most of the schemes being developed now are associated ones, and so seem to have inferentially a guarantee of success.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Señor Olozaga, Ambassador of Spain to Paris, has been presented with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Stockades and military roads are being constructed all over the island of Candia; in fact, the whole is becoming one large fortress.

The Minister of Justice of St. Petersburg has addressed circulars to all the districts throughout the Russian empire, requesting returns of the men of intelligence and standing suitable for the formation of juries. If the returns are favorable the system of trial by jury will be made general, with the exception of Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces.

The armed forces of Spain, according to the latest official reports, now on the active list are as follows:—Officers of artillery, engineers, infantry and cavalry, 1,942; officers of carbineers, 436; officers of Guardia Civil, 572; troops of the three arms, 80,000; of carbineers, 13,256; of the Guardia Civil, 12,640; officers of the navy, 457; sailors and marines, 12,840—total, 121,243, besides 100,000 Voluntarios de la Libertad.

In reply to the inquiries of his friends why he does not join in the Carlist movement, General Cabrera replies that "Carlos is so fanaticized by his Neo-Catholic ideas that it would be impossible for him to reign long. He would be the worst tyrant Spain ever had. Were his ideas conformable with the dominant principles at present in Europe I would not hesitate to lead an army, and I am confident that I would enter Madrid within forty days after I had crossed the frontier. But as Carlos is such a slave to his beads I dare not risk my reputation with him."

Statistics exhibiting the number of deaths by violence in Italy have been issued by the Italian government. In 1867 2,626 homicides were committed, or 10.84 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Spain the proportion was 8.24 for the same number of inhabitants; Sweden, 2.02; Great Britain, 1.95, and Belgium, 0.16. The greatest number of homicides occurred in Southern Italy, there being 19.84 for every 100,000 inhabitants, while in Northern Italy the average was 3.70 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1866 there was a decrease in 1867 in the total number of violent deaths to the extent of 481.

The Portuguese journals insert the words with respect to Iberism delivered lately in the Chamber of Peers by Señor Rebello de Silva. He said:—Be united to Spaniards? Never. Be united to Castile? Never while we breathe. (Reiterated approbation from Peers, many voices crying, "Very good, very good.") We will have nothing to do with Iberism; no, never, while a descendant of Dom Pedro, the founder of our liberties, lives. We must not be deceived by a false grandeur foreshadowed by nimble tongues of Spanish orators. We must not believe in promises, for two centuries of experience have proved how shallow they have been. We wish nothing from Castile save amity, reciprocal respect, commerce, &c., and less regard for our destiny. Separated almost from the cradle, we have lived with glory, but when united by force with Spain we were in agony.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Lively Sabbath Day at Cincinnati—Two Catchweight Mills—Details of Both Battles.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, August 30.]

Yesterday was a lively day among a certain class of our citizens—those who prefer a "rattling mill" to a sermon. There were two prize fights for their special delectation—one in the morning out at Fairmont, in which twenty rounds were fought, and the other in the afternoon on Mount Auburn, in which there were eleven rounds. Both battles passed off without official molestation, being beyond the city limits and too formidable in their surroundings to present an invitation for the interference of the weak country constabulary. Both were gotten up hurriedly, as catchweight mills, without any particular preliminary training, and as a consequence but few persons, perhaps a couple of hundred in each case, had received sufficient notice of what was in prospect to give them a chance to witness this "rare sport" on a Sabbath day.

THE MOUNT AUBURN FIGHT

took place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon near the Widows' Home. It was between David Sheehan, eighteen years, 139 pounds, and Michael Keating, twenty-two years, 135 pounds. Doc. Kane and Jim Dowling seconded Sheehan, and Dan Madden and Mike McElroy performed similar office for Keating. The usual squared circle of ropes was formed, and around it clustered about 150 persons from the city and about the same number attracted thither from the immediate vicinity. Denny Ennis was chosen referee. The pugilists stripped themselves to the waist, and the spectators fixed their attention closely upon the two men, who walked briskly up to the middle of the ring, toed the scratch and held up their hands at each other for the

FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—There was cautious sparring and dodging as the men circled round each other, each studying the other's *forte* and working the usual harmless by-play that precedes actual blows. Sheehan got in the first stroke of the battle, cutting Keating's left cheek with the knuckles of his right. Keating countered and then clinched. Short infighting work and then the fall—Keating under.

ROUND 2.—As Sheehan left his corner one of his seconds whispered something in his ear. It was a piece of advice, which he immediately accepted as good of commencing heavy work on Keating's ribs. They came to hard arm blows early in the round, and while Keating managed to get in a few light taps on Sheehan's face, which only brought a spout of blood or two and did no harm, Sheehan worked at his ribs like a blacksmith, pounding him terribly. They then clinched and fell, side by side, both showing considerable blood.

ROUND 3.—No particular punishment; an early clinch and fall.

ROUND 4.—Sheehan caught Keating's lower jaw with a terrible left-hander. The blow stunned Keating for an instant, but did not knock him off his pins, for he had too good a purchase on his right heel. Sheehan attempted to follow up his advantage, but Keating clinched and went down to avoid the work.

ROUND 5. They came up briskly, but both showed the lack of training in their quick, short breathing and the rapid puffing of their faces. Sheehan's left eye was in mourning and Keating was spitting considerable blood. They pawed the air very cautiously for a minute and dodged blows that were far short. At length they came to handsome work, when Keating caught Sheehan over the left eye with a full length blow that drove him back on the ropes, when they closed and went to earth.

ROUND 6.—Short, and of not much consequence. The only blow of much force was one that Keating took in the mouth.

ROUND 7.—This was a lively turn at light blows. They gave and took heartily at close in-fighting, Sheehan working at the ribs and taking two of Keating's blows on his head. Keating was on top when they went down.

ROUND 8.—The men were slow in coming up. They were already much blown, particularly Keating. Sheehan's face was bleeding in two places, his cheeks were much swollen and his left eye was puffing up. Keating's mouth was all out of shape, as though full of hot mush, the lips looking as if a hornet's nest had been emptied upon them. They ended the round without much fighting, going down side by side, like babes in the woods.

ROUND 9.—This was the hardest round of the battle. Sheehan pushed the fight into Keating's corner, giving him left, right and left in the face. Keating gathered himself, however, doubled his man over the ropes and punched him severely before they went down.

ROUND 10 was a repetition of the ninth, Keating going under in his own corner.

ROUND 11.—This was the last of the fight. Up to this time Sheehan, although younger and lighter, seemed to have the best of it. To be sure, his left eye was black and blue, and he bled freely, but Keating's face was also beginning to look spongy, and every blow was telling, while his ribs showed the effect of well directed blows. The round did not amount to much, until Sheehan went down, when a cry of foul was raised against Keating, it being alleged that he had struck his prostrate opponent.

We have neglected to state that in the ninth round and earlier in the fight, Sheehan's friends had spoken of fouls by Keating—once that he struck him while down, and in the other instance that he had bitten him in the left shoulder. But the foul was not ready claimed until the eleventh round. A formal claim being then made, the referee decided it good, and declared Sheehan the winner.

The battle lasted nineteen minutes.

THE FIGHT AT FAIRMONT.

In this mill twenty rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes in the presence of about two hundred spectators, by Ed. Dennis and Mike Burns, West End pugilists. The fighting was light until the fifth round, when Burns took rough handling, Dennis getting in no less than six blows on the body. It was not until the eighth round that blood was drawn, and then Burns drew the first of it from his opponent's mouth. In the tenth round Dennis was knocked down—the first knock down of the fight.

In the eleventh round the fighting was heavy, Burns going to grass, as was also the case in the fifteenth. At the end of the seventeenth round Dennis claimed a foul on account of Burns falling without a blow. Both men were bleeding profusely from the nose. The fight went on, however, until the end of the twentieth round, when Dennis, having disjointed a thumb, declined to fight any longer, and the battle ended.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

[From the Baltimore Sun, August 31.]

A case of suicide, attended with more than ordinary interest, occurred yesterday morning at house No. 72 Sharp street. Dr. E. J. Hudson, a young physician, about twenty-eight years of age, from Richmond, Va., took up quarters at the house in question on Friday last and stated that he came to this city for the purpose of going into the drug business. He appeared to be in a dejected state of mind, but nothing strikingly peculiar was noticed in his actions. Yesterday morning he did not appear at the breakfast table, but soon after told the landlady that he felt unwell. She administered to him a small dose of laudanum. He then sat down to the piano and performed the air, "Ever of Thee I am Fondly Dreaming." Shortly afterwards he went out, but soon returned and went to his room. A few minutes afterwards the landlady, hearing some one fall in the doctor's room, went up and found him almost lifeless, and in a few minutes he expired. He left a sealed letter directed to his wife in Richmond, and the following note addressed to the landlady:—

Please telegraph my brother, Captain E. M. Hudson, Camp street, New Orleans, and he will repay you for all your kindness to me. Do not allow a post mortem examination, as I can tell them that thirty grains of cyanide of potassium, administered by myself, is the cause of my death, or rather freedom from the accursed ills I cannot bear. Send the letter to my wife, &c. Have my body decently buried and my brother will repay you. Do not, by any means, let my wife's picture be taken from my body. Truly your friend,

DR. E. J. HUDSON.

P. S.—Send my trunks, &c., to my wife in Richmond, Va. HUDSON.

Dr. Carr, city Coroner, was notified, and summoned a jury of inquest, who after making an examination of the facts connected with the unfortunate affair rendered a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. It is stated that before the war the deceased was in wealthy circumstances, and at the time of the breaking out of the conflict he was sojourning in Europe. He returned to this country, however, and joined General Elzey's command of the Confederate army. The deceased was tall in stature and rather prepossessing in appearance. The picture of his wife was placed upon his bosom in the coffin.

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THE GALLOWS.

ANOTHER EXECUTION IN TEXAS.

Hanging of a Mexican for the Murder of His Stepdaughter.

Particulars of the Crime, Conviction and Punishment.

SAN ELZEARIO, El Paso County, Texas, August 13, 1869.

The highest penalty known to the law was this day inflicted upon Bartolo Mendoza, at this place, for the murder of his stepdaughter, Merced Avalos.

The criminal lived near El Paso, Texas, and had at different times attempted to seduce the girl, without success, she being engaged to be married to a young Mexican, with the consent of her mother. On the day of the murder the girl started to go to El Paso, Mexico, to be married. Mendoza tried to prevent her, but she insisted on going and started alone. He immediately followed her and asked "if she still refused to comply with his desires before marrying?" She answered "that when she returned from El Paso she would return married." He then drew a revolver, cocked and pointed it at her in presence of a younger sister, and said "Take that," firing and shooting her through the heart. He recocked his pistol and snapped a cap at the younger sister, and while cocking it a third time it went off accidentally, the ball passing through his cheek and nose, which prevented the perpetration of another murder. He was almost immediately arrested, and, after a preliminary examination, was sent to the custody of the military at Fort Bliss to await an indictment for murder before a special term of the District Court. On the 27th day of July an indictment was found against him for murder in the first degree.

On the day of trial a jury was empanelled, the prisoner pleading not guilty. The evidence against him being overwhelming, the jury retired for deliberation and returned in a few moments with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to the county jail for sentence, and on the last day of the term was sentenced to be hung by the neck until he was dead. Upon being asked if he had any reasons to give why judgment should not be passed upon him he replied that he had nothing to say, but asked whether he could be attended by a priest of his faith, which was answered in the affirmative. The prisoner received his death sentence with perfect composure, and on his return to jail stated that he had but one time to die and that he was not afraid of death. But he expressed a strong desire to have the sentence changed from hanging to shooting, making a request to the sheriff and sending for the judge, to whom he expressed the same desire. He seemed resigned when told that the sentence could not be changed. Father Borrajo attended to his spiritual wants, giving him all the comforts to be derived from his religion.

Mendoza was born in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico; was of stout build, about five feet eight inches high, and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. Nothing peculiar could be noticed in his physiognomy denoting the criminal, although he had a downcast look. He had killed a man in Chihuahua in a quarrel and was a fugitive from justice at the time of the murder and attempt at a double murder of two innocent, unoffending young girls. Nothing of a criminal nature had been brought against him while residing in El Paso, Texas, except the killing of a cow belonging to one of his neighbors, which could not be fully proven. From and after the second day of his confinement in the county jail the prisoner was hourly engaged in prayer. He had an excellent appetite, and, what may appear strange for a person who knew the hour of his death, his personal appearance improved daily, gaining at least a pound of flesh every twenty-four hours. He ate more like a beast than a man, and it was observed constantly by his guard of five men that "he ate more than the whole five." He appeared very anxious for the coming of the day of his execution, and frequently wished that it would be the next day, and often wondered why he was made to wait so long. A few days before the execution he made a will, and, after providing for the payment of his debts, he bequeathed all of his remaining property to his wife; but she refused to accept anything. He willed the revolver with which he committed the murder to his attorney (Mr. Clark), and made a disposition of everything personal, even to the hat, clothes and shoes, which he wore.

On the evening before the execution an extra guard of twenty-five citizens was detailed to watch the jail, which was not considered very secure, it being reported that a number of his Mexican friends would attempt to rescue the prisoner. In spite of the continual *centinela alerta!* called about every ten minutes, the prisoner slept well, arose at his usual hour and ate a very hearty breakfast. He, for the first time after breakfast, appeared to realize his horrible situation; still he conversed freely on indifferent subjects with his usual *sangfroid*. Your correspondent visited him for the last time, when he was asked to write a letter to his brother in Chihuahua, of which the following is a translated copy:—

SAN ELZEARIO, August 13, 1869.

SEÑOR DON ——, Chihuahua:—

MY BELOVED BROTHER—To-day I am condemned to die for having committed a crime. I deserve my punishment, and ask pardon of the Eternal Father, hoping that you will all pray for the welfare of my soul. I hope that you will carry out the provisions of my mother's will, as in it is ordered, which was not attended to by me on account of my dissimulation and abandonment. I, therefore, supplicate that you will attend to it, and that the remaining part belonging to me will be invested in masses for the welfare of my soul. Please notify my aunts, Jesusa and Ynocenta, of what has taken place. I hope that I will be remembered in your prayers. Pray to God for my soul. Adios.

His
BARTOLO (x) MENDOZA.
mark.

When leaving he told your correspondent that if he had ever injured him in any way he asked for forgiveness as he hoped to be forgiven. Shortly afterwards his last meal was brought to him, which he ate, though without his usual appetite. Among other things brought were beans and chili verde, which he refused to touch stating that "they always disagreed with him." After eating his last meal he appeared to be dispirited for a while, but soon recovered. The Sheriff, Mr. Caleb B. Miller, coming in, he asked him about his shroud, and being told that it was made of black muslin, he appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the color, and asked as a particular favor that he would have him a purple or maroon colored shroud made. The Sheriff replied that it was too late then to make another, which reply seemed to trouble him more than the fatal procession which was soon to take place.

This execution being the first by authority of the civil law on this frontier—Presidio and El Paso counties, Texas, and Dona Ana county, New Mexico—although some twenty or more men have gone under by order of Judge Lynch, and although numbers have been killed and a few assassinated during the last twenty years, it was therefore expected that a large number of persons would be present at the gallows; but only about two hundred and fifty persons were on the ground, including about one hundred women. The whole proceedings were curiously watched by the crowd, who appeared impressed with the solemnity of the scene. Hardly a word was spoken, and excellent order was kept. No military were present, it being the intention of the civil authorities to show that the arm of the civil law was strong enough to uphold order.

At three o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by a deputy, proceeded to the jail, and everything being in readiness the procession to the gallows was formed. The criminal, with Father Borrajo by his side, marched to death with a firm step and looks fixed upon the ground, never raising his head even once until all was over. His responses were made in a loud voice without a tremor. Arriving at the scaffold he bowed before it and ascended without the least sign of nervousness, heard the sentence read in English and Spanish, with apparent indifference, and still stood firmly without a tremor until the rope was cut by the Sheriff, and he was launched into eternity at half-past three o'clock. The fall was over six feet, and his neck was broken. He died without a struggle. After hanging half an hour the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, delivered to the attending priest, carried to the church and buried in the morning in the church yard. And may God have mercy on his soul!

PERILOUS SITUATION AND NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

[From the New Bedford Standard, August 28.]

On Friday afternoon last Mr. W. G. Blanchard, of Boston, agent of the Associated Press; Mr. Howes Norris, Holmes' Hole marine news reporter for the Associated Press, and Peter Claghorn, boatman, left Holmes' Hole in a small sailboat for bass fishing in Vineyard Sound. The wind was fresh, with a chopping white-crested sea. While engaged in fishing a large schooner, under full sail, was seen approaching, but a man being distinctly seen at her bow, and supposed to be on the lookout, it was confidently believed by the fishing party that she would go by them. On she came, however, directly for the fragile craft; the gentlemen in the latter shouting to her to luff and keep clear. The bowsprit of the schooner first carried away the boat's mast, and then the bow struck her stern, demolishing the rudder, but throwing the boat slightly to the starboard side of the bow, which saved her from wholly going under. Her side was stove, with other damages. At the moment of the collision Mr. Norris jumped and seized hold of a rope hanging from the schooner's bow and was carried for over a mile, a part of the time wholly submerged in the water. By desperate effort he managed at last to climb a part of the way up the vessel's side and make his situation known. Mr. Blanchard and the boatman, who remained in the wrecked boat, which fortunately continued to float, were taken in tow by other sailboats which promptly went to their aid, and safely reached Holmes' Hole, where they found Mr. Norris, who had been landed by the schooner's boat. The preservation of the three persons in the boat was little short of miraculous.

THE LATE SCANDAL.

The Libel upon Lord Byron and his Sister Augusta Nailed to the Pillory of Falsehood by George, the Count Johannes—Deathbed Declaration by Byron—Family Narrative by the Sister to the Count at St. James' Palace—Queen Victoria to the Rescue—Triumphant Defence of Innocence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

To libel the living is at all times a cowardly crime, but it is doubly so, and in its mendacity and malice tenfold, when the dead are the objects of the slander. The law protects the reputation of the dead as well as the living, and for the reason that if it did not then revenge of the living would fall upon the libellers of the dead. But the "law's delay" is too slow to meet some cases, and were the writer of the libel now engrossing public attention not a woman it is possible that there is one man at least in this community that would personally resent it. No reader can doubt the talents of Mrs. Stowe as a fiction writer, and as proved by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but she has now eclipsed herself by this atrocious libel upon one of her own sex, in connection with Lord Byron. I claim the privilege of establishing the falsity of the incestuous charge, and my knowledge is founded upon personal acquaintance and friendship with the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Leigh herself for more than seven years, also with the Countess Guiccioli, and with the Earl of Harrington, formerly Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, Lord Byron's intimate friend and mine for more than twenty years, and who had a conversation upon the very theme with Lord Byron scarcely an hour before the poet died, and which was about to be renewed with Mr. William Fletcher, his lordship's *valet en chef*, when death permitted only broken sentences. These accumulated incidents form part of my MS. autobiography, but the present occasion demands from my friendship to the just memory of the dead that I anticipate the truth at this time, inasmuch as the subject has suddenly been published in such libellous form as to be the theme of society throughout America, and must be in Europe. In my observations I shall not regard Mrs. Stowe in her character of the matron, nor in any of those domestic virtues which proverbially belong to her; but I claim the privilege as a public critic to review what she has caused to be published as an author, without fear or favor, and doubly do I claim the right of defending from a libellous charge a lady friend, now dead, who, being thus shamefully calumniated, cannot defend herself. In fact, all persons implicated or interested are waited for by Mrs. Stowe until they are dead before she gives to the world this monster of libellous conception, and for which she is or will be paid money, as it is fair to assume, from the fact, that she is a public writer of repute and for a talented periodical, which may now be termed "The Incest Libel Monthly of the Atlantic;" and your readers will legally observe that the greater the reputation of the authoress and the magazine of nitro-glycerine combustibles, the greater the injury and the explosive danger, the greater the wrong to the memory of the dead and to the reputation and wounded feelings of the living, and the greater the damages in law, as also the punishment upon indictment and conviction, as the libellers will find hereafter.

It is a legal rule in the cross-examination of a witness that if an untruth can be proved in his previous examination in chief then falsehood permeates through the entire testimony. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*—false in one, false in all. Now, to apply this rule of evidence to Mrs. Stowe. She states three times in her narrative that Lord and Lady Byron lived together two years, and during which time "she struggled with the fiends," &c. Now, it is notorious and historically true that they were married on January 2, 1815, and separated forever on January 15, 1816, their only child having been born on December 10, 1815. Thus they lived together only one year and a few days. Again, Mrs. Stowe always mentions the accused lady as having been Lord "Byron's own sister." She was only the half-sister of the poet, holding the same blood relationship as Abraham did to his wife Sarah. And, to make the direct accusation more appalling, the Puritan authoress directly charges that an incestuous "child of sin" was born of the body of the sister of Byron and he himself the father! and that Lady Byron confided to her, in writing, the secret! The perfection of libel is *suppressio veri et suggestio falsi*—the concealment of truth and the invention and assertion of falsehood—both of which obtain in the foregoing premises. Mrs. Stowe never mentions that the "sister" was married, though she knew it. The faithful and noble-hearted Augusta—worth a legion of Lady Byrons—was married, and to an officer of the British army, Colonel George Leigh, alluded to in the will of Lord Byron as being the husband of Augusta. This will was made and executed on July 29, 1815, only about six months after Lord Byron's marriage, and it is notorious that the poet never saw Augusta again after he left England in April, 1816. The only child of Lord Byron by his wife was baptized Ada Augusta—named after the very lady now so maliciously libelled, and who was the virtuous mother of a legitimate child, born to her by her marriage with Colonel George Leigh. Can infamy go further down to the depths of hell than to conceal from the public this lady's marriage, and her maritally conceived and born child, and declare it to be the incestuous offspring of her own brother? Yes! Mrs. Stowe charges the Lady Augusta with the triple moral sins of fornication, adultery and incest—even to maternity. The triple-headed Cerberus of hell alone is the proper emblem of this demoniac and atrocious libel. Of course I never personally knew Lord Byron, the poet—he died when I was a child; but I have intimately known several of his intimate friends, and I select (as subjoined) from the number those with whom I have conversed upon this very subject, and who had the indignant denial from Lord Byron himself, and as I had it from the Lady Augusta: and superadded is the deathbed declaration of the poet to his intimate and heroic friend at Missolonghi, Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, afterwards the Earl of Harrington, who had the distinguished charge of the dead body of Byron to England. Also I cite Queen Victoria in defence of the calumniated lady, with which testimony I shall conclude this letter.

THE DEFORMITY OF LORD BYRON HIS CURSE.

It is a well known fact in human history that there is nothing so quickly creates a hatred of another as to taunt any person with his physical deformity, especially if the person is of a quick and nervous temperament, as was notoriously George Gordon Byron. At the time of his birth an accident caused a malformation of one of his feet and legs. Of this he was feverishly sensitive, and any allusion to it would drive him into a furious rage; and even as a child of only four years, he resented it by striking his nurse's friend with a whip for alluding to it—contrasting as she did the beauty of his face with the deformity of his leg and foot, which to him throughout his life was a hideous contrast. It was the same to him as was the withered arm and deformed legs to Richard III., and my readers will remember Gloster's soliloquy, viz., "To shrink my arm up like a withered shrub; to shape my legs of an unequal size, that the dogs bark at me as I halt by them." Now, when Lord Byron said to his bride "You will find that you have married a devil"—as cited by Mrs. Stowe, but as if he really meant Satan—he simply alluded in bitter sarcasm to his deformed foot—more resembling the devil's than man's. And through his life he took the utmost trouble by his costume, &c., to conceal the deformity; but what in that respect can you conceal from your wife or your valet? Thence it was that Lord Byron on the day of his dying commanded that no person but his faithful valet, William Fletcher, should see his naked body for the lavatory rites—a command broken by "Trelawney the Terrible," who "at one view beheld an Apollo and Satyr," as he told me as we stood together at the burial of William Godwin. Byron was well read in Shakspeare, and that prince of poets says of women, "The eye must be fed, and what delight can she have to look upon the devil?" It was that very thought which caused his remark to his newly married wife, and in due time she found out that truth, and regarded with shuddering all marital rights.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF QUARREL AND SEPARATION.

Two years before his marriage with Miss Millbanke Lord Byron had been rejected by her—a circumstance never forgotten by man. In a reckless, inebriated moment, incited by wine and Sheridan—who regarded his poet friend (one of the committee of Drury Lane theatre) as a species of Sir Charles Surface—Byron wrote for a wife, and addressed two ladies, half in jest, half in earnest, proposing marriage, and to his amazement he was accepted, and by Miss Millbanke. Never were united two beings more anti-sympathetic. He a volcano of poetic fire; she a frozen fountain of the ice brook temper. He, from his beauty, genius and generosity, having no jealousy; she, comparatively plain in features, viewed with hatred the admiration of handsome women for her husband, and thence she became mentally "bound in to saucy doubts and fears;" and the jealous are not jealous for a cause, but jealous because they are jealous, as says Shakspeare. It is generally called the "honeymoon"—the first four weeks of marriage; but Byron called his the "treaclemoon;" and certainly it was a "brimstone and treacle" matrimony. They were married on January 2, 1815, he being twenty-seven years and she twenty-three years of age, respectively, having been born in 1788 and 1792, and they separated forever on January 15, 1816, having been married only one year and thirteen days; but they never had sexual intercourse with each other after the first six weeks of marriage, and "hell has no fury like a woman scorned," especially regarding the hymeneal rights of marriage. It is historically related of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, that from the day she discovered maternity she refused marital rights to the King, her husband; nor could the philosopher Longinus change her determination that a wife's mission was to be a mother and when that, by proof, was even initiated, the woman should have no further knowledge of man. That, however, was not the natural philosophy of Lady Byron, and certainly not of her liege lord, George, the Baron Byron of Rochdale. What, then, caused the sexual separation, and finally the marital? Here, then, is the true secret, and the "curse" the chief cause. In the sixth week of their marriage, and during a jealous mood, Lady Byron fearfully resented a remark of a love-memory of Lord Byron's, who said, "I deeply regret to know that my beloved Mary Chaworth was very unhappy in her marriage. Ah! it might have been different had we married!" Upon this sighing remark Lady Byron instantly arose, and in great anger uttered these fatal words:—"Mary Chaworth rejected you for your deformity, as I did once, and it had been better if I had still rejected a man with a devil's foot!" and with those terrible words she left the apartment. To Lord Byron, sensitive as the quivering aspen leaf upon that very fact of his deformity—his "curse of life," as he once said to Trelawney—those fearful words were as daggers in the breast of love, esteem or respect, and from that moment ceased all sexual knowledge of his wife, and as the woman he never knew her more. Each kept their own apartments; and thus in solitude each sought those friends best entitled to advise. Lady Byron, in another evil moment, as if destiny was driving her to marital desolation, sent for her former governess—the human being who was the cause why Miss Milbanke had formerly rejected Lord Byron. She came, and, of course, took sides with her former pupil, over whose mind she had great influence, and sanctioned even the brutal remarks upon the deformity of the husband, and which was quickly communicated to his lordship. Then it was that the wounded poet's brother sent for the faithful and devoted Augusta, his half sister. She was his senior by five years—she having been born in 1783; married in 1807—and at this time (1815) the eight years' wife of Colonel George Leigh, of the British army, and the mother of a child born of that marriage; and Augusta at this time was thirty-two years of age, and Lady Byron only twenty-three years. Except at about the marriage period this was the first time that Lady Byron had seen the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, and with the indignation, from the savage insult and wrong her brother had received, well might the slight, fragile form and features of Lady Byron shrink abashed before the majestic figure, the queenly dignity, the intellectual and mild look of sisterly reproach from the Lady Augusta, dignified by that title in society—less in courtesy than to her character as a *gentilissima*—a very "lady of ladies," and as such was finally honored by the Queen of Great Britain, as I will prove. The ancient governess arrived in the latter part of the month of February, and the honorable Mrs. Colonel Leigh in the middle of March, 1815; and what followed established that the former became the "damned Iago" of the family, and worse, being a female; and the latter, the Lady Augusta, a species of innocent Desdemona; the poet, an equally innocent Cassio, while Lady Byron became a self-consuming jealous Othello. The first resolution of the brother upon the arrival of his sister was that he would separate from his wife, and by a legal document to that effect. This resolution was successfully resisted by the honorable Mrs. Leigh, upon the paternal ground that, as Lady Byron was *enceinte* and in a few months would become a mother, should the husband separate by a legal document, or otherwise, before the birth, it would cast a lasting reproach upon the child, as to the true father. This argument was conclusive with Lord Byron; for he never doubted the chastity of his wife, and would endure his wrongs rather than injure her reputation, or that of their future unborn innocent child. He therefore concluded to remain domiciled until after the birth and then, upon the convalescence of the mother, to separate, at least for a time; but an event soon took place, from the malice of "the female Iago," which made Byron finally determine to be separated forever. I have already shown the dignified character of the beauty of Lady Augusta; it formed a perfect contrast with Lady Byron's, and as the latter was prone to be jealous it was no difficult matter to create that feeling towards Augusta, and finally of a criminal suspicion, instigated by the fiendish governess, who urged the natural fact to convey belief, viz., that the Hon. Mrs. Leigh was only the half sister of the poet. This poisonous suggestion having entered the brain of Lady Byron, created from the serpent shrine of slander, it finally permeated her intellect until she became upon that false idea a monomaniac, and thence she lived and so she died. It was the first week of July, 1815, in a scene of quarrel, that Lord Byron was indirectly accused by Lady Byron with being "over-fond of his half sister, Augusta, and that the suspicions of my governess are not without foundation." This false and malignant aspersion upon his sister and the wife of Colonel Leigh, conjoined with the previous insult regarding his deformity, determined Lord Byron that after the *accouchement* of Lady Byron they should separate forever. The brother and sister confronted their accusers; they were abashed and silent, and Lady Byron cast the responsibility entirely upon the governess, whom the poet has immortalized in the sketch,

> Born in a garret, in the kitchen bred;
> Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head, &c.,

it being the most powerful invective from the pen of man, and could only emanate against a woman upon the ground of false, malignant and demoniac wrong, received by the author, and also his true and irreproachable sister.

Following the above scene, Lord Byron made and duly executed his last will and testament on the 29th of July, 1815, leaving all his property to his sister, "Augusta Mary Leigh, wife of George Leigh, Esq.," and in the same will he writes that "Lady Byron and any children I may have being otherwise amply provided for." The former will, made in 1811, was by law vacated and void by his marriage in 1815.

On the 10th of December, 1815, the only child of Lord and Lady Byron was born. Some time previously to this event the mother had sought reconciliation with the husband; but he was firm in his resolution to separate. She expressed contrition, atonement and entire disbelief in the criminal suggestion; and as a public confession of her injustice to the injured sister Lady Byron herself proposed (mark this, Mrs. Stowe) that the unborn child, if a girl, should not only be named Ada, the father's selection, but also Augusta, impressing that innocent name as a seal of purity upon the virgin jewel yet within the casket of human nature. By the justice of God it was so; and the child was baptized "Ada Augusta," and as she grew to womanhood, and was married, she used that name in preference to Ada, in justice to her father and his sister, and thence she became alienated from her mother. Lady Byron had the lingering hope of preventing her husband leaving England, and "madness" was suggested as a means to an end, but this only expedited the issue; for they separated within six weeks after Ada Augusta's birth.

The day of separation came (January 15, 1816), but the statement by Mrs. Stowe of that final interview is entirely false and unnatural, and also malignant in its criminal assertion. The authoress writes that "Lady Byron went into her husband's room, where he and the partner of his sins (the Hon. Mrs. Leigh) were sitting together, and said, 'Byron, I come to say goodby,'" &c. There is falsity in the very phrase "Byron." The ignorance of Mrs. Stowe as to the domestic phraseology of high society in England has betrayed her. Ladies and gentlemen of rank in married life—and even of royalty, as I know, personally—as among the more humble classes, address each other by their baptismal names, as George, and Mary, &c., when in the domestic circle and friendly. If otherwise the address would be "My Lord," or "Lord Byron." Noblemen bachelors and most intimate gentlemen friends of rank alone address each other by their title or family surnames. Now, the facts of the "Farewell" are these:—Lord Byron left his own room and went into that of Lady Byron's to take farewell of his wife and daughter, and he had sent word to that effect. There were present the father, mother and infant child (the nurse left upon his entrance). The husband received into his arms "Ada Augusta," kissed her with deep emotion and wept. He took the hand of his weeping wife, and while thus situated (a group for the painter or sculptor) he said, with a deep sigh, the words of his favorite author, Shakspeare, "When shall we three meet again?" to which the wife responded, "On earth, I hope." Lord Byron replied "In heaven, I trust;" and those were his last words to her, as he gave back the infant to its mother and silently and slowly left the chamber, and with royal etiquette, face to face. So "Lady Byron's caressing the spaniel," &c., is another fiction; and well it might be, since the spaniel was a large dog of the Mont St. Bernard breed, and always at night guarded his master's door as formerly when at Newstead. There in the daytime the noble dog was the playful companion of the wolf and bear that guarded right and left the monastic staircase of the ancient Abbey.

On April 25, 1816, Lord Byron left England forever, and never again saw his wife, child or sister. The poet died at the early age of thirty-five years, and the marble tablet to his memory over his grave in the village church near Newstead Abbey was erected by that faithful sister, of whom he had written:—

> Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
> That, still unbroke though gently bent,
> Still waves, with fond fidelity,
> Its boughs above a monument.

The foregoing narrative and solemn denial of the slander I received from the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Leigh, personally, at her residence in St. James Palace, London. Ay! Madame Stowe, at St. James Palace, as I will prove.

LADY BYRON AND THE "FATHER'S CHILD."

The wife having failed to retain the husband, resolved, with the Iago governess, to bring up and educate the daughter in total ignorance of her father, and especially as to his talents as an author. Consequently she had no knowledge of his poetry until after her marriage, when one day in her husband's library she first saw a volume entitled "Byron's Works." Lord Byron believed that his wife would "bring up" his daughter correctly and justly; for in 1823, when she was eight years old, he wrote to Lady Blessington that he should not interfere with the education of his daughter, having full faith in Lady Byron's justice in that respect, and trusted her entirely to her. I have seen and read the original letter by the courtesy of Lady Blessington. Now, see how Lady Byron fulfilled her duty and its results. The daughter by her marriage became Lady King, and subsequently the Countess of Lovelace, by her husband's inheriting the earldom. At one period the daughter was very ill and had not seen her mother for a long time, and would not, in resentment of the wrongs and insults to her father. Lady Byron tried every persuasion by friends, but failed. At last the daughter, as if to settle the question, in resolution said, and knowing her mother's fondness for money, "By a vow fulfilled, Lady Godiva took off a tax; I make a vow, and will keep it, but to put on a tax; I vow not to see Lady Byron until she first pays off my own private debts." When the mother received this message she remonstrated, but of no avail. "I am my father's child," Ada said, and finally Lady Byron did pay the debts, amounting to several thousand pounds sterling, and then hastened to the bedside of her daughter, to her amazement and almost danger to her life. The above is true, and narrated to me by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, and also by the mother of the Countess of Harrington, sister to the Duchess of Bedford.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress! Who is the person that charges wholesale libels upon the dead? Who is she that accuses Lord Byron with sexual guilt with the innocent and chaste Mary Chaworth? Cannot the authoress pass in review, without libel, even the "Dream" of the poet's life? She writes:—"It was not memory of Mary Chaworth, but another guilty and more damning memory that overshadowed that hour of marriage." Who is the human being that makes, or circulates, the double charge of incestuous adultery and incestuous adulterine maternity? that publishes that a child of sin was born and lived for years from that connection—thus creating the virgin blush upon the cheeks of maiden innocence, and that of indignation upon those of matrons, and fearless and outspoken denunciation from every condition of society? I ask again who is Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress? Oh, answer it not in Gath; reply not in the streets of Askalon; but here, in Manhattan, speak out in the name of insulted religion. She is the wife of a clergyman; she is the daughter of a clergyman; she is the sister of two clergymen—and all of them New England clergymen. And had the charges been even true Christian charity, before sacred pulpits were changed into political rostra, should have taught her to cast oblivion upon the deed and the dead. Being, however, false and malicious, if that is the result of teaching from a family of clergymen, of course, all anti-democratic, as is the magazine, then quickly may their churches be closed in mourning for the fatal fall—aye, thousands of fathoms deep—of the chief daughter of their house. Yes, the primal fall of the angel Lucifer from the bright presence of Almighty God into the dark abyss of surging waves of misery was not more sudden and for all time than is that of Harriet Beecher Stowe from her former high sphere into the dark caverns of charnel-house oblivion and condemnation.

The American press never gave a nobler proof of its high mission than in its utter denunciation of the libels and their mercenary publication; and from this day forth no virtuous matron, no chaste daughter, no honest man should support the *Atlantic Monthly*, for now to have it in their homes will stain their own reputations, as supporting the most infamous and malignant libels in the history of the living or the dead. Throughout England and Europe generally there will be condemnation and resentment, for it is a gross insult to their beloved Queen, that Her Majesty housed for years in her own palace an incestuous and adulterous wife. To publish that the brotherly and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had incestuous connection with his married sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and also that a dark "child of sin" was born of that union, would be equally true as is the scandalous libel upon George Lord Byron and his sister, Lady Augusta. In fact, and to be humorous for a moment—for even Death sometimes smiles—the above suggestion would be nearer the truth with the Beecher brother and sister; for some twenty years since there was believed to be a notorious connection between them—mentally, of course; and the offspring created therefrom was actually brought into the world, and it still lives, and bears the familiar name of "Uncle Tom." The authoress should have given "a local habitation and a name" to the Italian child of George and Augusta, as she did to that of Henry and Harriet.

SOLEMN DENIAL BY LORD BYRON ON HIS DEATH-BED.

In a conversation I had with the late Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington—the warrior of Waterloo—and having read my "Biography of General President Harrison" he was pleased to say that he wished such a pen would do him justice after his death in regard to the only event of his life in which justice had not been done, viz.:—"It is said that I could have saved the life of the brave Marshal Ney. I could not. I tried. But King Louis XVIII. was inexorable." The Duke of Wellington then told me circumstances of proof, which are now in my manuscript autobiography. In a similar manner Lord Byron wished justice upon one theme, viz., that in regard to his sister, and he besought a friend, to whom he wrote, "not to suffer unmerited censure to rest upon his name after death." To the Countess Guiccioli, the Countess of Blessington, Viscount Canterbury (formerly Speaker of the House of Commons), the Count D'Orsay and the Cornwall Trelawney he solemnly denied the truth of the imputation, and from those personages I received that denial in solemn conversation. There is, however, another proof more solemn. When a man is assassinated and in his dying moments he proclaims his murderer it is proof of the criminal, and all other dying confessions are received with equal reverential solemnity. I now transfer the reader to the deathbed of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, on April 19, A. D. 1824. There were present, among others, Count Pietro Gamba, the brother of the Countess Guiccioli; Trelawney, of Cornwall; William Fletcher, the valet, and Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, afterwards the Earl of Harrington. This gentleman honored me with his friendship to the day of his death, extending over a period from 1834 for more than twenty years. I was intimate with him and in his confidence, and often was his invited guest in London and at Ashburnam House, his country residence. This was the democratic nobleman who introduced the free press in India, and was the patriotic champion, with his friend and democrat Lord Byron, for the freedom of the classic land of Marathon and Miltiades, and towards that noble cause advanced from his own purse the sum of £16,000 ($80,000). Within the dying hour of the great poet Lord Byron requested all to leave the chamber except Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope. The poet then knew that he was dying, and said to his friend, "Stanhope, I wish you to take charge of my dead body to England. See that it is buried in the grave of my mother." [Both these dying wishes were fulfilled by the friend.] "Stanhope, I declare to you, at this solemn moment, that the former accusation by Lady Byron against me and my faithful sister was

> A lie, an odious, damned lie!
> Upon my soul, a wicked lie!

and so defend us when again assailed."

Colonel Stanhope took the hand of his dying friend, and said:—"Byron, the name of Augusta being added to that of Ada at the baptism of your daughter, and at the request of Lady Byron, as told me by your sister, dispersed that slander forever; but if you would be happier send your dying declaration by your confidential valet, Fletcher, and order him to see Lady Byron with your death denial." "I will do so," said the dying poet. "Send Fletcher to me. God bless you, Stanhope. Of all men you I best love. You will live to see the freedom of this classic land when I shall be no more. Adieu!"

With manly tears Colonel Stanhope bade adieu to his friend forever, and within half an hour thereafter Fletcher was at the bedside of his dying master. Then took place the oft-repeated broken sentences cited by Mrs. Stowe and others, but now explained by the previous interview with Colonel Stanhope:—"Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say"—here his voice failed from exhaustion. But had he power, who can doubt but the dying man would have repeated to his faithful valet what he had already declared to his faithful friend?

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

It was at Ashburnam House, on the Sunday following the evening I passed with the Honorable Mrs. Leigh at St. James' Palace, when she related what I have recited; and speaking of the subject to the Earl of Harrington (the former Colonel Stanhope) that he narrated to me the dying declaration to him by his dying friend Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and authorized me, should the occasion call for it, to repeat his words, as the sister had her narrative; and the present libellous occasion does call for it, and I have done my duty.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEFENDS THE INNOCENT.

In conclusion, I now produce a proof of innocence, which, if Mrs. Stowe knew and concealed from the public, is, in itself, a crime upon the dead; if she did not know it, then she is unfit to be a writer of history, being ignorant of facts.

It is the custom of the queens of England when any lady of rank has been overtaken by comparative poverty, by misfortune, or any honorable cause, to present gratuitously to the distressed lady a suit of furnished apartments, cuisine, &c., in one of Her Majesty's palaces, either at Hampton Court, Holyrood, or, a greater compliment still, in the Royal Palace of St. James, London. Need I add that personal chastity and the matronly virtues are the conditions precedent with Queen Victoria? She herself the model wife, widow and Queen to all posterity! I say to the libellous authoress, "O shame, where is thy blush?" to conceal from the public the great moral fact which here follows:—

The Queen of Great Britain, Victoria the Good! God bless her! in sympathy to the monetary misfortunes of a lady of rank (from the improvidence of her husband), and that lady having the right of entree to her Majesty's drawing room, even upon state occasions, and the Queen gave to that lady for life a suit of regal apartments at St. James' Palace, and that lady's name was engraved on a silver plate and placed on the front door of those apartments, publicly seen at all times, in the royal banner square of the palace. Who was that lady whom the Queen delighted to honor? Does the reader ask? Do the poisonous publishers of the libel ask? Then thus I answer to them and all the world, and dare denial of its truth—that lady was this very slandered Augusta, the Hon. Mrs. Colonel Leigh, the half sister of Lord Byron, the poet, and this royal honor was publicly enjoyed by Lady Augusta while Lady Byron lived!

In that palace, in her own apartments, I repeatedly saw the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, received her hospitality, passed evenings with her and freely conversed of her poet brother and his eventful life, and each of us without reserve. And she also honored me by accepting my friendship, and which I again prove, though she is in her grave with her brother, by thus publicly defending her reputation; and were I in France I would do so even to the death. My brother editors who have published the libel from the *Atlantic Monthly*—though they nobly scorned it—will, in justice to the dead, copy this refutation of the irreligious, fiendish and cowardly calumny. The spirit of Byron whispers to me these lines upon the original slanderer of himself and sister, and a new couplet of verses upon the renewal of the libel:—

> Oh! may thy grave be sleepless as the bed,
> The widow'd couch of fire, that thou hast spread!
> Down to the dust! and as thou rott'st away,
> Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous clay!
> Ten thousand depths in Dante's hell, below,
> Be hurl'd to infamy the novels of Stowe.

I remain yours, respectfully, &c.
GEORGE THE COUNT JOHANNES,
Of the Supreme Court of New York.
NEW YORK, August, 1869.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Closing of the Summer Vacations—Preparations for the Coming Year—Changes in the System.

On Monday next the schools throughout the city under the direction of the Board of Education will be reopened after the summer vacations and pupils and teachers once more enter on the duties of obtaining and imparting knowledge. All the pupils have, no doubt, longed during some time past for the return of the school days, but as the vacation draws to a close they all naturally wish it were just a little longer. This latter wish some of the teachers and pupils naturally think would have been useless, as the vacation would have been a week longer but for Commissioner Gross, who managed to defeat a movement to that effect at the last meeting of the Board of Education in July. However, the rule was adopted, and unless specially altered at the meeting of the Board to be held to-morrow evening the schools will be opened on Monday morning, when the teachers will be expected to be at their posts. During the vacation a great many

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

have been made under the direction of the architect of the Board and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs. Almost every school building in the city has been overhauled, the furniture repaired and the heating and ventilating apparatus put in order. The workmen have been obliged to "fly about," so that their operations might not interfere with the opening of the schools; and by the end of the week all will be in readiness for the regular sessions to commence.

THE FREE COLLEGE

will also reopen on Monday with a full register. At the last examination some 530 applicants were admitted, making some 800 to 900 pupils on the roll. General Alexander S. Webb, who was chosen president by the Board of Trustees, has already commenced familiarizing himself with the duties of his position and the manner of working the college. He is said to be a man of rare executive ability, and under his direction the college is expected to take a foremost position among the universities of the nation.

The professorship of ancient languages and literature, left vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. J. Owens, still remains unfilled; but an appointment will probably be made at an early meeting of the Board of Trustees. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Tisdall and W. B. Sheer, both tutors in the department, are working to obtain the appointment, but what chances of success either may have it is difficult to determine. Mr. Tisdall graduated from the college with honors in 1859, and since that time has been engaged as tutor in the college. He is a great favorite among the students and attaches of the college generally, is well read, is a peculiarly successful teacher and an untiring student. Mr. Sheer has been connected with the college as tutor of Latin and Greek since 1851, and his long connection is ample evidence of his efficiency. Mr. Charles Herberman, Ph. D., lay professor at the College of St. Francis Xavier, is also named as probable successor to Dr. Owen. Mr. Herberman is, perhaps, one of the most thoroughly drilled Latin and Greek scholars in this city, and has had a great deal of experience as a teacher of various branches in the college to which he is now attached. The idea of dividing the office so as to make two professorships—one for Latin and one for Greek—is so grossly absurd that it will scarcely receive more than polite consideration from the Board of Trustees.

CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

are spoken of and will no doubt be made by the Board of Education at an early day. Among the principal changes spoken of is one which will, no doubt, meet with the approval of the teachers. It is proposed to graduate the scale of teachers' pay in accordance with their term of service. At present the pay is graduated according to the number of pupils on the roll of the school, but in addition to that the Board will probably take into consideration the circumstances and experience of the individual and so regulate the salaries that the more deserving shall receive the higher remuneration. It is also proposed to divide the city into districts, increase the force of superintendents and assign one to each district. This will give the superintendents opportunities to keep the schools under much stricter surveillance and have the examinations oftener, and it is presumed that the additional expense of such an arrangement will be more than offset by the increased efficiency in the schools.

The German question will no doubt be agitated, but will scarcely be settled in accordance with the views or wishes of the would be dominant class. The argument adduced by the German representative in the Board that "so many Americans visit the Continent for business or pleasure that a regular knowledge of German and French should be instituted in the course of studies," will have the effect, perhaps, of killing the movement. Those who "visit the continent for business or pleasure" can afford to pay for learning the languages and the exorbitant cost of the modicum now included in the course of studies tends to show that the experiment would be entirely too expensive.

The Board of Education, although contemplating many changes, have been reluctant in introducing them too speedily, lest it might be feared that the entire system was being unthinkingly interfered with. One very important amendment to the present system which should be made by the next Legislature is the total abolishment of the local boards of trustees. The trustees are generally "small fry" politicians and are ruled by the "leaders" in the wards. They recommend teachers for appointment or promotion as their "leaders" command, and the result is that many who have served long and faithfully in their positions see others of less experience, but having the good will of the local rulers, promoted or appointed to fill higher positions in which vacancies may occur. The workings of these local boards are often farcical in the extreme and do more towards demoralizing the schools and disheartening the teachers than many people are aware of. The Commissioners of Public Schools should have direct control of all matters appertaining to the schools and with the proposed division of the city and appointment of additional superintendents this direct control could be readily and satisfactorily exercised. The public is watching eagerly the doings of the Board of Education, and the Board should not be hampered by the quibbles of pettifogging politicians.

TWO HOURS WITH THE FRENCH CABLE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science Visit Duxbury.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 31.]

A small party of scientific gentlemen, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed its sessions at Salem last week, received and accepted an invitation on Thursday, 26th instant, to visit the cable office in Duxbury. From Boston to Kingston station by rail thirty-three miles, thence by coach five miles, brought the party to the landing. In an old but well preserved clapboard mansion of that quaint old town were found the headquarters of this new and wonderful highway. The visitors were cordially welcomed by the manager, Mr. Brown, and were at once brought into the presence of the flitting, flame-like image which indicated, in symbols on a graduated screen, the thoughts working at that instant on the other side of the Atlantic. Interpreting the fitful tremor of the image, or line of light, one inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in breadth, the youthful interpreter, who did not look the wizard that he was, calmly read, for transcription by his assistant, a message in which occurred at intervals the words "New Orleans," "Citizens," &c., &c. While inspecting the apparatus the members of the party received the following message fresh from France, sent expressly to them:—

TO DUXBURY, FROM BREST—Time, 5:20 P. M. (Paris time.)

The company present their compliments to the gentlemen assembled at Boston, and hope to be able to send them news of the great international boat race this will be gratifying to both nations.

The usual rate of transmission is about ten or twelve words per minute. Looking for the mechanism by which these wonderful results were obtained, the inquiring visitors observed on their right, placed on a marble pedestal, a medium-sized spool of silk-covered copper wire, said to consist of several thousand turns or convolutions, in the centre of which spool, suspended by a single silk-worm fibre, was a minute mirror attached to a little magnet made from a piece of watch spring. From a lamp properly placed and shaded a beam of light was thrown upon this mirror, and from the mirror was reflected two hundred times enlarged upon the graduated screen in front of the interpreter the flame-like image already mentioned. In transmitting from Duxbury to Brest the operator, with his right hand, makes use of two keys or springs, one of which being pressed causes at Brest a deflection of a similar mirror, sending the image-flame to the right, while pressing the other key deflects the mirror at Brest in the opposite direction, sending the image to the left. Its indications are thus interpreted:—A jerk or flitting once to the right and then once to the left denotes the letter *a*; a flitting once to the right and then three times to the left denotes the letter *b*; and thus letter by letter the words are spelled.

Passing into an adjoining room the delicate instruments used for testing the electric conduction of the cable are shown, among which are condensers and batteries, rheostats and shunts, bridges, switches and rings, and, crowning all, the wonderful astatic galvanometer of Sir William Hamilton. But possibly it would weary our readers to tell of ohms and megohms, farads and megafarads, volts and microvolts, and all the terminology of conduction, resistance, electrostatic capacity and continued electrification. It may, however, gratify them to learn that the insulation of the deep-sea cable between Brest and St. Pierre has more than doubled in efficacy during the short month which has elapsed since the cable was first committed to the embraces of Old Ocean, as is evinced by the fact that soon after it was laid the insulation resistance rose to 2,300 megohms, and has since been gradually increasing, until it is now 5,000 megohms per nautical mile. This improvement in the insulation of the deep-sea cable is believed to be mainly due to the cold or diminished temperature to which it is subjected at great ocean depths. The insulation resistance of the portion of the cable connecting Duxbury and St. Pierre is much less—namely, 1,500 megohms per nautical mile.

If one would inquire of a cable electrician, what is a megohm, he might with propriety be told that it is a million ohms. Should he still further inquire, but what is an ohm? a suitable reply would be, it is the yardstick of the electrician by which he measures the electric condition of conductors, and which may be represented by a round wire of pure copper, one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, and 240 feet in length, at the temperature of sixty degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer; while a megohm, by which he measures the resistance of insulators, is a unit, the length of which is a million times as great.

After being duly initiated into the interesting mysteries of cable working and cable bookkeeping, the members of the party partook of a sumptuous repast, given by the gentlemen in charge. During this repast they were agreeably interested by thrilling accounts of various incidents and hairbreadth escapes during the eventful voyage in laying the cable.

Messrs. Brown and Gaines are gentlemen of long experience in connection with the Malta and Alexandria cables. Mr. Smith, who represents the interests of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has assisted in laying most of the important cables, from the first one that crossed the channel to this last great triumph. The number of persons engaged in conducting the affairs of the office and of the land lines is about a dozen in all, some of them being on duty at all hours of the day and night—for it must be remembered that when it is midnight at Duxbury it is daybreak at Brest, France, so that a telegram dated like the one given above at twenty minutes past five o'clock P. M. Paris time is really sent at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. Duxbury or Boston time. It may be deemed worthy of remark that in the transmission of messages of business for the public the time recorded is that of Paris; in business for the service of the cable company, Greenwich time—the same as on the original cable between Ireland and Newfoundland—and in the local business of the Duxbury office Boston time.

After cordially thanking the courteous and efficient manager and his associates the gentlemen constituting the party terminated their long to be remembered visit at the Cable House in Duxbury.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

A TEXT BOOK OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. With particular reference to Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. By Dr. Felix Von Niemeyer. Translated from the Seventh German Edition, by Dr. George H. Humphreys, M. D., and Charles E. Hackley, M. D. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It has been remarked more than once by celebrated physicians that the science of medicine hardly keeps pace with the progress of the age. During the years that the value of steam has been discovered and the telegraph has been invented the world has remained in almost complete ignorance of the remedial agents for cholera, consumption and several other diseases now ranked among the mysterious and incurable. But while medicine has been, on the whole, laggard in the march of science, it cannot be said to have stagnated. Numerous important discoveries have been made, beneficial to human life and health and happiness. Everything of importance relating to the science has been, as the translators remark in the preface, presented to the world in a "multiplicity of excellent English treatises," almost rendering these volumes superfluous. Still, as the preface also very correctly says, "the sciences of pathology and therapeutics have made vast strides within the last ten years; and for very many important researches and discoveries in both these branches of medicine we are indebted to Germany. Professor Niemeyer's volumes present a concise and well digested epitome of the results of ten years of carefully recorded clinical observations by the most illustrious medical authorities of Europe, together with many valuable and practical deductions regarding the causes of disease and the application of remedies such as we believe have not as yet been assembled in any single work."

If the reputation which these volumes have obtained in Germany be considered an evidence of their value to the medical profession, and through physicians to suffering humanity, there is nothing in the quoted sentences, strong as they are in praise, to which we cannot heartily subscribe. Our comparatively limited knowledge of medicine inclines us to depend considerably upon the judgment of physicians of prominence in their profession for a critical opinion of the merits of Professor Niemeyer's work, and this is all that is favorable. We have no doubt that to the medical world in the United States it will prove a valuable assistant. To the scientific student it will also be welcome. At odd times, during the past two weeks, we have perused the pages and have been surprised at the interest their contents awakened, independent of the information conveyed and instruction afforded. But it is principally to physicians that these volumes will be found of value, even as they are designed solely for them. They will therefore note with more than ordinary satisfaction that both the translators are gentlemen of ability and established reputations in their professions, besides being thorough masters of the German language, Dr. Humphreys being "one of the physicians to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief at Bellevue Hospital for the Outdoor Poor," and his colaborer in the work, Dr. Hackley, "one of the physicians to the New York Hospital and one of the surgeons to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary." Reliance can thus be placed upon the accuracy of the translation. It only remains to be said that both volumes are handsomely printed and bound.

Magazine Notices.

The Overland Monthly for September is of more than ordinary interest. It is far superior to the August number in the quality of its contents. Among the most noticeable articles are "White Pine," "The Story of Herman," "The Affair of the Villa A——," "Are Our Public Schools a Failure?" "The Pacific Railroad—Unopen," "National Characteristics," "Gold Digging in Australia," "In the Track of a Great Race" and "A Week in Mendocino." The remaining contributions are excellent in their way, and the poetry is tolerably good. As usual the book reviews are particularly interesting, are well written and are quite impartial.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, for August, contains "Cornelius O'Dowd," "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. XII.—The Painter," "Cant: A Monologue in the Vapors," "The London Art Season," "The Lords and the Commons," and two continued novels. All the articles are very interesting and instructive. The political papers, although argued from a strong tory standpoint, are quite readable for the sake of their keen reasoning and analysis.

The London Quarterly Review.—The July number of this able review is well worth reading. It contains nine papers, among which those most deserving of special notice are "Eastern Christians," "Keble's Biography," "The House of Conde," "The Royal Engineers and Permanent Fortifications," and "The Truth about Ireland." The remaining reviews are also well written, and comprise "Scientific versus Amateur Administration," "The Malay Archipelago," "The Argument of Design" and "Lucan," the last named being of more than ordinary interest.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Our theatres will make an extra spurt next week.

"Formosa" will be the sensation at Niblo's Garden.

"Dreams" will be the attraction at the Fifth Avenue.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at the Olympic.

"Blow for Blow" will be indulged in at the Comique.

And the fall dramatic season will be inaugurated at the Bowery.

The bleached blondes of the Thompsonian brigade of beautiful burlesquers have carried the Quaker City by storm.

The New York Conservatory of Music opens for the fall and winter season this evening under the direction of A. F. Lejeal.

"The Great Boston Combination Company," whose queer antics are still remembered in this city, opens at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, on next Monday evening.

The Richings English Opera Company commence the season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on next Monday evening with a number of new singers and a large *repertoire* of new operas.

Mr. J. N. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell will inaugurate the regular dramatic season at the Louisville Opera House September 13, appearing in the sensational drama of "Eustache."

The Royal Opera House in Madrid has been leased by a Señor Rables for a term of five years. Ninety performances must be given each season. The house will be opened early in October with a strong company of Spanish singers.

Miss Annie Lonsdale, the original Nan in the comedietta of "The Good for Nothing," in this city, and a great favorite at one time in other *dejazet rôles*, appears at Niblo's in "Formosa," after an eight years' absence from the stage.

Joanna and Willie Hess, two juvenile musical phenomena, the one a violinist, the other a pianist, appear at the Opera House, Newport, on Friday evening, September 3, in a grand concert to be given for the delectation of the fashionables sojourning there.

The Worrell Sisters—Sophie, Irene and Jennie—appear to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in their pleasing and popular burlesque of "Lalla Rookh." They are in Brooklyn for two nights only, as they are to play in Trenton on Friday evening.

De Vivo, the well known operatic manager, made a flying visit to San Francisco about eighteen days since, to arrange matters for the Brignoli season of opera there this winter. He transacted the business connected with his visit and returned to New York all within the time above mentioned.

The Brignoli opera season in California commences in November, at the California theatre, San Francisco. The leading artists will consist of Signor Brignoli, Susini, Petrili, Mancusi, Giara, Mme. Gazzaniga and Miss McCollough. We understand that no effort will be spared to render chorus and orchestra worthy of the principals.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 244

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROMEO AND JULIET—PRIDE OF THE HARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—THE SEA OF ICE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HIGGORY DIGGORY DOCK. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—VICTORIS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—A LIFE'S REVENGE—GOOD FOR NOTHING. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—PLAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRAH NA POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD—LALLA ROOKH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—OFF TO CUBA, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 1, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are to August 31.

The frigate Sabine mutiny and executions story is officially denied by the American Legation in Paris. The harvest prospects of England are very promising. The Harvard boat crew sail to-day for home. Don Carlos left Spain for England. Eugenie was slightly indisposed. Napoleon was busy at Cabinet work. Prussia and Austria are approaching an *entente*. The Sultan will honor the Empress of France with a grand military review.

Ismael Pacha will visit Constantinople.

The international boats' crew race in London was a very brilliant and agreeable affair.

By steamship at this port we have interesting mail and special details of our cable telegrams to the 21st of August, including a complete official report of the correspondence between Turkey and Egypt.

China.

The Paris journals state that the Chinese government has specially recognized Mr. Burlingame's treaty-making exertions.

Japan.

By way of Europe we have confirmation of the news of the capture of Hakodadi by the Mikado.

Mexico.

Advices from Mazatlan are to the 20th of August. Lazada had refused to aid Vega in his revolutionary project. The Governor of Durango is opposed to forming a separate republic of the Western States. The Apaches in Sonora are committing numerous depredations.

Paraguay.

Intelligence from Asuncion by the Atlantic cable is to the effect that the provisional government meets many obstacles in pacifying the country. Lopez holds strong positions, and the allies are remaining inactive for want of provisions.

Cuba.

The Havana journals doubt that the United States has made any proposal to Spain for the independence of Cuba, and hold that such a proposal would certainly be rejected.

No information in regard to the action of Spain on the proposition to sell Cuba has yet been received at the State Department. The agreement to which Cuba consents is to pay the price of the public buildings in the island and her share of the public debt, the independence of the island to be conceded first.

Miscellaneous.

The Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, the President and all the members being present except Messrs. Hoar and Boutwell, who were represented by their chief assistants. Several important matters were discussed, and a telegram from Mr. Burlingame was read by Secretary Fish denying that his treaty had been rejected by the Chinese government. To-day the President and Secretary Fish will probably decide upon a successor to Mr. Haggerty, the Consul to Glasgow, whose *exequatur* was refused by the British government because he was a Fenian. To-morrow night the President will start on his return to Saratoga.

The New York Democratic State Convention is to be held at Syracuse on the 22d of September.

The careless apothecary's clerk in Boston, who some time ago gave a lady laudanum for rhubarb and thereby caused her death, has been admitted to bail in $2,000 to answer to a charge of manslaughter.

The Board for the Equalization of Taxes for the State will meet in Albany to-day, when the Citizens' Association will argue for the reduction of taxes in this city.

Mr. Seward has reached Portland, Oregon.

Prince Arthur, after making a hurried tour through Nova Scotia, returned to Halifax last night, where he attended a grand ball.

In the special term of the Supreme Court at Albany yesterday Judge Hogeboom heard argument on the receivership question, in the Susquehanna Railroad litigation. That portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrains Fisk from instituting legal proceedings for the possession of the company's books was dissolved, and the argument was adjourned to the next special term.

The ship laborers at Quebec are on a strike, and a procession numbering about 3,700 of them, while marching through the streets yesterday, became disorderly and roughly handled the Mayor and several prominent citizens. The military were called out to prevent a riot.

Bishop Oxenden, the new Metropolitan of Canada, has arrived at Quebec.

A court in Amherst county, Va., has decided to postpone all chancery cases for the present, because General Canby has reserved to himself the right to appoint special commissioners and denied it to the courts.

Yesterday was marked by a destructive fire at Cape May, which destroyed several hotels, including the United States and Atlantic, and numerous other buildings, involving a total loss of over a quarter of a million of dollars. The fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning, from the stores of Boyton, known as the "pearl diver," who was arrested during the day, charged with incendiarism. There was also a large fire at Quincy, Ill., by which a freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and between twenty and thirty laden freight cars were destroyed.

A bridge on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Newtown, Iowa, was washed away on Monday, and an engine and seven freight cars plunged through the opening. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were killed.

L. G. Riggs, an editor at Meriden, Conn., was knocked down and bruised by a young man yesterday for an obnoxious article which appeared in his paper.

The gas in an oil tank at Newton, Mass., exploded yesterday, and one man was burned to death.

The striking miners who attempted to stop work in the mines at Scranton have gone away, being deterred from their purpose by the demonstrations of the citizens. All is now peaceable, and work will probably be resumed.

Some of the fractional currency furnished by the New York bank note companies is said to be so badly printed as to be unfit for use.

Charles S. Archer and others, well known merchants of this city, were arraigned in Commissioner Shields' court yesterday on a charge of making fraudulent returns of revenue. The former bookkeeper employed by Archer stated that he had made out the return of sales each month and on several occasions had been told to cut the amount down $6,000 or $10,000. The defendants claim that the whole affair is a blackmailing operation.

Dexter yesterday trotted a mile in 2:21¾, to a road wagon, at the Prospect Park grounds. He was driven by Mr. Bonner himself.

General Sherman is at Bangor, Me., with his daughter.

The American Spiritual Association is in session at Kremlin Hall, in Buffalo.

The closing ball of the season at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was given last night to the press.

The City.

James Wood, living in a shanty on West Fortieth street, near Eleventh avenue, was arrested for being drunk yesterday morning; but an investigation of his premises disclosed the fact that his wife had been murdered, and the evidence of neighbors implicated Wood himself in the murder. It is stated the man and his wife were drunk and quarrelled, whereupon he beat her until she became insensible and subsequently died. He was committed and an investigation will take place.

The stock market yesterday was heavy at the opening and underwent a sharp decline, particularly in the Vanderbilt stocks. A reaction ensuing, the whole list recovered and closed buoyant. Gold was steady and closed finally at 133¾.

The public schools of the city will be reopened on Monday. Many alterations and improvements have been made in the buildings during the vacation months.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lord Adare, of England, and Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

General T. D. Sewellier, of Washington; Judge Bach, of Michigan; Major H. C. Clark, of Providence; General M. T. Wait, of Texas; J. P. Totten, H. D. Reeve and Geo. Ashbury, of the United States Army, and J. W. Page, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Sackett and General Averill, of the United States Army; Professor Adams, of Philadelphia; General H. W. Ledie, of Chicago; Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; A. Hardy, of San Francisco; Colonel W. Mason, of Taunton; Colonel McComb, of Delaware, and John S. Irwin, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. A. Hays, Jr., of Shanghae, China; Commander Lowery, of the United States Navy, and General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman House.

General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; George L. Dunlap, of Chicago; Major Perry Fuller, of Washington; Colonel M. J. O'Brien, of Augusta, Ga.; Judge N. H. Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio, and General N. Davis, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. S. A. Morgan and Rev. P. F. McCarthey, of Washington, are at the Coleman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor W. Dennison, for Ohio; ex-Governor Harris, for Tennessee; Major General George Meade, for Washington; Colonel H. G. Hays, for Saratoga; Judge A. Doun, for Philadelphia; Colonel W. D. Mann, for Washington, and Robert Rivner, for Baltimore.

The Close of the Summer Pleasuring Season and the Resumption of Business—The Herald.

The 1st of September marks the turn in the tide. The summer pleasuring season in the country draws to a close, and the fall season of business is again upon us. Through all the summer the currents of travel from every point of the compass of which this city is the centre have kept our hotels and our numerous places of amusement pretty full, but since the 1st of July our shopkeepers of all descriptions, wholesale and retail, have been unanimous in the complaint of the stagnation in business. Country customers coming in have been comparatively few and far between, and the thousands, yea, the tens of thousands, of our citizens off to the seaside or the interior, or to the Pacific coast or to Europe, have made a serious vacuum in all our business thoroughfares.

Our fashionable summer resorts, meantime, have not enjoyed a season of remarkable prosperity. Sensible people are beginning to find out that in seeking recreation, health or pleasure at these great caravansaries at the sea shore or the springs is paying dearly for the whistle, and quieter places of more modest pretensions have been the gainers thereby. The flush times of fat war contracts and of shoddy and petroleum have passed away, and even the gold gamblers of Wall street, in their holiday adventures, are learning to consult their margins of profits and losses. But the fall season of business is at hand, and our absentees in the country are returning to town. Henceforward, too, till next July we anticipate good times to our business classes and satisfactory returns on the right side of the ledger. Though a drought hasent short some of the crops in the South and West, the general yield of the country in all our great staples is glorious and unparalleled. In cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco the South will perhaps have this year a margin of three hundred millions of money for improvements and investments in Northern and European products, manufactures and skilled labor, while the wheat and Indian corn crops of the great Northwest and of California are magnificent in quantity and quality. The same may be said of the general potato crop and all the fruits of the garden, the vineyard and the orchard. Indeed, in all these blessings to the people of the United States this may be called the year of jubilee, without the slightest reference to the grand panjandrum" at Boston.

But, again, the Pacific Railroad has given such an impetus to the working of the rich mines of gold and silver of all that vast section of the Continent from the Rocky Mountains to the western ocean, and to the settlement and development of all those new States and Territories from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, that among the early results must be the addition of many millions to the general wealth of the country and a correspondingly increased demand upon the stocks of New York. And yet, again, we expect with the return of Congress, the development of a general policy from the administration General Grant touching our domestic and foreign affairs, and especially upon the great money question, that will give a new impulse of confidence and enterprise to our financial and business men North and South, East and West. We entertain the opinion that General Grant has been making these summer pleasure excursions with an eye to business and the general interests of the country, and we shall look for the evidence in his first annual message to Congress.

Our advertising columns begin to show that the pleasuring season is breaking up, and that business is again the order of the day. Our increasing subscriptions and daily sales of the HERALD in town show that the return tide is fairly setting in. We predict the inauguration this fall season of a new epoch of progress and prosperity to this great metropolis without a precedent in the history of any people. We have made our arrangements accordingly to meet all demands from our advertisers and subscribers of the city, the State, the United States and the four quarters of the globe. The HERALD has become the index of all the fluctuations in this great commercial and financial centre of the Continent, and the recognized organ of the independent masses of the American people in political affairs, as well as the best newspaper in the world. All parties, all creeds, all nationalities, all classes and all interests are embraced in our great constituency. Having shown the way how to gain them, we know how to hold them.

The newspaper pioneer in modern American journalism—the advanced organ of public sentiment and progress, of the new age of steam power and lightning communications over all the land, and from Continent to Continent—the HERALD does not and will not flag while all the world is moving onward. As for examples, in the French invasion, occupation and evacuation of Mexico, and the Fenian invasion of Canada and the splendid British Abyssinian expedition, the HERALD commissioners will still, in all the great movements and events of the day, give the first authentic news in full to the world. From thirty odd years of successful enterprise, experiment and experience we have gained the assistants, the system, the machinery and the capital for any contingency. The success and superiority of the HERALD as a daily journal of the news of the globe is established, and its facilities and advantages for maintaining this position are amply secured. Our readers know this to be true; our advertisers of even a few years have grown rich upon this doctrine, and they who have been with us from the start are among our millionnaires.

The Gettysburg Advertising Dodge.

The Gettysburg battle field commemoration assemblage, as it has been termed, was brought to a conclusion last Saturday and the general meeting dissolved. Military men who had participated in a fight which resulted, at the best, in a victory barely won, beat "to quarters" on every side and commenced their journey towards home. It was time. The tattoo which summoned them to meet on this modern Golgotha, formed of the bones of brave Americans of the armies of the North and of the South, was sounded in the interest of a new speculation—the sale of the water of the Gettysburg Springs. It was an advertising dodge—a dodge undertaken for the sole purpose of bringing the water of these springs into notice. Advertising dodges are of very early date, and their successful perpetration for money-making uses taxes human ingenuity pretty severely at times. They have ever expressed deception, and consequently were calculated to mislead the public very extensively in the days prior to the complete establishment of the cheap newspaper press by the subordination of steam and the electric telegraph to its uses. The first advertising dodges were of an amusing, but, as in the case of the latest, heartless and unfeeling character. Twenty-five years since an Irish speculator in Dublin advertised for the services of any number of unemployed aged men, promising to give them "sixpence a day and their board." He had many applicants, but the poor fellows found in the evening that although they received sixpence in cash for the day their board meant only the large wooden shingles, to be carried one on the back and the other in front, on which his placards were pasted, the man's head being driven through a hole in the centre. The perambulating cheap pencil man of Paris "laid off" some years since, and as no person could say where he went to it was given out he was dead. He suddenly reappeared, however, in the streets, and his pencils were talked of more than ever, he himself observing, "Any person knows how to live, but few know how to die in order to live." A Californian advertised once in San Francisco by lettering his business and address on the shorn sides of puppy dogs, which he bought from the boys, and then leaving the animals to run into the refreshment saloons. The greed of gain begets selfishness and cruelty. Hence advertising dodges. To-day we have books, pamphlets, bottles of water, canes, wine and dog fighting, with many other sorts of new advertising dodges. The Gettysburg Springs water case is the latest. It may be a joint stock concern, perhaps; but in any view the nation's dead should be permitted to sleep in peace.

THE SABINE CONSPIRACY AND EXECUTIONS STORY.—From Paris and London, by the Atlantic cable, we have the joyful intelligence that no conspiracy existed on board the frigate Sabine, and that none of our sailors were executed for mutiny at Cherbourg. A note from the United States Legation in Paris pronounces the story "as utterly without foundation." It was circulated in France and England on Sunday. The latest intelligence will relieve the heavy care of many a fond heart, as well as remove a momentary stain from the national honor.

THE CABINET MEETING.—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the Chinese mission and questions appear to have received much attention. Secretary Fish read a telegram from Mr. Burlingame denying the statement that his treaty with this government had been rejected. The subject of a new Minister to China, to succeed Mr. Browne, is regarded with interest, and it is believed that the name of the appointee will be announced in a few days.

Revival of the Regency.

Very few of the readers of the HERALD have not heard of the Albany Regency, a political junta that sprung into existence some fifty years ago, and had its headquarters at the State capital. It was a body composed of the ablest, shrewdest and most strategic politicians of that time. Martin Van Buren was the founder of it, and through the tremendous influence it exercised over the destinies of the country he was in 1836 its successful candidate for the Presidency. The first object of this ring was to acquire a controlling influence over the political affairs of the State. To "this extent, no more," had the ambition of the parties forming the junta extended. But the success that attended its efforts in this direction, particularly in the campaign that elected General Jackson to the Chief Magistracy, very quickly raised it to the pinnacle of political power in the State and gave to it an immense influence throughout the length and breadth of the land as a great political engine. With the accession of Jackson the policy of the Regency entered in the administration of national affairs and maintained its sway throughout the two terms of that President and the succeeding administration of Van Buren. For twenty years the Albany Regency was thus a power in the land, and its decline and fall mark an era in the history of the newspaper press of this country. The great party organs of those days—the Washington *Globe*, the Albany *Argus* and the Richmond *Inquirer*—were subsidized by the Regency, and those papers lent their great influence to perpetuate its power. But after a time these partisan organs succumbed to the rising genius of the independent press, which now began to manifest itself and give proof of the influence it was destined to exercise over all the institutions of the country, and which early set itself to oppose the schemes and plottings of the Regency. After a protracted struggle with this new and unexpected opponent in the political field the Regency gave up the ghost and became a thing of the past.

But now again on the political horizon, in this city and State, can easily be discerned the dawn of a new and more powerful Regency—the Tammany Regency. All the political signs of the times indicate the succession of this new power to the sway of the democratic sceptre formerly wielded by the defunct body. But it has a far wider theatre of action before it, with vastly increased elements of strength and power at command, and incomparably greater influences to wield and interests to control. The arena on which this new party is to contend for political supremacy and the state of opposing parties offer to it at once the grandest scope for action, with the fullest assurances of success. It is the Tammany ring in a new *rôle*—the "Tammany Regency." Peter Bismarck Sweeny and his faithful brother sachems and knights of the Wigwam compose the new Regency. They are all strong men in a political sense. There is Chamberlain Sweeny, Senator Tweed, Comptroller Connolly, Mayor Hall, Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Garvin and a few others equally wise in counsel and bold in action. Their line of policy is already laid down. In the coming fall elections they will secure to their party every office in the city. The utmost efforts will be put forth to return a democratic majority in the Assembly, and then, with both branches of the Legislature in harmony with the Executive, the work of the campaign of 1872 will be light to them. Their candidate for the next Presidency they have publicly announced—he is one of themselves, and his name is John T. Hoffman. The Albany Regency, under Van Buren, secured its power by the consolidation of the great democratic party and in harmony of action on the political issues of that day, and then put the man under whose standard they had fought and won their first campaign in the Presidential chair. Now the object of the Tammany Regency is to make this city and State the great rallying centre of the entire democracy, North and South, East and West, and in their first encounter with the republican or administrative party in 1872 march to the fight for the Presidency under the standard of John T. Hoffman.

This is the mission of the Tammany Regency, and the people will watch with great interest the work they have entered upon and be anxious for the result. If they succeed—and they ought not to fail, with the immense advantages they possess in the sinews of war and on the disrupted and disintegrated condition of the party opposed to them—they will restore the democracy of the country to the high position it lost in the national councils by the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The Sultan's Letter to the Viceroy.

The letter of reprimand addressed by the Sultan of Turkey to the Viceroy of Egypt is fully expressive of the former's opinion of the slight paid to his dignity. The form of making the invitations to foreign Powers to attend the opening of the Suez Canal direct, and not through the medium of Constantinople, has evidently touched one of the weak points of the Sublime Porte. The liberality of the Viceroy, and especially his expenditure in the purchase of arms and iron-clads, would naturally cause a sentiment of jealousy to arise, because Egypt, being called upon to play a conspicuous figure, Turkey perhaps fears that a separation may be eminent. The fact of the Suez Canal being a success places Egypt in a most prominent position in regard to the entire universe. In fact, she will possess the key of speedy communication between the East and the West. Not alone will the increased traffic yield an equivalent revenue, but the wealth of the country itself will be greatly developed by the facilities of transport offered and the frequent contact between the natives and enlightened travellers from all parts. Whatever may be the consequence, the great undertaking of the Suez Canal owes its completion to the co-operation of the Viceroy of Egypt, and not to that of the Sultan. The Viceroy's enlightened ideas, combined with a desire to increase the development of the commerce of his country, induced him to strain every nerve in order to secure such a grand triumph. Proud of the success of his endeavors and the cordial welcome extended to him on his recent tour through Europe, such a calling to account may yet cause him to desire that his country may be free. Recent accounts state that the differences between Turkey and Egypt have been satisfactorily arranged; but should the Porte assume too much authority we may expect a difficulty that will cause a more severe concussion to be felt than is generally expected.

Greeley for China—The Right Man at Last.

It is reported that twenty-one missionaries have been killed in China, and the advocates of the old-fashioned style of intercourse with the Chinese will find great comfort in the deaths of these devotees. Already they are hinting that this new evidence of the barbarism of the Celestials ought to be taken as conclusive against any liberal or fair treatment of such people. But this cannot be accepted as very strong argument. If twenty-one missionaries have been killed there are only so many more instances that indiscreet zeal must pay the penalty due to those who heedlessly excite the religious prejudices and inflame with stupid hostility the passions of a more or less ignorant populace. Mobs once excited are apt to kill men, even in this fair and rational city; and we know of nothing more likely to gather such a mob than the proposition to burn all the churches of a given sect. Suppose twenty "missionaries" of the Presbyterian bicker went up Mulberry street to burn St. Patrick's Cathedral, what sort of figures would they cut before the coroner's jury? Yet this is just the proposition of the Christian missionary to "the heathen" everywhere. He goes armed with his dogmata, and with his eyes resolutely shut to the fact that a people as capable of reasoning as himself will not accept his theories at the first glance to the exclusion of the tenets held among them for thousands of years. He rushes forward to overthrow temples, to burn idols, and to degrade priests who have as strong a hold upon the people subject to their influences as he has upon his home circle—perhaps just a little stronger, since this hold depends mainly upon the ignorance of those who are held. He consequently gets himself chopped up. But he also does something that the world has greater reason to regret. He retards the progress of true enlightenment, delays and prevents the opening of free intercourse between nations of different civilization, and furnishes the ready pretext for the indiscriminate use of power against a people of different faith.

A point in our civilization at which God and Mammon stand side by side and face the same way is in the hitherto accepted mode of viewing non-Christian nations. The platform of the missionary is exactly the platform of those British traders who recently addressed Mr. Browne and complimented him upon the fact that the views he had endeavored to further in China were not the views of his government, but were a great deal better, of course. It might be worth while to regret that we had been represented in a foreign country by a minister who could be praised by such words if it were not the unfortunate result of our system of appointment that we are as likely to have incompetent and unfit persons as any other in such places. But, altogether, we think there is plentiful reason to rejoice over the enforced recall of Mr. Ross Browne, as it has fixed public attention on the principal point in our relations with China, and as it has directly led to the nomination of a man for the place who is more fit for it than any other man under the sun. We refer, of course, to Horace Greeley. In another column will be found an article extracted from the *Tribune* of yesterday, which is principally important in its closing passage. Everybody will perceive at once that Greeley is there presented as the fit man to represent the American people in the presence or the neighborhood of Chinese majesty. His name, it is true, is not mentioned; but fortunately he is a man of that class—of those broad and salient features of character that are recognizable without the addition of that arbitrary sign—a name. Let our new minister, says the article, "be a man of principle; one, moreover, who has brains and soul enough to understand that the only possible basis of profitable relationship with China is a foundation of integrity, good faith and justice." Now this is Greeley, for the *Tribune* does not believe that there are two men on the face of the earth endowed with the amount of brains and soul set down in the memorandum, and who are at the same time "men of principle."

We cordially second the motion of our contemporary. We conjure, pray, implore, beseech, and urge the President and all the members of the Cabinet, and all parties and persons having power in the premises, to send Greeley to the Chinese capital forthwith. He is fitter for the place than any other man, and fitter for that than for any other place. It is an appointment that would touch the Chinese to the very heart, for they would suppose it had been made in our American admiration for their great philosopher, Confucius. Greeley is a great deal like Confucius, and the Chinese would perceive this at once. His philosophic indifference to the conventionalities of life, his sincere and undisguised love of virtue, cowhide boots, old clothes and agricultural pursuits; his dilapidated coat and that white hat on the back of the head disclosing a half acre of forehead—all these bespeak him a true disciple of the Confucian school. He would stand higher in China than in any other country, and any economical use of our material would therefore dictate that he should go there. His very outlandishness, that would make him seem a simpleton in London or Paris, would be his best qualification in outlandish Pekin. They would hardly know that he was not a Chinaman. There he would find, too, that all his favorite ideas have been common property for ages. He would find protection inscribed on every stone in the great wall. He would open Confucius only to see that when Ke K'ang asked the master about the government, saying, "What do you say to killing the unprincipled for the good of the principled?" Confucius replied, "Sir, in carrying on your government why should you use killing at all?" He would thus touch the sympathetic chord of opposition to capital punishment. He would find this agreement at every step, and who can measure the good effect that this discovery of intimate relationship would have on our diplomacy? For this place Greeley wants nothing but a pigtail, and that he shall have. No doubt the fitists in hair who have furnished all ladies with chignons are equal to the production of one, and we will head a subscription to pay for it. Whatever else is forgotten at Washington this appointment must be remembered.

Count Johannes on the Byron Scandal.

It is not surprising that George, "Count Johannes," should be prompted by the spirit of the age of chivalry to defend a dead and slandered lady against the shameless, malignant attack which has recently been made upon the memory of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. Count Johannes was personally acquainted with the half sister of Lord Byron, and some of his revelations are based on her own statements during one of his interviews with her at St. James' Palace. The intimacy of Count Johannes with La Belle Guiccioli, with the Countess of Blessington, "Trelawney the Terrible," the Count d'Orsay, the Earl of Harrington (formerly the Hon. Leicester Stanhope), who were all intimate with Lord Byron, certainly entitles him to speak with at least equal authority on the points at issue as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Count Johannes has been singularly fortunate in enjoying the hospitality of emperors, kings, cardinals and archbishops, and there is something impressive in his manner of skilfully reserving to the last, in his masterly refutation of Mrs. Stowe's libel against the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, his strongest moral evidence, and citing the Queen of England, that model of chastity and all matronly virtues, as a chief witness in favor of his client. Our readers cannot fail to be struck with the fact that Lady Byron herself is brought forward as a witness in behalf of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. That the name of this much injured lady was bestowed upon Ada Augusta, the only child of Lord and Lady Byron, as a token of Lady Byron's belief in the innocence of the relations between her husband and his half sister, is an interesting and significant fact. Mrs. Stowe's account of the parting interview of Lord Byron, his wife and his sister, is shown to be a mere fiction. The cause of separation, as assigned by Mrs. Stowe, is equally false, and the true and natural reasons are given in the Count's letter, which defines "Byron's curse of life" and portrays, with graphic power, the melancholy issue of "woman's malignant tongue and temper conjoined." Lord Byron's deathbed scene is presented by Count Johannes with great effect. Byron's dying declaration to his intimate friend, Stanhope, is conclusive, taken in connection with the incident as to the second name of the poet's daughter. Light is thrown upon the broken sentences addressed by Lord Byron to his valet. In fine, the letter of Count Johannes is the first complete and conclusive refutation of the most atrocious and Puritanical libel upon the dead which has ever defiled the history of literature. It is rather an aggravation than a justification of that libel that it was designed simply as an advertising dodge, eclipsing all that Bonner or even Barnum ever attempted in the advertising line. No wonder that Bonner declares he would not have published it for a million of dollars. Mr. Bonner emphatically expresses our own opinion of Mrs. Stowe's slanderous article on Lord Byron in the *Atlantic Monthly*, when he says:—"I know of no article published in my lifetime calculated to exert a more injurious and demoralizing influence on the rising generation." Happily, Count Johannes' letter supplies an antidote for the poison with which Mrs. Stowe and her publishers have tried to infect the public mind.

City Politics—The War of the Clubs—Battle of the Democratic Elements.

"Tan-tara! tan-tara! tan-ta-r-r-a!" "Rataplan! rataplan! rataplan!" Sound the trumpets! Rattle the drums! The war of the clubs and the battle of the democratic elements, in the city of New York have begun. Field Marshal Tweed is already in the field, backed by his brave Irish boys, with the bright emerald colors of the Americi flying in the breeze, and only awaiting the appearance of the silken and gold bespangled banners of the Manhattani, marshalling the German hosts, under the gorgeous Belmont, to enter into the contest and fight it out on any line until one or the other of the contending foes bites the dust. The first represents the Irish democratic element in the city; the latter the German democratic element. The Germans say the Irish have had the run of the public kitchen long enough, and it is time they came in for a crumb of public plunder and a few drippings from the smoking and savory sauerkraut in the public cullender. They urge that they have for a long time helped to maintain the supremacy of the democracy in the city; that they have long been faithful devotees at the shrine of St. Tammany; that they have helped to swell the war whoops of the sachems whenever the enemy was near; that they have ever been steadfast and true, and always voted the regular ticket without winking or blinking at the preponderance of beautiful Celtic patronymics that adorned the same. They now demand that their fidelity should be rewarded; that they should be represented in some manner by the overruling providence which, at the dictation of St. Tammany, holds the bestowal of official position in the hollow of its hands. And why shouldn't they? Why shouldn't the Teutonic element have a share in the stupendous city and county jobs that are breaking the backs of the taxpayers?

The Germans have always been good, sober industrious citizens. Their power has been gradually looming up, until, like a pillar of fire or a puncheon of lager, it can be seen by day and by night, Sundays excepted. That power will serve as a wholesome check upon the Celtic element, not that we have any fears of the impregnability of the virtue and probity of that element, but in order that it may not, like all parties that become too powerful, sink into evil habits and become vicious and corrupt—like the radical party, for example. The Germans are naturally a quiet and phlegmatic race, indifferent to what is passing around them so long as they are permitted to enjoy their meerschaum and their favorite beverage. These characteristics are more true of them in the Old World than in the New, for here they have a spur to their imaginations, a rasp upon their stolidity; and, as one Bismarck has just awakened their kindred in the faderland to a new life, so another Bismarck will prick their ambition into something like vitality and animation in this their adopted home. In other than political importance are the Germans looming

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up in this city and throughout the country. In science, music, the arts, in learning and education they are taking a distinguished position. At this moment they are cogitating plans for celebrating in this city the centennial anniversaries of those world-famed twin miracles of knowledge and philosophy, of earthly melody and heavenly harmony, Humboldt and Beethoven. In taking advantage of such occurrences the Germans are a little ahead of our Celtic fellow citizens, for the Teutons are moving to celebrate the latter event by a grand triumphant musical festival in the Park just about the time of the municipal election. This musical dodge of the Germans will be found difficult to overcome. It will be equal in its political and social effects to the clambakes at Greenwich or to the champagne and game suppers at the Manhattan Club in Fifth avenue.

In short, the German element is aroused, and is bound to make a fight if it is not promptly respected by St. Tammany. A recent event has accelerated this movement of the Germans. One of their number—a representative man and a gentleman respected for his honesty, character and wealth—Mr. Jacob Cohen, waited upon the Grand Dispenser of the Tammany loaves and fishes, the manager of the Tammany slate, and informed him that he believed it was time his class of people should be represented in said distribution; that they had put him forward as a candidate for a Tammany nomination for Supervisor, and gently hinted that he expected the honor. The manager of the slate, in one of his genial and pleasant, yet demonstrative ways, remarked that that nomination was "not for Jacob;" that a particular friend of his own had been selected for the place and that his name was already slated. Mr. Cohen, diplomatically assuring the manager of the slate of his distinguished consideration, bluntly told him that in that case he (Mr. Cohen) would run as an independent candidate; that the democrats in different wards had determined to support him, and that once in the fight he would make a rough and tumble one of it, let who would come out the winner.

Thus is the gage of battle thrown down. Celt against Teuton, Americus against Manhattan, Tweed against Belmont. The alarum has been sounded. It has been responded to from Indian Cove or Indian Grove, in Connecticut, by the leader of the Celts. It will no doubt soon be heard from Baden Baden or the shent per shent Bourse in Paris. Then let Belmont come home, take off his kid gloves, divest himself of his satin lined coat, roll up his ruffled shirt sleeves and sail in to win or lose. And may the Lord of Isaac and of Jacob and of Pat and of Hans decide who shall come forth triumphant. Tan-tara! tan-tara! tan-tar-r-r-ra!

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

he greatest old Bourbon we ever heard of is Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, of the Union Ferry Company. He wouldn't learn anything if he could, and couldn't if he would. He never forgets anything, and has nothing to remember. He has been at the head of the Union Ferry Company now for over fifteen years, and not a single improvement in the management of that concern has appeared during all that time.

The last addition to the load the taxpayers of Brooklyn are forced to carry is the paid fire department. The Commissioners have spent all the law allowed them, and they propose now to borrow at any rate of discount that lenders may demand. Brooklyn will soon be plucked of all its feathers.

Almost everybody has something to say about the income tax. That provision of the internal revenue law has very few friends. If Congress neglects to repeal it on the opening of the next session there will be a popular clamor about the ears of the members which will be anything but pleasant. The people have made up their minds that it is an unjust law, and whether it is repealed or not the government will not derive much benefit from it next year.

The boat race continues to be talked about. The people will not be satisfied until the Oxford crew come over to this country and row the Harvards without a coxswain.

Gambling is legalized in New Orleans, and the proprietors of gambling houses are required to pay $5,000 a year license. Why not try a similar law here?

In the hifalutin language of the "big ingin" at Tammany Hall, this is "the season of fruits." Never was the metropolis before so richly supplied with tree fruits and "garden sass." Washington market laughs with the richness of the land. Let it.

What a splendid specimen of urban architecture is Fulton shambles! It is only surpassed by the eel and bear markets. Why don't the "City Hall ring" resolve on its destruction, and so pocket the difference on the contract for the new structure?

That "Elevated Railway," which has been incubating for upward of two years, managed to get a "general puff all round" from the press of yesterday. Of this road it can safely be said, as of many other enterprises, that it will be completed when—it is finished.

Tompkins square parade ground is nearly "concreted." The area within the railings is as level as a tenpin alley and as hard as marble. It is a favorite resort for those who indulge in the taming of rampant bicycles.

We pity dealers in bituminous and anthracite coal in this city. The "black diamonds" are becoming so valuable that sellers, very much to their regret, can only allow 1,750 pounds to the ton.

HORSE NOTES.

A Marvellous Trotting Performance—Dexter Makes a Mile to a Road Wagon in 2:21 3-4—Match Between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn.

Yesterday afternoon, in presence of about one hundred members of the Prospect Park Association, of Brooklyn, Dexter made the greatest performance that any horse ever accomplished on a trotting track. Mr. Bonner, who is an honorary member of the association, drove the "little wonder," as he is affectionately styled, over to Brooklyn; and, after informing some of his friends that he intended to make a fast mile with him, drove on the course and started the horse at a moderate pace, but Dexter, getting warmed to his work, came up to the stand at a tremendous pace. The first quarter was made in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1:08½, the three-quarters in 1:45½, and the mile in the extraordinary time of 2:21¾. In order to appreciate this performance it is only necessary to state that the best skeleton wagon time on record is 2:24 (made by Dexter himself in 1867), while on this occasion Dexter carried a road wagon and a driver together weighing 319 pounds. This marvellous feat was witnessed by nearly all the leading members of the association. The judges were Messrs. W. M. Parks, George C. Hall and James B. Bach. Mr. Parks made the time 2:21¾, Mr. Hall made it 2:21¾, and Mr. Bach 2:21 4-5.

Commodore Vanderbilt's bay gelding Mountain Boy and Mr. McMann's bay mare Lady Thorn trot for a piece of plate valued at $2,000 on Friday next, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, at the Prospect Park Fair grounds. These horses have trotted about a dozen races within the past two years, and Mountain Boy has beaten the mare about as many times as she has defeated him, but his victories have generally been on tracks not suitable to the mare's style of going. The owner of Mountain Boy is ever ready for a race with Lady Thorn. This feeling promotes sport, and a race between the old mare and the gelding is sure to draw a large attendance. Hence the willingness of proprietors of trotting tracks to offer liberal premiums for them to contend for.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN MAINE.

BANGOR, August 31, 1869.

General W. T. Sherman and daughter arrived here this noon per steamer Katahdin. A large concourse of citizens, with the Bangor Cornet Band, escorted the General to the Bangor House. He dines with Senator Hamlin, and goes to Augusta to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The International Boat Crews' Fete and the Harvards Homeward Bound.

THE SABINE CONSPIRACY STORY FALSE.

Don Carlos Quits Spain for England.

Chinese Approval of the Burlingame Treaty.

Failure of the Provisional Government in Paraguay.

ENGLAND.

The Executions on the Sabine Contradicted.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The story of a conspiracy, followed by executions, on board the United States frigate Sabine at Cherbourg, which was telegraphed from Paris some days ago, is absolutely contradicted.

Official Denial.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

A note from the American Legation contradicts the report which prevailed here on Sunday that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate Sabine, and pronounces the story utterly without foundation.

Harvest Prospects and Breadstuffs.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The brilliancy and power of the sun for the past week has been highly favorable to the crops in the British Isles, and a large harvest is now certain. Nowhere in Europe has there been such a falling off in the price of cereals as in England, and unless greater encouragement is given it will be found that foreign imports will be on a much smaller scale after the subsidence of the effects of the late rise.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Leaves for England.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

Don Carlos has embarked at Guipuscoa for England. He has abandoned for the present the attempt to provoke a rising in Spain, and will wait for a more favorable opportunity.

FRANCE.

Eugenie's Health—Radical Agitation—His Majesty at Work.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

A despatch from Ajaccio announces that the Empress is indisposed, and that the Prince Imperial will assist alone at the festivities there in honor of Napoleon.

The French journals have received copies of a manifesto inciting insurrection, and signed "President de Comite—Brutus."

The Emperor was at work yesterday with M. Forcade de la Rouquette.

The *Public* says the Emperor will give audiences to visitors to-day.

Eugenie's Tour.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The Empress Eugenie will remain at Ajaccio a day or two. She will return to Paris some time between the 3d and the 9th of September.

GERMANY.

Prusso-Austrian Politics.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

It is said that the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled. Baron Beust has made friendly overtures to the Prussian government.

TURKEY.

Military Honor for Eugenie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31, 1869.

Turkish troops have been concentrated in the vicinity of Constantinople for a review in honor of the Empress Eugenie. Thirty thousand men have gone into camp at Beicos, eight miles from Scutari.

Relations with Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31, 1869.

Ismail Pacha has begun his preparations for the voyage to this city.

CHINA.

War News From Japan—The Burlingame Treaty.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The capture of Hakadadi by the Mikado is confirmed.

The newspapers of this city assert that Mr. Burlingame has received a despatch from the Chinese government expressing its cordial recognition of the treaties he has concluded with America and the different European States.

PARAGUAY.

The Provisional Government and Its Difficulties—Lopez's Position—Inactivity of the Allied Army.

PARIS, August 31, 1869.

The *Journal Officiel* has intelligence from Asuncion that the installation of the provisional government there meets with many obstacles, which render doubtful the practicability of the measures resorted to by the allies for the pacification of the country. President Lopez holds positions of great strength in the mountains, and the want of provisions compels the allied army to remain inactive.

MEXICO.

Lozada Deserting His Friend Placido Vega—The Secession Proposition—Indian Depredations in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1869.

Mazatlan, Mexico, advices to August 20 have been received. Political affairs in Northwestern Mexico are quiet.

Lozada refuses to assist Placido Vega with men or arms.

The Governor of Durango declares that he will oppose with all his power the formation of an independent republic. The rainy season has commenced in Sinaloa. There had been a severe water spout and inundations in every direction were increasing, and general misery prevailed. The regular conducta from Guadalajara to Colima has been suspended, the roads being impassable.

The Apaches are committing terrible depredations in Sonora. They attack transports, farms and villages, killing men and carrying women and children into captivity. The National Guards are a failure and are unable to afford protection against the savages.

CUBA.

The Havana Press on the Rumors About American Propositions to Buy Cuba.

HAVANA, August 31, 1869.

The Havana journals give no credit to the reports that the United States government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and they declare that if any such proposals have been made they can have but one possible result—refusal

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Anglo-American Fete at the Crystal Palace, London—The London Rowing Club Entertain Both Crews—Brilliant Display and Speeches—Honor to the Harvards.

The following cable account of the friendly international greetings and compliments which were interchanged between the Oxford and Harvard men and their respective friends in England, after the termination of the great boat race, will be read with interest, although the main points of the report had already reached us by special telegram through the French Atlantic cable, and were published in the HERALD yesterday. The present despatches read:—

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

A grand fête was given at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, last evening in honor of the Harvard and Oxford boat crews by the London Rowing Club. Mr. Layton, the President of the club, occupied the chair. All the members of the Harvard crew were present except Mr. Loring, but Mr. Willan alone represented the Oxford crew. There were also present 120 invited guests, including Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes, Edmund Yates, Captain Anderson and many other notables. Messrs. Motley and Moran were tendered invitations, but were unable to attend. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American and British flags, as well as those of the different boat clubs. After the dinner toasts were given to "The Queen of England" and "The President of the United States," which were drunk with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.

Charles Dickens was received with repeated rounds of applause. It was some minutes before he could speak. He playfully alluded to the fact of the chairman's deputing him to propose the toast of the evening, "The Oxford and Harvard crews." (Cheers.) He said:—A remarkable and affecting volume was published at the time of his last visit to America. That volume contained the biographies of ninety-five of the Harvard students, who, at one time or another, bore arms in the service of their country. Nothing was more remarkable in these descendants of our forefathers than the invincible determination with which some of them fought against odds in the late war, and the dauntless spirit with which they sustained defeat. Who would say after the contest of Friday that Harvard was less true to herself in peace than in war? Who could fail to recognize in the boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers and not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take them to her breast when they return with resounded acclamation? The Duke of Wellington said there was only one thing worse than a great victory—a great defeat. But there was another sense in the use of the term "a great defeat." Such was the defeat of a handful of daring fellows who made a dash of thousands of miles in order to meet conquerors in their own domain—(cheers)—a defeat such as that which Harvard had sustained. (Cheers.) He regretted the absence of the Oxford men. He would not say much of them, good or bad. If anything was to be said to their disparagement it was that they won so often. He thought they could afford to lose in the event of another contest. He was sure he expressed his own feelings, the feelings of Oxford and the feelings of Englishmen when he bade the Harvards a cordial welcome and wished them "God-speed" in their homeward journey. The victory might be Harvard's next time. Meanwhile he assured them of an enthusiastic welcome at home, which would find an echo in every corner of England.

He concluded amid great applause, coupling the toast with the names of Simmons and Willan.

Mr. Simmons replied briefly. He expressed his warmest thanks for the cordiality and hospitality extended the Harvard crew. While recognizing their defeat, he hoped the next crew, or the same crew if they came over again, would find in that defeat their success. They had been benefited by the experience. Looking to the crew by which they were defeated he had no reason to be ashamed.

Mr. Willan, on the part of the Oxfords, regretted the unavoidable absence of the remainder of the crew. With respect to the race, as an old hand, he said it had not been won easily. It was the best race he ever rowed.

Mr. Thomas Hughes then toasted the London Club. He referred to his own experiences and the glories of the English universities. He asserted that Harvard University, in producing James Russell Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Louis Agassiz, had reason to pride itself. Future generations would regard some of the Harvards with the veneration given to our Hampdens and others in past generations.

Mr. Playford proposed the toast "Our Visitors." He regretted that the Harvards had not used a coach. No crew could attain perfection without a coach. He urged them to use one in their future training.

After the toast to the London Club Mr. Rice proposed to the Harvards only to give cheers, on account of the courtesy and kindness shown by the club.

They were given amid great applause.

At the conclusion there was a grand display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

English Opinion of the Race.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

The *Standard* of this city has the following criticism on the late boat race:—

The rowing of the Harvards was rather injudicious; it was too fast to last. The want of a good recovery left them tucked up over their oars at the end of the stroke. They reached out well, and rowed with straight backs and arms; but there was no work in their stroke. Though the Oxonians were heavier it does not follow that weight brought them in first; it was rather their style. In the long run style is sure to win when strength is equal.

The Harvards Homeward Bound.

LONDON, August 31, 1869.

Messrs. Loring, Fay and Blaikie, of the Harvard Club; Mr. Elliott, their boat builder, and Mr. Ticknor, return to New York on the steamer City of Antwerp, which sails to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Colfax's Health—The San Francisco Election—Mr. Seward in Portland, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1869.

The banks and insurance offices will be closed to-morrow and business generally will be suspended on account of the election.

Vice President Colfax has returned from Yosemite, Mrs. Colfax's health having improved.

Charles J. Pettit, Secretary of the North Pacific squadron is dangerously ill.

Mr. W. H. Seward reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday and was received by the municipal authorities. The people turned out *en masse*. Mr. Seward appears enthusiastic in regard to the future of Alaska. Rains continue in Oregon and the loss of grain in the State is large.

MISSOURI.

A New Railroad Route Proposed—From Kansas City to Memphis, Tenn.—Another Reported Erie Project.

ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1869.

A largely attended convention was held at Springfield, Mo., on the 25th inst., to consider the project of building a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn. Most of the counties along the line of the proposed road were represented, and much interest was manifested. A resolution was adopted setting forth the importance of the road. A temporary organization was effected and a board of directors elected, with Colonel J. M. Richardson as secretary.

A rumor is current at St. Joseph that the Erie Company have purchased a majority of the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

THE PRESS BALL AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., August 31, 1869.

The press ball to-night was a brilliant success. About 800 persons were present from all parts of the Union. Many prominent and distinguished gentlemen were present, together with representatives of the press from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Columbia, S. C., and other cities. At twelve o'clock a splendid supper was served. This is the closing ball of the season here.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 31—4:30 P. M.—Consuls closed at 93¼ for both money and account. American securities closed at the following quotations:—United States five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; do., 1865, old, 83¾; do., 1867, 83; United States ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 23; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 28—5 P. M.—The Bourse closed firm, Rentes, 72f. 25c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 31—5 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm at 88⅜ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. a 13⅞d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, 3,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 6d. per cental.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Spirits petroleum 8d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 31—Spirits petroleum, 9¼d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 31—5 P. M.—Petroleum closed firm at 55½f. for standard white.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Argument on the Receivership Question Before Judge Hogeboom at Albany—Dissolution of a Part of Judge Peckham's Injunction—The Case Postponed Until the Next Term.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

Judge Hogeboom held a special term of the Supreme Court to-day to hear motions relative to the receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Hale, of counsel for the Ramsay interest, asked for a postponement till to-morrow, owing to the illness of Judge Allen, who was to argue the motions on the part of the railroad company.

Mr. Field objected, saying that they were unable to find the books of the company, though he understood they had been kept at the residence of one of the opposing counsel. It was of the greatest consequence to them that these books should be produced, so that they might be examined to ascertain who were legal stockholders of the road.

Mr. Smith replied, admitting that the books were temporarily at his residence, but said they were in the custody of the officers of the road entitled to hold them.

Mr. Field moved to vacate the order of Judge Peckham appointing Mr. Pruyn receiver, and also dissolve the injunction issued by Judge Peckham to restrain Fisk and Courter from acting as receivers. The injunctions issued by Judge Barnard and Judge Peckham respectively were then read, and the Court remarked that they were both pretty broad and covered a good deal of ground.

After listening to arguments *pro* and *con* the Court said the question involved in these cases required much consideration, and he did not feel as though he would be able to render a decision in two or three days. He therefore thought no harm could result if the case should go over until the next special term, when all the questions involved could be fairly discussed. He would, however, dissolve that portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrained the defendants from instituting proceedings for the recovery of the books of the company, and allow the residue to remain in full force until the next special term. He then issued such order.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Ship Laborers' Strike in Quebec—Threatened Riot—Military Called Out—Arrival of the Archbishop of Canada.

QUEBEC, August 31, 1869.

The ship laborers of this port are on a strike, and the trade of the port is almost at a standstill. Yesterday the laborers' society, numbering 3,700 persons, marched in procession through the streets, and their conduct was so disorderly that the military were called out to prevent a riot. The Mayor and several prominent citizens were very roughly handled.

Bishop Oxenden, Metropolitan of Canada, arrived on the steamship Nestorian.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, is now here on his way to Rome. He preached to a large congregation at St. Patrick's yesterday.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Tax Equalization Board at Albany—The Citizens' Association to Open the Argument—The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes for the State of New York meets here to-day at Stanwix Hall. The several counties are represented by their local officers. The Citizens' Association of New York city commences its argument to-day by counsel before the Board for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tax of New York city.

The Democratic Central Committee to-day selected Syracuse as the place, and September 22 as the time, for holding the State Convention.

The Spiritual Association at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 31, 1869.

The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place at Kremlin Hall, in this city, to-day. About 200 delegates are present, representing associations from Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas. After the transaction of routine business the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The session will probably occupy three days.

Charges Against a Bank Cashier in Albany.

ALBANY, August 31, 1869.

There is trouble in the First National Bank of this city with the cashier, Adam Van Allen, a gentleman who has for many years borne the highest reputation. He is in the city and says he intends to remain and face all charges which may be brought against him. The directors are investigating the matter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Explosion of an Oil Tank at Newton—The Careless Apothecary of Boston Admitted to Bail.

BOSTON, August 31, 1869.

The gas in an empty oil tank on a freight train of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Newton exploded last night, causing the death of Samuel Preston, the conductor, by burning. He was a resident of Worcester. A brakeman was slightly burned. The car was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the Newton fire engines.

W. J. Saville, the apothecary's clerk, who sold laudanum for rhubarb, causing the death of Mrs. Norton, has been admitted to bail in $2,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The first bale of Middle Tennessee cotton was received in Nashville on Monday.

The Kentucky State Sabbath School Convention met in Covington, Ky., yesterday.

Senator Trumbull reached Omaha on Monday from his California and Montana trip, and left for home yesterday.

Indian difficulties still prevail in New Mexico. Trains are frequently attacked and much stock is being run off.

The heaviest rain of the summer fell at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday night. It continued nearly the entire night.

The proprietor of the Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News* assaulted the Deputy Postmaster of that city yesterday for an alleged affront in refusing to deliver the mails to that journal.

George Peabody left Baltimore yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. His health is somewhat improved, but he is very feeble. He was the guest of J. W. Garrett in Baltimore on Monday night.

A race at Waterville, yesterday, between General Knox, Jr., and Carlotta was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:43, 2:44 and 2:38¾. Both the day and track were bad for the race.

Thomas D. Hines, who, it is alleged, recently robbed Messrs. Loring & Searles, of Braintree, Mass., of $1,000 worth of shoe stock and escaped from the lock-up, has been arrested in Derby, Vt.

John Fields, who has been on trial at Williamsport, Pa., for five days, and who has twice attempted suicide and once broke from the sheriff in the street, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree.

Advices from the lower counties of Kentucky state that thirty-five men of the State Guard are to be mounted at Lebanon and start with guides for the mountains in search of the Regulators who have recently been committing depredations.

The Hudson special, bound north, last night, struck a man, horse and cart at Mallory's Crossing, south of Poughkeepsie. The man, whose name has not been ascertained, is probably fatally injured. The horse was thrown as high as the smokestack of the engine and into the river, and the cart was demolished.

A meeting of colored men took place in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon, to investigate the disturbances at Smyrna, Rutherford county, a number of refugees from that city being present. Hon. John Trimble, Neil Brown and Henry S. Foote took part in the meeting, which finally adjourned, without doing anything, till two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

L. G. Riggs, editor of the *Meriden (Conn.) Recorder*, was assaulted yesterday morning on the street at that place by Wilbur F. Parker, son of ex-Mayor Charles Parker, in consequence of the publication of an article reflecting upon young Parker. Mr. Riggs was struck over the head with the heavy end of a horsewhip, knocked down and considerably bruised.

Charles M. Russell, who was arrested at Rochester on Saturday last for committing burglary and arson in Aurora, C. W., was brought before Judge Fuller yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. He was immediately re-arrested on a warrant issued by the police magistrate of Rochester and while awaiting transportation to the police station made his escape.

A freight train from Louisville for Memphis, Tenn., through the negligence of a workman on the road, ran off the track near Brownsville yesterday, smashing several cars and fatally injuring the fireman and engineer. A passenger train from Chattanooga for Memphis also ran through a bridge near Courtlandt, Ala., on Monday morning, demolishing the engine, baggage and smoking cars. Fortunately no one was in the smoking car at the time of the accident. No one was injured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Ellen Horson, aged twenty-four years, residing at 555 West Forty-ninth street, while last night suffering from a fit of insanity, jumped out of a second story window in house 322 West Forty-third street. The unfortunate woman was very severely injured, and it was deemed advisable to send her to Bellevue Hospital.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Tour Through Nova Scotia—Return to Halifax—Another Grand Ball.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 31, 1869.

Prince Arthur left Charlottetown in the gunboat Dart, at five o'clock this morning, and arrived at Pictou by special train at two o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants along the line. At New Glasgow the Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and also at Truro, at which place he took a short drive around the town. He arrived at Halifax at six o'clock this evening and was received by the authorities, who also presented him with an address of welcome, and by the inhabitants with very enthusiastic cheering. In the evening an immense ball was tendered by the garrison in honor of the Prince. The decorations of the ballroom were splendid, and 400 couples took part in the dance. The whole affair was elegant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Coal Miners' Trouble—Departure of the Strikers from Scranton.

SCRANTON, August 31, 1869.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day voted, by 441 to 221, to immediately resume work. The strong demonstration of the citizens yesterday had the best effect. The interfering miners have mostly gone away, and there is every prospect of a full resumption of mining with but little delay.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Gala Day and Reception of the Children from the Randall's and Hart's Islands Institutions at Linwood, the Residence of Wm. M. Tweed.

Yesterday the children from the institution on Randall's Island and the nautical school at Hart's Island, numbering in all about 350, were entertained by Wm. M. Tweed, President of the Americus Club, at Linwood, his summer residence at Greenwich, Conn., and in close proximity to Indian Harbor, where the club house and grounds are located.

The children were mustered under the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Messrs. Bowen, Bell, Nicholson and Brennan, and were all attired in their new uniforms. At about nine o'clock they embarked on board the steamer Minnahanonck, and after a pleasant sail of about fifteen or twenty miles up the Sound, were landed at the Greenwich steamboat dock. Here they were received by "Braisted's Blues," the members of the Americus Club, under command of "Major" P. D. Braisted, and Grafulla's full band. The village was profusely decorated with flags and banners and the whole population turned out *en masse* to tender a reception to the little neglected ones, the wards of the public. In several places bandeaus and streamers waved across the streets and from the housetops, bearing the motto, "Welcome."

Line being formed, with the band leading, the Blues in the centre and the children in the rear, the column took up the line of march to Linwood and was tendered a perfect ovation *en route*. Arrived at their destination, where they found the residence of their host also very handsomely decorated, the children formed line and were addressed by Commissioner Bowen, who, in the name of the Commission and the children, thanked Mr. Tweed for the hospitality and generosity he had displayed.

One of the children then addressed Mr. Tweed, and in a neat juvenile address returned him the thanks and expressed the good wishes of his youthful guests.

Mr. Tweed made some appropriate remarks in reply and concluded by presenting to the boys on behalf of the lady members of his family a handsome blue silk flag, having on one side a view of Linwood and surroundings, and on the reverse the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Randall's Island boys on their visit to Greenwich, Conn., August 31, 1869."

Three large tents had been erected, in one of which a sumptuous banquet of "goodies" was displayed to the glistening eyes and vigorous appetites of the juveniles, and with "watering mouths" they clustered around the festive board. Having refreshed themselves they again formed in line, and a photographic picture of the group was taken. A grand parade and review, with military evolutions, was next on the programme, and was executed with a precision and mimic soldierly bearing that elicited admiration and surprise from all present. The Hart's Island boys were dressed in naval uniforms, and those from Randall's Island in semi-military costume of dark blue. The latter detachment was also equipped with wooden guns and sabres, and executed the manual of arms with ease and accuracy.

This ceremony being completed, with the band at their head as before, the little "army of invasion" marched to the Americus Club House.

Here tables had been arranged on the "green," laden with "all the delicacies of the season," and the boys did honor alike to the *cuisinier* of the club and to their own vigor by the manner in which they disposed of the edibles. After having comfortably appeased their appetites they were dismissed and amused themselves for several hours about the club grounds, when they were again formed into column and marched to the landing. About four o'clock the steamer put off from the pier with the little party on board, stopping on the way back to the city to land the nautical school boys at Hart's Island and the remainder of the children at Randall's Island. At about eight o'clock last evening the invited guests arrived in this city, well pleased with their enjoyment and the occasion for relaxation which had been afforded to the children of the public institution.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Scarcity of Croton Water.

Croton water has been so scarce of late that a request has recently been sent to the Superintendent of Lands and Places to discontinue, for the present, the use of Croton water in the public fountains. A request has also been sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections not to use Croton water for watering the ground at Blackwell's Island, as, it is reported, it has been the habit to do there.

Discharge of Employes of the Department.

Thirty-six inspectors of the Bureau of Water Rents were removed yesterday, on account of inadequacy of funds to pay them. The Board last year asked for an appropriation of $120,000, but the amount granted was about $100,000. This sum having been expended thirty-six men who have been engaged at the rate of $3 50 a day during the past seven months, were discharged.

Contracts for the Construction of Sewers.

Contracts to construct the following sewers have been given out by the Croton Aqueduct Department:—

Location.	*Amount of Contract.*
Forty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues—R. Cunningham	$20,310
Washington and Greenwich streets—John Duffy	6,897
Eighty-first street, from Ninth avenue to Eighth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street—J. D. Minor	19,650
Third avenue, between Ninety-third and 107th streets—Wm. H. McCarthy	73,865
112th street, between First and Third avenues—Daniel Gallagher	11,164
Seventh street, between First avenue and avenue B—Thomas McConnell	13,456
Duane street, between William and Rose streets—William H. Keyes	9,092
Outlet sewers in Sixty-first street, at East river—Henry Stollmeyer	36,393
Fifth avenue, between Eighty-ninth and 103th streets—R. Cunningham	52,823
Seventy-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Abraham Dowdney	24,377
Sewers in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets and Forty-second street, receiving basins at different points—John McKewen	14,590
Drains between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues—R. Cunningham	3,606

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the President Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Carlton is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Albany left the Upper Quarantine yesterday, and lies in the North river, abreast of pier No. 1. She will fly the pennant of Rear Admiral Poor until the Severn is ready, which will be in about a week.

The workmen on board the Minnesota have been increased, and she is to be fitted out as a flagship.

The Swatara is well under way, and will be ready for sea in about six weeks.

The monitor Dictator is still in the dry dock—which she completely fills—and has been thoroughly overhauled and painted. She is a formidable looking craft and well worth a visit.

The painters and other workmen were putting the finishing touches on the Haytien steamer Algonquin yesterday.

The merchant ships James Watson and Serapis are loading with stores and material at the yard, the former taking in provisions for Key West and the latter a number of heavy guns and anchors for Mare Island, Cal.

A commendable feature of the fitting out of vessels is the placing on them of spar decks, which gives a clear deck on which to handle the sails, more room is afforded for berthing the crew and the battery is preserved from the effect of the weather.

The Bogart Court Martial, like John Brown's spirit, is "marching along," and no details can be obtained of its proceedings.

Master R. Mason Lisle has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensign Charles P. Welch to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By way of England we have news from the West Coast of Africa, dated at Old Calabar, to the 9th of July. Trade was dull and health good. The natives were asking high rates for palm oil. From the new station of Sherboro a correspondent writes:—The place is healthy. Trade fair, but injured by the disturbance among the natives outside British jurisdiction. The English territory is threatened with raids from the natives. There is much dissatisfaction among the shipping and merchants on account of the absence of a hospital ship for sick seamen. Vessels entering have to pay the government about 1s. 9d. for every register ton, and for which the government finds them nothing in return. This place has been taken possession of by the government at Sierra Leone for the last seven years, and a large revenue, greatly in excess of what is spent upon it, is derived.

ACCIDENT ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

A Conductor Falls Into a Burning Oil Tank—Recapture of a Jail Breaker.

BOSTON, August 31, 1869.

One of the most painful accidents that has happened in this vicinity for a long time occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Newton about eight o'clock. The victim was a well known conductor on a freight train. It appears that in the freight train which left this city at seven o'clock last evening were some "compromise" cars, upon which were two tanks, each used for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. The tanks had been emptied at East Boston and were on their way to Erie to be replenished. They are large and cylindrical in form. In the centre of each of them is an orifice, which is bridged by a plank, upon which conductors and brakemen can pass from one car to another. Last night it seems that Mr. Samuel Preston, when near Newton Centre, about seven miles from Boston, had occasion to pass over one of the oil cars. He had his lantern in his hand, and as soon as he reached the first tank the fire of his lantern ignited the gases which were generated by the residue of the petroleum, and an explosion immediately took place. The top of the tank was blown off and the interior at once became a livid sheet of fire. Into this the unfortunate man instantly fell, and although he made the most strenuous exertions to extricate himself, in which he was finally successful, it was not until he had been fearfully burned. In his agony he ran into a field close by. One of the employés about the depot at Newton Corner saw him, and hastily got a blanket, and by wrapping it around him succeeded in putting out the flame which his burning clothing caused. He was frightfully burned, but did not lose his consciousness, except for a few moments. He did not remember how he got out of the tank; but it is known that he extricated himself. As soon as possible he was placed on a train and brought to this city, and was carried on a litter to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In removing his clothing the skin from his abdomen and legs came off in shreds. His arms and hands were badly blistered, and he was considerably burned on the body as well. It was thought he might have inhaled the flames and so have been burned internally. In spite of his sufferings he did not lose consciousness, but was able in some degree to relate how the accident occurred. After intense suffering death came to his relief this morning. The brakeman, Mr. Rockwood, of Milford, either jumped or was blown off the car. He escaped with bruises which will not prove serious.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Nationals yesterday, at Washington, with the score of 32 to 20.

The Alerts, of Rochester, started on their tour yesterday morning.

The Pastimes, of Little Falls, defeated the Clippers, of Ilion, yesterday, at Little Falls, the score standing 24 to 21. These are pretty good figures, and will no doubt be considered more so when it is stated that Cummings and Hall, of the Stars of Brooklyn, appeared in the Clipper nine.

To-day the Eckfords and Mutuals play at the Union grounds.

The "Red Stockings" of Wappinger's Falls, defeated the Actives, of Kingston, on the 28th with the score of 26 to 36.

The Gothams defeated the Olympics yesterday, with the score 37 to 23.

The Unas and Irvings will play to-morrow at the Union grounds, Melrose.

The Athletics will play the Champions of Jersey City on Thursday at the Capitoline.

THE NEW POLICE ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Once more the heel of tyranny and oppression has shown itself at the police palace in Mulberry street, in the resolution passed by the Board of Police on the 28th inst., making it obligatory upon captains, sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen to wear the prescribed uniform both when on and off duty. This resolution, when put in a general order, makes us completely the slaves of the Commissioners, and the prestige of officers of the law and servants of the people is completely swept away—slaves of the Commissioners, because the rumseller may now dispose of the poisonous draught over his bar at the midnight hour or during the chimes of the Sabbath bells and no policeman dare enter to vindicate the law, for if he should enter in plain clothes he will be dismissed the department for not wearing the prescribed uniform, and if he enters in uniform he will be dismissed for disgracing his badge of office. Houses of ill fame may now be thrown open to all sorts of midnight revelry, for what officer dare enter those sacred halls? Panel thieves may now rob the unsuspecting countryman with impunity, and the host of gambling houses on Broadway need no longer keep a sentry posted at the entrance for fear some policeman may enter in plain clothes and disturb their hellish game.

It has been a consolation to members of the force to think that, after being bandaged up in uniform and serving the public faithfully for thirty-six hours, during the next twelve hours they could put on citizen's clothes, still retaining the power of an officer, and walk forth to enjoy the air of freedom without being the object of attraction. But this order not only makes a slave of the man himself, but it enslaves his family, for if he wants to take a quiet walk with his wife and children he must go in uniform, and then they immediately become the objects of suspicion and the subjects of remark from every passer by. If anything is calculated to deter men from doing their duty towards the public it is this general order.

A PATROLMAN.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Arizona will sail from this port on Wednesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Burnett's Florimel; an Exquisite Perfume resembling the fresh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no equal and is for sale by all druggists.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

A New Remedy for Colds and Sore Throat—Cherry Pectoral Troches. None cure as quick; none as pleasant.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Society Badges, Initialled Note Paper. The finest in the city.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cherry Pectoral Troches are Something new, good and pleasant for a Cold or Sore Throat.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nassau street.

Far Rockaway Beach.
The South Side Railroad have completed their Branch to Far Rockaway Beach, which will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 2.
Excursion tickets $1, which will entitle the holder to a Free Lunch and Clambake on that day. Trains leave from Roosevelt and Grand streets, New York at 8 and 10 A. M.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

First Time.—To-day the Cherry Pectoral Troches, for Colds and Sore Throat, are offered for sale.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 50 Per Bottle. 48 Bond street, late of 453 Broadway, and druggists.

Just Out—Cherry Pectoral Troches for colds, sore throats and bronchitis, for sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

Ladies' Hair Examined Carefully, by Dr. GRANDJEAN, the only man who can give true and useful advice (30 years' practice), Astor place.

Out To-day—Cherry Pectoral Troches. They will cure your Cold, Sore Throat or Bronchitis.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cent cheaper than at any other printing establishment in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

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NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Heavy Brewery Seizure—The Proprietors Held on a Criminal Charge.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Peter Kirschof, Richard Schmitt and William Walter.—The defendants, under the firm name of Kirschof & Co., are proprietors of a very large lager beer brewing establishment at Melrose, Westchester county. On Sunday their establishment was seized on civil process for infraction of the revenue laws, by a posse of men under Major Whitely, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. When entered the officers found the place in full blast and large quantities of lager being sold from unstamped barrels in the "bier garten" attached to the establishment.

On Monday afternoon the defendants were all arrested on a criminal charge of defrauding the revenue and were held by the Commissioner to appear for examination on Monday next. They gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Serious Charge Against Well Known Merchants—Alleged False and Fraudulent Revenue Returns.

The United States vs. Archer and Another.—The defendants are merchants of this city, and are held upon bail for examination upon a charge of making false and fraudulent revenue returns of sales during the fall of 1868 and winter of 1869.

Yesterday the examination was commenced before this court, Assistant District Attorney Purdy appearing for the government and Mr. Dennis McMahon as counsel for the defendants.

Michael J. Connolly, upon whose affidavit the accused were charged, was the first witness called, and testified that he was in the employ of the defendants from October, 1868, until May, 1869; was bookkeeper of the firm and had to make out the internal revenue return of sales each month; the first return made out by witness was for the month of October, 1868; it was made up from the sales book correctly according to witness' best knowledge, and showed the actual sales for the month; it was made out in the regular blank form for such returns; when it was completed witness submitted it to the senior member of the firm, Charles S. Archer, and was told by him to "cut it down about $6,000;" witness did so, reducing it that amount, and presented the return so reduced to Washington Archer; the next return was for the month of November, and this was made up also from the sales book by witness; witness made out this return correctly upon a piece of ordinary blank paper and presented it to Charles S. Archer as before; was told by him to "cut down" about $10,000 from the gross amount; witness did so, making out the return this time upon the proper printed blank form; the return for the month of December was made out in a similar manner to the last, and upon presentation of it to Charles S. Arthur witness was told to reduce it $10,000 or $11,000, and did so; witness also made out a similar return for the month of January, but Washington Archer told him to make it out correctly, as he (Washington) would not swear to any more incorrect returns; witness took the memoranda of these transactions—which he had used on this occasion to refresh his memory—about the times of their occurrence; did so for his own protection, as he did not wish to be suspected of collusion with his employers; witness left the employ of the firm in consequence of being discharged.

At this stage of the examination the case was adjourned until one o'clock to-day, to allow certain books belonging to the firm to be produced in evidence.

In the course of the investigation Assistant District Attorney Purdy stated that there were five other charges against the defendants in connection with the previous one, among them bribery and perjury, and the written specifications of these allegations will be submitted to their counsel to-day.

It is but just to state that the defendants claim that the entire matter is but the result of a conspiracy and blackmail operation to which they are subjected by certain business men and irresponsible parties, and that its object is solely to damage their reputation and affect their business.

The Washed Stamps.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of John McCartney, the boy employed in the Gold Room, and who was charged with selling "washed" stamps, has been concluded before Commissioner Osborn. The testimony showed that the defendant obtained the stamps in question from the Gold Room after they had been affixed to various papers and cancelled; that he removed the cancellation marks by the "washing" process and sold them at much below their face value to a boy named Burnham, in whose possession several of them were found by a detective named Joseph Dye, who gave Burnham money to purchase more from the defendant; also that Burnham made the desired purchase and was allowed to go in order to be made State's evidence. The defendant was held for trial.

The Charges Against Custom House Weighers.

The case of the United States against Thomas W. Egan, the weigher in the Custom House, who is charged with frauds in relation to his payrolls, has been summed up, on the evidence heretofore published, by Assistant District Attorney Jackson, for the government, and Ethan Allen for the defendant, the Commissioner reserving his decision. The decision in this case and that of Percy B. Spear, the other Custom House weigher charged with a similar offence, will be promulgated simultaneously by Commissioner Osborn within a few days.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

Mary Methfessel vs. Christian Methfessel.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth Phalon vs. John Phalon.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Jones.

Denner vs. Lindman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Taylor vs. Hartough.—Motion granted.

The American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Gisner.—Motion granted.

Shaw vs. Danielson.—Motion granted.

Crandall vs. Dun.—Motion granted.

Cole vs. Bennett.—Motion granted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	75	61	3 P. M.	86	73
6 A. M.	73	59	6 P. M.	81	70
9 A. M.	82	63	9 P. M.	80	63
12 M.	85	67	12 P. M.	78	60

Average temperature yesterday.......................64¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................80¼

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Park Band at the north end of the Green, opposite the Springs, at the Park this afternoon, commencing at four o'clock.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. E. Beyerdorf, of No. 185 Laurens street, who was announced some days ago in the HERALD as having suddenly died, contradicts the statement, he being alive and well. The mistake occurred from the fact that his son, only five weeks old, died in the manner stated.

MILITARY RECEPTION.—Company B, of the Seventy-first regiment, will turn out in full dress uniform on Thursday, the 2d inst., to receive Company C, of the same regiment, on its return from Providence. The roll-call will be at seven o'clock A. M.

ILLNESS OF CARL BERGMANN.—Professor Carl Bergmann, musical director of the Philharmonic Society and of the Arion, was suddenly taken sick on Monday morning, and his disease being an ulcer of the stomach, it is considered by his physician, Dr. Kost, quite serious. In consequence of this the rehearsal of the Arion Society last night was postponed.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.—Hugh McGinness, forty-four years of age, a native of Ireland, died in Bellevue Hospital. Warden Brennan reports that deceased was brought in by ambulance by officer Post, of the Eighth precinct, from 94 Prince street.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.—By a fire at No. 290½ Grand street, at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, Philip Sach's clothing store was damaged $600. The building, which is owned by John Cromwell, sustained $500 damage, which is fully covered by insurance.

FELL FROM A ROOF.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night Otto Linderman, dwelling at No. 437 Sixth avenue, accidentally fell from the roof of his residence into the yard and sustained very severe injuries. He was cared for by his friends, who opposed his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in a rear room on the fourth floor of premises No. 165 Christie street, on the body of Mrs. Mary Miller, a German, 39 years of age, and also on that of her infant child. Mrs. Miller died in childbed.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Louis Lavour, who was admitted to that institution on a permit from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, suffering from hydrophobia, had died on Monday night. An inquest will be held on the body of deceased, who had lived at 156 West Broadway; was sixty years of age and a native of France.

ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER CAR.—As car No. 30 of the Broadway line was coming down West Washington place at nine o'clock yesterday morning, one of Ormsby and Son's wagons ran the pole through the front window of the passenger car, knocking the passengers and driver off the platform. Two or three of the passengers had pieces of glass driven into them. The alarm in the car was great, and the ladies refused to ride any longer therein.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—By General Order No. 4 the death of Thomas Macauley, foreman of Engine Company No. 4, was yesterday communicated to the Fire Department, and also the arrangements for the funeral services, at which the Department will officially participate. A detail of one from each company below Fifty-ninth street, commanded by District Engineer John Conley, to be formed into four companies, will attend. Engine Company No. 4, under the command of the assistant foreman, will be the mourners. The funeral takes place from No. 23 Gold street at two o'clock P. M.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The resignation of Henry J. Armstrong, Night Superintendent of the General Post Office in this city, was accepted yesterday by Postmaster Jones, and George H. Duryce, of this city, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Armstrong has held the office for seven years, and was a popular and efficient officer in the department, indeed his resignation has been several times previously tendered, but its acceptance was refused. He introduced his successor, Mr. Duryce, to the employés of the department last evening, and the occasion was made one of deserved compliment and expressions of regard.

THE UNIFORMED POLICE.—The excitement over the order compelling the police to wear uniforms when off duty, notwithstanding the modifications made on Monday, still continues, and the force consider that no improvement has been made in their favor. It is said that when a full Board can be got together the subject will be reconsidered. Yesterday there were but two Commissioners present—Messrs. Bosworth and Manierre—and, of course, no meeting could be held. The Superintendent, however, issued a general order promulgating the rule as amended, which is substantially that which appeared in the HERALD of yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROADWAY ROBBERY.—The police succeeded in arresting yesterday another of the gang who were engaged in the highway robbery on Broadway on Sunday night. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and arraigned before Justice Ledwith, when he gave the name of Charles Wicker. Mr. Gustav Bunau, the victim of the robbery, identified him, and he was committed, with the others, to answer at the General Sessions.

CAR PICKPOCKET.—A man named Charles Franklin was arraigned before Justice Shandley at Essex Market Police Court charged with picking the pocket of Moses Mersinger, of No. 232 East Tenth street. Mr. Mersinger was riding down town in a Second avenue car at seven o'clock Monday evening, and when about Fifth street he felt somebody's hand in his pantaloons pocket, wherein was a pocketbook containing about eight dollars. The prisoner was at that time sitting next to the complainant. A moment after deponent felt the hand the prisoner got up and attempted to leave the car. He was arrested on the rear platform of the car, and the pocketbook, with the money in it, was found on the rear platform, near where he stood. Held for examination.

POCKET PICKING.—A man named John Kroell, residing at 761 Washington street, appeared before Justice Shandley yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, and accused a man named William Moore with stealing from his pocket a silver watch, valued at fifteen dollars. From the statements of Kroell it appears he went to sleep yesterday morning, about three o'clock, in the shipyard at the foot of Stanton street, and slept there until half-past ten o'clock. At that time he was awakened by some boys, who told him that Moore, who was in the neighborhood, had been putting his hand into his (Kroell's) pocket. Kroell then pretended to be asleep, and soon after felt the prisoner's hand in his pocket. Kroell asked him what he wanted, when Moore said he was trying to wake him. The prisoner walked off, the boys and Kroell following him, and he was subsequently arrested by officer Kane, of the Eleventh precinct. The prisoner was held for examination.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

Sale of City Lunatic Asylum Stock—Excess of Over $1,000,000.

Sealed proposals for $300,000 of stock of the City Lunatic Asylum fund, at Blackwell's Island, were opened at the Comptroller's office at two o'clock yesterday. The following bids, amounting to a total of $1,346,000, were made:—

	Amount.	Rate.
Charles E. Poillon	$5,000	103
J. Pearce	3,000	100.25
Peter Rowe	5,000	100.12½
Ferd. Massal	3,000	102
Ketchum & Clarke	10,000	102.28
Ketchum & Clarke	5,000	102.03
William H. Hoople, trustee	10,000	100
William H. Hoople	3,000	100.50
Maxwell & Graves	10,000	102
Samuel S. Sands & Co.	5,000	102
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	102.90
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	103.05
M. Stilwell	7,000	102.50
North River Savings Bank	25,000	100
North River Savings Bank	25,000	101
James Phelan	25,000	102
James Phelan	25,000	101
James Phelan	25,000	102
James Phelan	25,000	101.75
James Phelan	25,000	101.50
James Phelan	25,000	101.25
W. B. Bolles	25,000	103.50
Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	100,000	Par.
Thomas B. Tappen, President Harlem Savings Bank	15,000	102.60
Thomas B. Tappen, President Harlem Savings Bank	10,000	102.70
James S. King's Sons	40,000	103
George K. Sistare	40,000	103.10
George K. Sistare	50,000	101.52
George K. Sistare	100,000	101.76
George K. Sistare	100,000	101.80
George K. Sistare	*50,000	102.92
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.97
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.40
George K. Sistare	50,000	102.50
George K. Sistare	50,000	103.01
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	40,000	102.78
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	60,000	102.13
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	100,000	101.53
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	100,000	101.28

Total amount of bids.......1,346,000

*$40,000 of stock was sold at this bid.

The stock was sold to the highest bidders, as follows:—

Charles G. Poillon	$5,000 at 103
Vermilye & Co.	50,000 at 103.05
W. B. Bolles	25,000 at 103.50
James S. King's Son	40,000 at 103
George K. Sistare	40,000 at 103.10
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 102.92
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 102.97
George K. Sistare	50,000 at 103.01

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

Murder of a Wife by Her Husband in West Fortieth Street—Money and Liquor the Cause.

In the neighborhood of Fortieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, are a large number of shanties mostly occupied by persons who are a source of great trouble to the police of the Twentieth precinct. On Monday night, at a late hour, James Wood and his wife Bridget, occupying one of the shanties, drank to excess and got into a quarrel. It is stated that Mrs. Wood, by her own industry, had accumulated several hundred dollars, which was deposited in the bank. Her husband, wishing to get possession of the money for his own purposes, while grossly inebriated, assaulted her while she was lying in bed. Mrs. Wood screamed for help, which was heard by persons living in some of the adjoining shanties, and opening the door made her escape. Wood followed in pursuit, and, overtaking his wife, seized her by the throat and knocked her head against the timbers of the shanty. This was seen by Mary Jane Devine, a bright girl, who happened to be up at the time.

It is further alleged that Wood knocked his wife down and beat and kicked her most brutally about the head and face. Mrs. Wood, in some manner not explained, reached her room some time afterwards and became insensible. No notice was given at the time to the police, and they knew nothing of the occurrence till about eight o'clock yesterday morning, when Wood was arrested for intoxication by officer Thomas P. Murphy, of the Twentieth precinct. It was then for the first time announced that the prisoner had nearly killed his wife, who lay in a state of insensibility in her shanty.

Sergeant Murphy, then on duty at the station house, called Police Surgeon Waterman, who, on examining the wounded woman, found her in a state of unconsciousness. Her face was much bruised and discolored and contusions were found on the back of the head, and in the opinion of the doctor she had sustained a fracture of the skull. She lingered in that condition till two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ensued. The fact was immediately sent to the station house, and Sergeant Murphy informed the prisoner that his wife was dead, when he unfeelingly remarked, "May the devil die with her," "May she never see the face of a paving stone again."

Later in the day Coroner Rollins arrived at the scene of the murder, and, after hearing all the facts, he ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where an investigation will take place probably to-day.

Owen Clark, brother to deceased, has been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the fatal assault, but some of his friends allege that he was not in the neighborhood at the time of the occurrence. Mary Daly, Mary McClusky and some others are thought to know more concerning the murder than they are willing to communicate. As the investigation proceeds further facts will be developed. Deceased, who had no children, was about thirty-five years of age and a native of Ireland. Wood is some forty-five years of age, and was also born in Ireland.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE CASE OF THE OVERSEER OF THE POOR.—A committee of the Common Council, composed of Aldermen Campbell, Schermerhorn and Christie, met at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of investigating a charge made against Mr. Patrick McDonnell, Overseer of the Poor, because he refused admission to a woman named Madden, whose husband was dying in the City Hospital. The committee will make a report on the case to the Common Council.

BREVITIES.—Ninety-four car loads of peaches arrived by the New Jersey Railroad yesterday morning, being 42,300 baskets.

Edward Lawrence, the watchman who, it is alleged, struck the boy Donnellan with the brick, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, was arrested and committed without bail. His employer offered a large amount of bail, but it was refused, as Dr. Mulcahy did not feel justified in pronouncing the child out of danger.

Two hundred and sixty-one arrests were made by the police during the past month.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULTS.—A man named John Boland, who resides in South Eighth street, was brutally beaten, and received no less than twelve cuts in his head. The alleged assailant, James Boyd, is in jail. Thomas Hartigan, who, it is alleged, was an accomplice, is also in custody.

A man who is unknown to the police was roving through Bergen street almost helplessly intoxicated yesterday afternoon, when he fell against some tubs and knocked them over. The owner of the tubs came up and threw the man heavily on the sidewalk, by which he received two deep cuts on his face. He remained insensible for a long time after being taken to the police station.

Hoboken.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named Thomas Molloy, employed as a laborer at the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, fell through the trestle works yesterday afternoon, and was horribly mangled by being dashed against large beams in his descent. He was taken up insensible and carried to St. Mary's Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. His recovery is doubtful.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was walking along the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Prospect street, when the cowcatcher of a locomotive attached to a passing train hurled him to a distance of twenty feet and so crushed his side that he will probably not recover. He was unconscious when taken up and still lies insensible at the Sisters' Hospital. He was apparently a laborer and appeared deaf to the repeated sounds of the whistle as the train was coming upon him. The engineer will be arrested in case the injured man dies.

Whilst Patrick Murphy was engaged in conveying luggage on board the steamship Silesia, lying at the Hamburg dock, the stair was prematurely removed, and some one of the crew jostled against him, thereby throwing him to the dock beneath. One handle of the truck mutilated his face and he was unable to extricate himself. Several men were appointed to convey him to his residence, in Adams street, where he remains in a precarious condition. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Hudson City.

POLITICAL REFORM AMONG THE GERMANS.—The Germans of Hudson City held the first of a series of meetings last evening for the purpose of effecting a union on public questions, such as a fair division of political offices, teaching the German language in public schools and relief from obnoxious legislation, of which the liquor law is a specimen. Mass meetings will be held from time to time till the close of the campaign for the furtherance of these objects.

Newark.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—Yesterday, while a man named Daniel Heim, of No. 37 Chambers street, was carrying a pail of water through the street, he was suddenly seized by his dog, which had shown symptoms of rabies during the day. He was severely bitten in the fleshy part of the hand. The dog also bit several other dogs, and a number of them were shot.

A NEW SCHOOLHOUSE.—Yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the corner stone of the proposed new Tenth ward public schoolhouse was laid with appropriate exercises and ceremonies. The building is to be one of the finest of the kind in the city. Among those present were the President of the Board of Education, Mr. F. W. Record; several city officials and many leading citizens.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while a man named John J. Cunningham was leisurely "picking" on a banjo, as he proceeded to his home in Yonkers, he was joined by a negro who confessed himself charmed with the music. After some words of friendly conversation the colored man asked the privilege of performing on the instrument, which was granted without hesitation. The owner of the banjo, having allowed his sable friend to play for some time, finally requested a return of his property, which the darky positively refused, and when Cunningham attempted to seize hold of it the negro knocked him down with a blow, and left the spot on a brisk run. A policeman hearing cries arrived upon the scene, and following the direction taken by the colored man found him concealed in a hayloft. Later in the day the accused, who gave his name as Charles Lipscombe, was taken before Justice Donohue, who, after an examination, committed him, in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—Last Monday night a teamster named Thomas Blake, living at Hastings on the Hudson, after imbibing a few glasses of lager, sat down to rest, while on his way home, in that village, when he was overtaken by sleep. On awaking, in about an hour subsequently, Blake found that his pocketbook, containing sixty dollars in money, had been adroitly abstracted from his person. A worthless check for fifteen dollars, which had been placed along with the money, was found next morning on the spot where the robbery had been perpetrated.

A MYSTERIOUS EPISODE.

Suspected Poisoning of a Wealthy Recluse at Yonkers.

Within the past few days an unusual excitement, coupled with various rumors and a multiplicity of speculations in a partially suppressed form, was gaining ground among the well-to-do residents of Yonkers, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the recent death of an old and wealthy citizen of that village. On the 24th ult. Dr. Carleton Gates, a retired physician, owning and living upon one of the most valuable estates in the village, expired at his home after a short illness, but not, however, before informing his spiritual adviser and personal friend of a startling theory, which the dying man said would, if investigated, explain the cause of his decease. It may be well here to state that Dr. Gates had never married, and latterly was of rather secluded habits, not even mingling with his immediate relatives, owing to an estrangement existing in the family for some time past. He recently returned from an extended tour on the Continent of Europe. The precise nature of the disclosures made by the deceased to the clergyman and confidential friend before alluded to has not been made public, but a portion of it has been divulged, and this is in substance that deceased expressed a strong belief of his having been poisoned, and in connection therewith wholly exonerated his relatives. Having appointed an esteemed personal friend, who is a physician in the city, joint executor of his will with the reverend gentleman above indicated, no effort is being left untried to solve the mystery foreshadowed by the deceased in his last moments. Previous to interment an autopsy was made and the abdominal viscera removed to New York, where a thorough chemical analysis is now being made. Should traces of poison be found the prosecution of the suspected parties may lead to some curious developments.

The will of the deceased was opened and read by counsel in the presence of the family and witnesses a day or two ago, and it has since been offered for probate at the County Surrogate's office, when letters of citation were issued, returnable on the 13th inst. No mention is made in the will of any member of deceased's family, which is accounted for by the statements that his parents are comfortably situated, and that the estrangement mentioned above precluded the possibility of his other relatives being benefited by his death. The estate of the late Dr. Gates is valued at $200,000 which is disposed of in his testament as follows:—

To the village of Yonkers is bequeathed for public purposes the family mansion and grounds, estimated at not less than $100,000; to a female friend named Darling, $10,000; to his housekeeper, $500, and to each of his servants, $50. His cabinet of curiosities, containing the collections of many years, and said to be one of the most valuable in the country, the deceased left to Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, while all the remainder of his estate, deducting contingent expenses, he bequeathed to Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, of White Plains.

THE CITY RAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you ask the Street Commissioner or the Croton Commissioners why the Belt Line Railroad Company are not compelled to pave their track in Fifty-ninth street? It is too bad that, in addition to allowing the railroad company a monopoly of a large portion of the street, the only return they give the public is dust and danger, by omission to comply with their contract. They should pave the street, while the city and the residents along the line of Fifty-ninth street have been taxed for laying down an expensive pavement rendered almost useless by their neglect. If they do not speedily do so the car should not be permitted to run. Perhaps the Park Commissioners and the Paulist Fathers will see to this.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

An evening paper of this city gives the following information respecting the progress of the improvements in Westchester county now being carried on or designed by the Park Commissioners under the authority conferred upon them by the last Legislature:

Central avenue has been extended under the name of Central Park avenue. Its carriage way has been almost completed, and sidewalks are now about to be laid, the entire cost of the work, including estimates for what remains to be done, amounting to about $400,000. In the neighborhood of New York no more delightful drive can be found than along this avenue from Oloff Park to and through Central Park. A commission is now engaged in surveys for three other roads running easterly from the Hudson river, at right angles to Central avenue. Another is opening the Midland avenue, which extends Central avenue in a northwesterly direction, while still another is extending it northward to White Plains. By a law passed by the last Legislature, however, these commissions are all made subordinate to the Park Commission, no plans being decisive until approved by the latter. Experience in connection with the commissions appointed to lay out the upper portion of New York proved this to be the most satisfactory arrangement. The power, therefore, rests with the Park Commissioners to harmonize the plans of all these commissions, and the Park Commissioners themselves are directed to report to the next Legislature their plan for the improvement of the lower end of Westchester county from the Harlem river to Yonkers. To do this intelligently it is necessary for them to judge, and that correctly, as to the future disposition of this suburb. We understand that it is their opinion that it will at a day not far distant become a great city, or, more properly speaking, a portion of the great city of New York. It is, therefore, with this view that their plans will be developed and presented to the Legislature. Already the greatest changes have taken place wherever these grand avenues have been opened. Along the Central avenue and in its neighborhood, especially in the vicinity of Jerome and Oloff Parks, where the ground rises to a considerable elevation, and is free from the objections to the lower lands further south, costly houses have been built and are about building. This avenue affords the wealthy residents of this neighborhood a most ready and delightful means of access to New York, a pleasant trot of an hour taking them to their places of business, while the Central Park is so near as to afford the most pleasant of pleasure drives. When the elevated and underground railroads shall have been completed, the advantages of this locality will not be confined to the wealthy, but men of moderate means can also find homes here. Already, in anticipation of such changes, property in the neighborhood of Central avenue has been sold in small plots suitable for such residents, and the main excitement of last season's real estate sales centered here. In addition to the roads opened under the supervision of the various commissions, the owners of Oloff Park have opened Van Cortland avenue. This road passes diagonally through Oloff Park, which lies just north of Jerome Park, is sixty feet wide, and is the shortest and pleasantest drive between Yonkers and Central avenue, the fine forest trees of the park affording pleasant shade at all hours. At present it is open to the public.

The same paper, in an article upon suburban improvements, after referring to the article above quoted and citing the fact that Hudson county, N. J., has planned and is now constructing a broad avenue, to begin at Bergen Point and run over the Bergen ridge to the northern limit of the county, gives the following particulars of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of Essex county, N. J.—

The report of the Essex County Road Board for May, 1869, sets forth the objects it has in view very clearly, and makes them further intelligible by maps and plans. The Board itself is a body corporate, created by the Legislature of New Jersey, composed of the owners of real estate in the county, and having certain powers that are exercised under the supervisory control of the Board of Chosen Freeholders which holds the plenary county jurisdiction. It is within its province to lay out roads and avenues after a careful survey of competent engineers, and this duty the Essex County Road Board seems to have performed with admirable judgment. The county of Essex is, perhaps, exceptionably favorable as a field for improvement in this respect. The growing cities of Newark, Elizabeth and Orange, and the beautiful Llewellyn Park, lie within its limits, and the Passaic river forms its eastern boundary. Avenues connecting these points have, therefore, the great advantage of beginning and ending somewhere, and the work of the engineers is rendered thereby the easier from its inception. The lines of communication contemplated in the report are these:—Frelinghuysen avenue, extending from Broad street, Newark, to Broad street, Elizabeth, four miles. Springfield avenue to connect Newark with Milburn. Fifteenth avenue, which will be a continuation of Court street, Newark, in a perfectly straight line to South Orange, and a connecting link of the drive to the top of the Orange mountain. Central avenue, from North Bank street, in Newark, to Valley road, in West Orange. Park avenue, being an extension of Park avenue, in Orange, to Broad street, in Newark. Bloomfield avenue, already existing as the Newark and Pompton turnpike, which it is proposed to reconstruct, connecting Newark with the extreme northwestern part of the county. Belleville avenue, running in a direction nearly parallel with the Passaic river to the border line of Passaic county. All these avenues the Board would make one hundred feet in width, and lay out at a distance from railroads, where these are approached, great enough to insure against frightening horses. As far as practicable they will be run in direct lines, offering the easiest and most convenient means of travel from point to point. While the time and attention of the Board have been mostly given to roads of utility, as manifestly of the first importance, it is yet considered that roads for pleasure travel are legitimately within the sphere of its action; and, regarding the whole county of Essex as a suburb of New York, it has naturally looked beyond the county limits to the construction of three grand highways across the intervening county of Hudson to Jersey City and Hoboken. These highways should be built as well for pleasure carriages as for heavy traffic, of such width that the road for light driving might be in the middle, and separated from the traffic roads by a row of shade trees on either side. It might be constructed of different materials from the side roads, and kept always perfectly smooth, as it would never be cut up by the passage of heavily laden wagons. With such a road the business man of New York, living in New Jersey, might journey to and from the city in his own vehicle with as little delay as now attends his coming and going, for short distances by rail; and for the enjoyment of the road these grand avenues would offer the finest drives that could be desired.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

Bleecker st., No. 333, 21.1x32.6x21.3x29.6	$7,500
Broadway, w. s., lot 25, Direck Dey map, 25x150	200,000
Cherry st., s. s., 162.2 ft. e of Beaummel st., 21x50x20.9x50	Nom.
Greenwich st., No. 4, 20.5x—132x—x1.6x53	60,000
Horatio st., s. s., 131 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 16.8x57.6	10,500
Rivington st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton st., 25x100	24,000
10th st., n. s., 215.5 ft. e. of av. A, 25x94.8	26,000
24th st., n. s., lot 213 Bellevue map, 25x98.9	15,000
33d st, s s, 250 ft w of 6th av, 20x98.9	22,500
61st st, n s, 297.9 ft e of 2d av, 18.9x100.5	13,500
70th st, s s, 245 ft e of 4th av, 20x100.5	24,000
70th st, s s, 265 ft e of 4th av, 20x100.5	24,000
90th st, s s, 284.11¼ e of 4th av, .00¾x100.5	Nom.
117th st, n s, 225 ft e of av A, 25x100.11	13,000
124th st, s s, 425 ft w of 1st av, 4.5½x167,15x140.1x100.11	Nom.
151st and 152d sts, 100 ft e of 11th av, 50x1 block	22,100
TRANSFERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—GREENBURG.	
New York and Harlem Railroad and Hart's Corners to Scarsdale river, s w corner, 75x165	$4,000
MORRISANIA.	
Boston road, n w s, 100 ft s of school prop, 25x63	3,600
MOUNT PLEASANT.	
Broadway, e s, lots Nos. 1 and 2, map of Archville, 54x125	670
Broadway, e s, lots Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8, map of Archville, 100x125	1,335
Pleasantville to New Castle road, e s, adjoining W H Bell's, 60x150	600
RYE.	
Turnpike road and Adee st, s e corner, 1-16 of an acre	8,000
Lots Nos 11, 40½, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, map of West Rye	2,155
Lots Nos 4, 8, 12, 13, map of Glendale, 7½ acres	5,621
WEST FARMS.	
Taylor av, s e s, lot 175, Belmont village, 100x100	2,300
Fordham to West Farms road, s w s, lots Nos 97 and 98, s of Belmont, 100x116	1,000
Jefferson av, s e s, lot No 21, Belmont village, 100x145	600
YONKERS.	
Valley av, e s, 300 ft s of Post av, 50x164	1,000
TRANSFERS IN QUEENS COUNTY—CLARENCEVILLE.	
Myrtle av, w s, 750 ft n of Atlantic av, 75x100	400
Myrtle av, w s, 100 ft s of Atlantic av, 25x100	125
HICKSVILLE.	
Grand and Jackson av, n e corner, 10 lots, each 25x100	1,000
HEMPSTEAD.	
Jerusalem plain, lot adjoining Brerman's, 10 acres	7,500
NEWTOWN.	
Newtown and Maspeth road, e s, adjoining Remsen, 1½ acre and buildings	4,000
WOODSIDE.	
Miko st, e s, 600 ft s of Jackson av, 25x74	83
WOOD HAVEN.	
Water and Henry sts, n e corner, 50x100; Henry st, e s, 50 ft s of Gold st, 50x150	580
TRANSFERS IN KINGS COUNTY—BROOKLYN.	
Broadway, n e s, 13.6 ft s e of Leonard st, 25x96	3,500
Concord st, n s, 50 ft w of Gold st, 25x60	5,500
Congress st, n s, 150 ft w of Court st, 25x100	10,000
Hamilton st, e s, 316.8 ft s of Hanson place, 20.10x100	4,000
Hancock st, s s, 162.6 ft e of Ralph av, 43.9x100	1,320
Monroe st, s s, 22.5 ft n of Nostrand av, irreg. q c	Nom.
Newell st, e s, 200 ft s of Mescrole av, 25x100	800
Rapelyea st, s s, 21.6 ft w of Manhassett place, 21.6x80	9,500
Remsen st, n s, 175 ft e of Ewen st, 25x100	10,000
Thames st, s s, 200 ft e of Bogart st, 25x100	275
Thames st, s s, 225 ft e of Bogart st, 25x100	275
Webster place, e s, 176.7 ft n of Middle st, 18x95	7,000
South 1st st, s s, 100 ft e of 10th st, 25x90	2,400
South 2d st, s s, 150 ft e of 2d st, 73x75x70.9x75	1,200
South 5th st, n s, 80 ft w of 7th st, 30x80	5,300
10th st, n s, 150 ft e of 3d av, 20x100	500
18th st, n e s, 125 ft s e of 3d av, 25x100	3,000
89th st, n s, 200 ft w of 5th av, 25x100.4	950
Graham av, e s, 50 ft of McKibbin st, 25x100	7,500
Lafayette av, s s, 558.4 ft e of Reid av, 16.8x100	4,700
Lots 534, 535, 536 and 537, George Martense map	1,000
Myrtle av and Bleecker st, n e corner, 444.1x230x24.6x260	7,700
TRANSFERS IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—HUDSON CITY.	
Van Vorst st, e s, 25 ft e of Clark av, 25x95	4,800
Summit av, w s, 100 ft n of Sherman place, 100x100	4,000
Manhattan av, s s, 150 ft n of Montgomery av, 50x153	2,000
WEST HOBOKEN.	
Lots 27 and 28, map of the Moreau property	4,000
BAYONNE.	
Lots 1 and 2, plot 10, block 19, E. C. Bramhall's map, 50x190	1,658
HOBOKEN.	
Marshall st, e s, lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 45, Coster's estate, 100x100	2,160
UNION.	
Klotz road, e s, adj lands of Christopher Wade, 50x100	890

"HOW SHALL WE DEAL WITH CHINA."

Greeley the Right Man for the Chinese Mission.

[From the New York Tribune, August 31.]

The Chinese government have not rejected the Burlingame treaty. We ventured to assume from the first that the rumored rejection would be promptly contradicted; and a despatch from Mr. Ross Browne already brings the contradiction. But there is obviously a doubt or difficulty of some kind operating just now to delay the conclusion of the treaty, and this interruption will unquestionably affect more or less distinctly the progress of Mr. Burlingame's mission. It would, perhaps, be hardly worth while inquiring too minutely into the possible influence which may have been exerted in the creation of this untimely delay by the singular and anomalous proceedings of Mr. Ross Browne. But assuredly there would be nothing to wonder at if the Chinese government took fright when the representative of the United States began to display an energy so ill timed and a zeal so astonishingly indiscreet. We have lately had occasion to learn, by bitter experience, how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a diplomatic representative who is afflicted with eloquence and a thirst for the making of speeches. Perhaps in the case of Mr. Ross Browne we have evidence now that a fatal gift of letter-writing is nearly as great a calamity when it falls to the lot of an American Minister. Mr. Ross Browne's significant intimation to Prince Kung that if he really had any good liberal reforms in course of preparation he had better trot them out quickly lest worse should come of it, was not a happy mode of inspiring a timid, jealous, exclusive and often-deceived nation with confidence in the objects and the good faith of the American government. Still more unfortunate was the reply to the addresses of the English and American merchants at Shanghae. If there is any class of evil counsellors whom an American or an English Minister in China ought especially to avoid it is that cluster and colony of British traders who have squatted in the open ports of China. If there is any policy which a representative of the United States ought to reject alike from instinct and conviction it is the policy which these men invariably recommend. It would be impossible to exaggerate the evils which have sprung from the influence of this class of persons over the Chinese policy of England. They are essentially narrow-minded, selfish and grasping; for them the whole *raison d'être* of China and its vast population is limited to the advancement of the trade they desire to push. Too often and too long did English statesmen give way to the audacious importunity of men of whom it would hardly be too much to say, as Burke said of a class not dissimilar, that "their ledger's their Bible, their desk their altar, their counting house their temple and their money their God." Of late English ministers have come into power who will not lend their arms and the money of England to force the principles and the trade of this class of persons down the throats of the Chinese people; and it may be out of sheer despair of any assistance or countenance from their own government that the British merchants recently sought consolation and support from an American Minister.

Mr. Ross Browne unluckily threw himself quite into the spirit of the thing. He laid down a doctrine of which charity compels us to suppose that he did not clearly understand the meaning. He proclaimed the principle that Christian States are not bound to respect the independence of pagan States, and that civilized people are justified by virtue of their civilization in insisting on any alteration they please to ask in the domestic policy of States less civilized. Of course this is just the sort of policy to delight the British merchants of Shanghae. It is the policy which they were able for too long a time to force on the adoption of their own government, but which there is very little chance that any English government will ever adopt again. It is emphatically the policy which the United States never did and never will acknowledge in their dealings with foreign nations. The progress we have made, such as it is, in China and Japan—progress which has earned for us the special envy of England—has been chiefly due to our steady and honorable recognition of the common principles of fairness, justice and respect for the rights of others. We have always proclaimed that if we would deal with the Mongolian and the Pagan we must deal with him on the same principle as those which govern our relations with the Caucasian and the Christian. It would be surprising, indeed, if the Chinese government were not even still a little suspicious of the proffered friendship and commercial intercourse of what are called civilized nations. Thus far, save in the case of America alone, they have found that however these relationships begin, they invariably end by exhibiting their application to Chinese society in the shape of bombarded cities, burning palaces, and humiliating treaties. Who can wonder if alarming visions of similar results, brought about this time by American friendliness, began to array themselves before the mind of Prince Kung when he received Mr. Ross Browne's polite and peremptory admonition? We all remember the most pleasant and popular story of the "Arabian Nights"—the story of the poor fellow on whom the Caliph played so many pranks to delude him into the belief that he, the quiet citizen, was the true Commander of the Faithful. The jest was merry enough even for the victim, until, suddenly sent back to his humble home, he persevered in declaring himself Caliph, and was imprisoned and scourged as a madman. Thenceforward, whenever, on a repetition of the Caliph's pleasantry, the hero of the story opened his eyes and found himself in the Imperial palace again, he knew too well that, no matter how delightfully the adventure might open, it was sure to end with the whip and the dungeon. Prince Kung may well regard the proffered alliances of "civilized" people with the same foreboding. He has seen what they came to before. We cannot wonder if he should feel an uneasy conviction that, no matter how agreeable they begin just now, they will end in the old, familiar, odious fashion again. Certainly, if Prince Kung did not feel such a foreboding when he read Mr. Ross Browne's missive, it must have been because he was shrewd enough to know that the bustling diplomatist had no particular meaning in his words, and no power whatever to give effect to any meaning if he had it.

Now that Mr. Ross Browne is recalled the duty of our government is clear. Let a Minister be sent to China whose name will carry influence with it, and whose force of character will secure him against being made the instrument of a greedy, reckless knot of European and American traders. Let him be a man of principle; one, moreover, who has brains and soul enough to understand that the only possible basis of profitable relationship with China is a foundation of integrity, good faith and justice. Let us have no hint of any inclination to imitate the stupid and criminal policy of arrogant interference, which England tried to uphold so long in China, and which at last she has had the wisdom to abandon. A more insane idea never entered into the mind even of a professional diplomatist than the notion that you can coerce a foreign country into a profitable trading relationship. Trade got in that way has to be bought at tenfold its cost—as England knows too well from her past experience in China. Let us send a man of sense and influence to represent us in China; let him act in the true spirit of our national policy, and all we desire to have will come in good time, without cost or shame to us.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASUALTY.

At a late hour on Monday night John Leonard, a man thirty years of age, came down town to where some friends were at work on the new Post Office building at the lower end of the Park. While there Leonard got on a cart of one of the workmen and rode down to the Battery, but before reaching there fell off and injured his head severely. Mr. Leonard was taken up, placed on the cart again, and in going up the Bowery the driver looked back and missing his passenger stopped his horse. On going back a few blocks Mr. Leonard was found in charge of the police, he having fallen from the cart a second time and injured his head. Mr. Leonard was conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house, where death subsequently ensued. Coroner Rollins, on being applied to, gave permission for the removal of the body to the late residence of deceased, Thirty-third street, between First and Second avenues, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, has left a widow and two children.

A medal, of the time of Charles I. of England, was recently sold in London at auction for $1,725. It represents the bust of the King bareheaded, with long hair and wearing a Van Dyke collar. It is stated to be the medal given as a souvenir by the monarch to Bishop Juxon a few moments before his execution on the scaffold at Whitehall.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BIRD—WILSON.—On Monday, August 23, by the Rev. R. C. Putney, EDMUND BIRD to Miss SARAH WILSON, both of this city.

CROSSING—LANSDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 30, by Rev. James S. Barnes, SAMUEL F. CROSSING to Miss EMMA J. L. LANSDELL, all of Brooklyn.

PARDEE—SMILIE.—At the Twenty-eighth street Christian chapel, on Tuesday, August 31, by Elder W. A. Reidling, of Troy, Mr. J. JAY PARDEE to Miss MAGGIE A. SMILIE, both of this city.

TAYLOR—KROFT.—By the Rev. J. L. Mann, at the residence of the bride's father, in the city of Chattanooga, Mr. Z. K. TAYLOR, of Fort Lee, N. J., to Miss MARY L. KROFT, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Died.

BEEBE.—On Monday morning, August 30, after a very severe illness, NELSON BEEBE, aged 23 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his brother-in-law Timothy Brien, and the members of Columbian Lodge, No. 484, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his father No. 363 Bleecker street. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The members of Columbian Lodge, 484, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner Fourth and Greene streets, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Nelson Beebe. Sister lodges are fraternally invited.

GEORGE R. WALKER, M. A.

BELL.—THOMAS BELL, aged 20 years, a native of Dromore Ireland.

Funeral will take place from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CORY.—On Tuesday morning, August 31, in the 71st year of his age, MATTHEW CORY, a native of Cavan, Ireland.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 100 Mulberry street.

CORRIGAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, August 31, MARY ENGLISH CORRIGAN, widow of Thomas Corrigan.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning from her late residence, No. 157 Market street, whence the remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of her soul will be celebrated at ten o'clock precisely. Interment in St. John's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FLOOD.—On Monday, August 30, JOHN EDWARD, son of Thomas and Bridget Flood, aged 7 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 160 Seventh street, Williamsburg.

FURY.—At Springfield, N. J., on Monday, August 30, CHARLES FURY, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Chapel of St. Rose of Lima.

San Francisco papers please copy.

HAWTHORN.—On Tuesday, August 31, MARTHA JANE HAWTHORN, infant daughter of James and Mary Hawthorn.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 197 Varick street.

HAYS.—On Monday, August 30, WILLIE WALTER, son of William S. and Mary Jane Hays, aged 4 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from Second avenue and 10th street.

JEVERS.—On Monday, August 30, HENRY NORTON JEVERS, native of Six Mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Ward's Island, foot of 114th street, East river, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Limerick and Ennis papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, August 30, BRIDGET KENNEDY, wife of the late Thomas Kennedy, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hiram Lodge 449 and Park Lodge 516 of F. and A. M., also the members of Polar Star Lodge 119 of I. O. of O. F., and also the friends of her sons Thomas C. and John H. Kennedy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thomas C. Kennedy, 111th street, between Second and Third avenues, Harlem.

LEONARD.—On Tuesday, August 31, JOHN LEONARD, a native of the parish of Atalenque, county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 310 East Thirty-third street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LYON.—On Monday, August 30, GEORGE R. LYON, youngest son of James W. and Mary Lyon.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, in Broadway, next to the corner of Devevoise street, Brooklyn, E. D.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday morning, August 31, JOHN MAHONY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 302 East Fifty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MARX.—On Tuesday, August 31, after a long and serious illness, Mr. MAX MARX.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 West Thirty-ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

McCOOEY.—On Sunday, August 29, after a long and painful illness, JAMES McCOOEY, aged 35 years, a native of the townland of Dumlougher, county Armagh, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street and Seventh av., this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street and avenue A, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Arthur, Michael and Owen McCooey, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

McDONALD.—At his residence, on Monday, August 30, ALEXANDER McDONALD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Ninety-seventh street, North river, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

McDONALD.—WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Donald and Agnes McDonald, Ninth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, aged 15 years and 24 days.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

McGOVERN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 31, MARGARET, wife of John McGovern, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, John Meehan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 103 Smith street, corner of Pacific street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

OSGOOD.—On Tuesday, August 31, R. H. OSGOOD, after a short illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty fourth street, corner of Park avenue, on Thursday forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

PERRY.—On Tuesday morning, August 30, after a long and painful sickness, WILLIAM PERRY, eldest son of Patrick and Sarah Perry, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his uncle, Jeremiah Perry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 428 West Seventeenth street, to Calvary Cemetery.

PINTARD.—At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, August 31, Mrs. LYDIA PINTARD, aged 76 years and 10 months.

Funeral service will take place at St. John's church, Fort Hamilton, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

QUIMBY.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, August 30, ROBERT A. QUIMBY, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, David S. and John L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Henry street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, August 31, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 333 West Nineteenth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

REGAN.—On Tuesday, August 31, at his residence at Bay Ridge, OWEN REGAN, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RODGERS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Wednesday, August 25, ANNIE D., second daughter of the late James B. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of James Rodgers, of this city.

SABISTON.—On Sunday, August 29, at Bellevue Hospital, Captain M. A. SABISTON, of Beaufort, N. C.

His friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SIMES.—On Monday evening, August 30, at her residence, No 11 Rutgers place, ANNE, relict of Edmond Simes, formerly of Battle, Sussex, England, aged 63 years and 28 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth street, near Canal.

SKIFF.—At Glenwood Park, Yonkers, on Tuesday, August 31, WALTER R., infant son of C. B. and Josie Skiff.

Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the above place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The half-past two o'clock train from Thirtieth street stops at Glenwood.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, August 30, EDMOND H. THOMAS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the friends of his brother, Henry A. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity church, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

TRANSWAY.—On Sunday, August 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH McRAE TRANSWAY, wife of Louis Transway, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Tuesday, August 31, WILLIAM G., eldest son of Washington and Catharine R. E. Valentine, in the 15th year of his age.

Dearest Willie you have left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 319 West Sixteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WALSH.—On Monday, August 30, MARY BARRETT, beloved wife of Richard Walsh, aged 84 years, a native of Ballinhassig, county Cork, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 239 East Twenty-second street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cork papers please copy.

WEED.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, August 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Lawrence, CORNELIA VREDENBURGH, widow of Walter Weed, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, August 31, at two o'clock in the afternoon, MORRISON, youngest son of Morrison M. and Abbey Wright, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 121st street, near Second avenue, Harlem, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

YATMAN.—At 181 Grand street, Jersey City, on Monday, August 30, fell asleep in Jesus, EDWARD M., TOMPKINS, son of John V. and Ethalinda Yatman, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, New York, on Thursday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

YATES.—On Sunday, August 29, at 34 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, MARY E., the beloved wife of Robert Yates, New York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 32 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New York, Sandy Hook and New Jersey pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, August 31—6 P. M.

Business in the stock market to-day was quite an improvement on yesterday, and transactions were not only more numerous, but quite animated. Still the total of business is far below the average in other seasons and shows that many of the prominent operators are either absent from town or inclined to await further developments. The course of speculation also changed, and at the close to-night the feeling was bullish. The feature was again that vibratory stock, *New York Central*, which, under reports that there was a disagreement on the question of consolidation, went off to 193¾ and then rose to 204. The advance was based on the discovery of the fact that the New York Central and Hudson River directors, or the chief managers of both lines, came down from Saratoga, and were in session or about to go into session on the question of consolidation. A few of the principal men were seen in the vicinity of Wall street, and one report had it that they were assembled at the Union Trust Company building, in lower Broadway, while another one noted that they had met or would meet elsewhere than in Commodore Vanderbilt's house. As to obtaining information at the Trust Company, it was a useless and thankless effort; for the officials there are Sphinxes in keeping secret what transpires within the portals of their building. Doubtless the shrewder operators who desire accurate and reliable information as to the progress of the deliberations will be enterprising enough to play the detective on the movements of the Commodore and his friends. Again, it was doubted whether the Commodore had reached town to-day, although according to the programme he was to have met the directors of both roads in council to-day. The fact is, the whole matter will be conducted with the dark lantern secrecy that shrouded the declaration of the eighty per cent scrip dividend last winter, and the street will be treated to the usual contradictory and confusing rumors until it suits "the powers that be" to end the agony. That so fertile a source of speculation as "consolidation" should be suddenly exhausted is not the experience of the past. "Consolidation" may keep up the Central drama for some time to come. One thing seems certain, however: Treasurer Worcester has prepared the statistics on which the terms of consolidation are to be made. The whole scene has shifted from Saratoga to New York, and the fate of thousands of dollars now at stake will be settled nearer Wall street. Next to Central, perhaps equally with it, Hudson River attracted interest, and rose to 18?. Next in point of attraction was Reading, which rose to 97¼. Michigan Southern was heavy, and at one time went off to 103½. Northwestern also declined with the early sortie on Central, but recovered late in the day. The directors of the road will meet to-morrow for the purpose among other things, of electing a new president of the company, which position was vacated by the death of Mr. Keep. Erie, on the strength of a rise in London, advanced from 32¾ to 34¾, but fell off to 34¼, when it recovered again and closed at 34½. The dealings in it were again large, and one block of 5,000 shares was recorded at 31¾. Rock Island was strong but steady. It is asserted that the passenger business, notwithstanding the dulness of the season, has been on the increase, and is now heavier than ever. The earnings for the month of July were $440,3?0, showing an increase of $98,415 over the corresponding period last year. Forty additional miles of road have been opened this year. St. Paul, in the morning decline, went off to 78¾, but recovered to 79½. The following were the closing prices at the last call of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 59; Cumberland, 32 a 34; Western Union, 37⅜ a 37½; Quicksilver, 14½ a 15½; Mariposa, 9; do. preferred, 12 a 13½; Pacific Mail, 79 a 79½; Boston Water Power, 13½ bid; Adams Express, 56 bid; Wells Fargo Express, 19 a 19½; United States Express, 62¾ a 63¼; Merchants' Union Express, 11 bid; New York Central, 199 a 199½; Hudson River, 182½ a 183; Harlem, 159 a 160; Reading, 96¾ a 96⅞; Michigan Central, 128 129¾; Lake Shore, 105¾ a 105½; Illinois Central, 137 a 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾ a 107; Chicago and Northwestern, 83¼ a 83½; do. preferred, 93½ a 94; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79 a 80; Rock Island, 114½ a 114¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 78¾ a 79½; do. preferred, 87¼ a 87¾; Toledo and Wabash 82⅞ a 83½; Fort Wayne, 85¾ a 86; Alton and Terre Haute, 31 a 36½; do. preferred, 60; Delaware and Lackawanna, 113 bid; New Jersey Central, 106½ a 107, Chicago and Alton, 156; do. preferred, 154 bid, Morris and Essex, 88 a 88½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 122½ a 125; do. preferred, 121½ a 124; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 35.

It is reported that a full corps of engineers has been in the field for several months on the line of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific road, in Texas, making the final location of the line and laying off and superintending the work now under contract. A large number of men are actively at work under able contractors on the first division of 150 miles, which is under contract to be completed by March 1, 1870. The iron, spikes, plates, &c., for the first fifty miles, also several of the finest and most powerful locomotives, have been purchased and paid for, ready for shipment to Texas.

Proposals were opened to-day by Comptroller Connolly for the whole or any part of the sum of $300,000 of "City Lunatic Asylum stock," authorized by chapter 56 laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. The stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in this city, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal to be redeemable August 1, 1889. The bids ranged from par up to 103.10, and were for a total of nearly one million and a half of dollars. Although this is the third loan placed in the market by the city during the year the metropolitan credit is so sound that our bonds readily find purchasers who are willing to pay a premium for the investment.

Under the bullish speculation at the Stock Exchange there was a better demand for money, and the rate to borrowers on call ranged at six and seven per cent, with the majority of stock loans at the latter figure. On governments the rate was six, with exceptions at five. Commercial paper was dull, and rates remained unchanged. Foreign exchange was dull, weak and lower. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109¼; good to prime bankers', 109¼ a 109½; short sight, 109⅞ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.20 a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.15 a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.20 a 5.16¾; Switzerland, 5.20 a 5.16¾; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40¼; Frankfort, 40⅛ a 40¼; Bremen, 78 a 78¼; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71¼.

Government bonds were steady and without important feature. The currency sixes have come in for a large share of attention lately, and sold to-day at 111¾. The European market is firm and higher, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury seemingly not being known there until to-day. The following were the closing street prices this evening:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 123¼ a 123½; do. do., coupon, 123¾ a 123⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, 122¾ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123½ a 123¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122¾ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122⅞ a 122⅞; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121⅜ a 121½; do. do., coupon, 1867, 121½ a 121⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, 121½ a 121⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., coupon, 115⅝ a 115⅞; currency bonds, 111¼ a 111½.

Southern securities were dull, and for the Tennessee and North Carolina bonds weak. The special tax bonds of the latter State broke to 51. The following were the prices at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60½ a 61¼; do. new, 51½ a 51¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 55¼; do. new, 58 a 60; Georgia sixes, 83 bid; do. sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 55 a 56¼; do. new, 48 a 48½; do. special tax, 51; Missouri sixes, 87½ a 87¾; Missouri (St. Joseph), 91 bid; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 71¼; do. levee sixes, 65½ a 66; do. levee eights, 84 a 85; Alabama fives, 62 bid; do. eights, 93.

The gold market was quite steady under the equilibrium produced by the equality of the forces contending on either side of the premium. The "bulls" have not unloaded, and they are said to be striving to put the price to a figure, from which they can gracefully drop. Their game is a desperate one, as every day brings nearer the period of cotton shipments which is to give the "bears" the untold power of natural influences for a decline. On the other hand the "bulls" are sanguine that the Comptroller of the Currency will unearth some curious secrets on the 8th of September, which will cause, if not a panic, a flurry among the "shorts." The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	133⅝	2 P. M.	133⅞
10:?0 A. M.	133⅞	3 P. M.	133⅞
11 A. M.	133¾	3:30 P. M.	133½
11:45 A. M.	133⅝	4 P. M.	133⅞
12 M.	133⅝	5:30 P. M.	133¾ a 133½
1 P. M.	133¾		

Cash gold was in less active demand and the currency collateral advanced upon it commanded rates of interest ranging from two and a half to six per cent before Clearing House and from six to seven per cent in the afternoon. The steamship Silesia, for Europe, took out $72,000 in Mexican silver. The disbursements of coin interest amounted to $21,317. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $63,300,000; the gold balances, $1,552,087, and the currency balances, $2,182,639.

The following shows the transactions and operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

General balance yesterday	$82,201,676
Gold receipts	1,161,438
Gold payments	46,072
Gold balance	78,289,861
Currency receipts	240,400
Currency payments	534,300
Currency balance	4,666,406
General balance	83,063,638
Customs—Included in gold receipts	643,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, August 31—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, reg	122½	100 shs West U Tel	37¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '62...s3	123½	100 Quicksilver M, 2d c	15
500 do......small	122½	100 Am Mer Un Exp	36
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	122⅞	200 Adams Ex........b c	56
500 do........small	122⅝	600 N Y Central RR	200⅜
500 do......small.c	122⅝	100 do	201⅜
4000 US 5-20, c, '65	122¾	100 do	200⅞
500 do......small	122¾	100 Hud River RR	184
10000 do	122⅝	100 Harlem RR	158
1000 do.........c	122⅝	200 Reading RR	96⅞
2000 US 5's, 10-40, c	115⅝	1000 do	96⅞
8000 US 5-20, r, '65....c	122	1500 do.....b3	96⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	121⅛	1600 do	96⅞
20000 do......s3	121⅛	50 Mich Cent RR	128
10000 do	121⅛	10 do	129
10000 US 5-20, c, '67	121½	500 Lake Shore & MSRR	105⅞
5000 do......s3	121⅝	300 do	105⅜
20000 do......b3	121⅝	10 do	106
21000 do	121⅝	100 Pitts, FtW & Chi, gtd	87
1000 Tenn 6's, new	52	35 do.......bet call	86¾
17000 do	51½	200 Cleve & Pitts	106⅞
10000 do......s15	51½	200 do	106⅜
6000 do......s3	51	200 do......b10	106⅛
7000 do......s30	51	200 do	106⅞
15000 do	51⅛	90 C, Col, Cin & I RR	79
15000 Va 6's, ex cou	55	300 C & N W RR	83⅜
20000 N C 6's, new	49½	1200 do	83⅜
1000 do	49	100 do......b10	83½
7000 do..special tax	53¾	600 Chic & NW RR pf	93⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	87½	100 do.......b3	93⅞
1000 La 6's, l b	65⅞	40 Chicago & R I RR	114⅜
7000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	91	20 do	114⅜
2000 Erie 4th mtg	83⅜	100 do........b c, s60	114
5000 Chic & N W 1st	90⅞	200 Ohio & Miss RR	33⅝
5000 Tol & Wab 2d m	85	200 do	33⅛
6000 do	84	200 do	33⅛
2000 C & R I & P RR 7's	94⅞	50 Del, Lack & West	112⅝
5000 Morris & Essex 1st m	96⅞	25 New Jersey RR	1?7
1000 Cleve & Tol s f bds	96	50 N J Central RR	107⅜
51 shs Ocean Bank	102	100 do......b30	107⅛
20 Continental Bank	100⅛	110 do	107⅛
20 Fourth Nat Bk	105½	56 Morris & Es RR	88⅞
15 do	105	100 Marietta & Cin 1st pf	23
200 Pacific Mail SS Co	79¾	12 H & St Jos pref	121
100 do.......b30	80		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, cou	123⅝	$60000 US 5-20, c, '67...b3	121⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	123¾	5000 US 5's, 10-40, cou	115⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	122⅝	10000 do........b3	115⅝
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	122⅞	10000 US 5's, 10-40, reg	112
1700 US 5-20, r, '65, n	121	15000 do......b3	112
15000 US 5-20, '65, n...b3	121⅛	60000 US 6's, currency	111¾
25000 US 5-20, c, '67	121⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$7000 Tenn 6's, new	51⅝	300 shs Q'ksilver M'g Co	15
25000 do	51⅝	10 Pac M S S Co...bet c	80
2000 do.....bet call	51⅛	300 Cumb Coal pf...b c	33
2000 do....2d call.s10	50⅞	100 do.........b30	33½
1000 do	51⅛	100 Adams Express	56⅛
5000 Va 6's, ex c	55	10 Merchants' Union Ex	11
5000 N Car 6's...2d call	55⅛	800 L Shore & MSRR	105⅞
1000 N Car 6's, new	49½	100 N Y Cen RR	199⅛
1000 do	49	100 do.........c	199½
5000 do	48⅞	200 do.......bet call	197
4000 do..special tax	51	400 C & Pitts RR......b c	106⅛
5000 do	51	300 Chic & N W RR	83⅜
20000 do.......21 c	50	300 do	83⅜
1000 do	50⅛	100 Chic & N W pref	93⅝
2000 Missouri 6's	87½	300 Chic & Rk I RR	114⅜
11000 C, C & Ind C 1st m	83¼	300 do.......s60	114⅛
5000 Pitts, FtW & Chi 1st	102½	300 Mil & St Paul pf	87⅝
1000 Pitts, FtW & C 2d m	96	65 P, Ft W & Chi RR gtd	89
1000 Mar & Cin 1st m	99	50 do	88⅞
10 shs Continental Bk	101	1300 C, C & I C RR...b30	35

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	37¼ a 37⅜	Lake Shore	106 a 106⅛
Pacific Mail	79⅞ a 80	Northwestern	84 a 84⅛
N Y Central	203¾ a 204	Northwestern pf	94⅛ a 94⅜
Hudson River	185⅞ a 186	St Paul	79 a 79¼
Erie	34⅛ a 34⅜	Ohio & Miss	33⅛ a 33⅜
Reading	97⅛ a 97¼		

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the Month Ending August 31, 1869.

July 31, 1869, by balance		$96,621,590
Receipts during the month:—		
Customs	$14,319,915	
Gold notes	2,099,140	
Internal revenue	1,161,595	
Post Office Department	181,660	
Three per cent certificates	55,000	
Transfers	10,611,663	
Patent fees	3,229	
Miscellaneous	3,220,230	
Disbursing accounts	7,401,211	
Assay Office	78,809	
Interest accounts	1,008,675	
		41,041,139
Total		$137,662,729
Payments:—		
Treasury drafts	$45,002,248	
Post Office drafts	210,029	
Disbursing accounts	7,311,737	
Assay Office	168,002	
Interest account—in coin	1,847,983	
		54,590,091
Balance		$83,063,638
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$71,715,257	
Do. disbursing accounts	9,105,153	
Do. Assay Office	2,168,320	
Do. Interest accounts	74,907	
		$83,063,638
Receipts for customs in August, 1869		$14,319,915
Receipts for customs in August, 1868		12,263,883
Increase in August, 1869		$2,056,031

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending August 31, 1869.

Deposits of gold:—	
Foreign coin	$5,000
Foreign bullion	10,000
United States bullion	485,000
Total	$500,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases:—	
Foreign coin	$15,000
Foreign bullion	18,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000
United States bullion (Colorado)	22,000
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	2,000
United States bullion (Nevada)	30,000
Total	$91,000
Total deposits—payable in bars	$444,000
Payable in coin	147,000
Total	$591,000
Gold bars stamped	$947,154
Silver bars stamped	53,582
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	77,950

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, August 31—6 P. M.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was only moderately active, but prices were firm at former quotations. The sales were 250,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 23c. a 23¼c., including 75,000 Quincy at 23⅛c. a 23¼c.

COTTON.—The market for spot was still quiet, but firm, the offerings being light. Sales only 712 bales, of which 661 were for spinning and 51 on speculation. For future delivery the market was quiet, and prices were about ⅛c. lower. Sales 600 bales low middling, for December, at 26⅛c.; 300 do., for January, at 26¼c., and 300 do., for f. o. b. at New Orleans for December, on private terms. We annex the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30½	30⅝
Good ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾
Low middling	34	34¼	34½
Middling	35	35¼	35½
Good middling	35½	35¾	36¼

COFFEE.—Rio was in light demand and we heard of no sales, but prices were steady at the quotations below. Other kinds were dull and nominal. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13½c. a 14c.; fair do., 14¾c. a 15c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16¼c.; prime do., 16½c. a 17c.; extremes, for lots, 13⅞c. a 17½c.; Java, 22c. a 25c.; Singapore, 20c. a 22¼c.; Ceylon, 17¾c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c. a 17¾c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 15c. a 15¾c.; Manila, Costa Rica and Mexican, 14¼c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—103,033 bags in New York; 3,500 in Baltimore; 12,410 in New Orleans; 2,500 in Boston, and 2,000 in Mobile.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $3 a $3 10; sugar shooks, 30 do., $2 40 a $2 80; molasses do., 33 do., $2 70 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $50; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CANDLES were dull, and prices were nominal at 18c. a 23c. for Western and city adamantine; 48c. for sperm, and 58c. for patent.

COCOA was inactive. Prices were nominal at 10¾c. a 11c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 27c. a 37½c., do., for Maracaibo do.

CORDAGE was quiet but steady at 23c. a 24c. for Manila, and 17c. for tarred Russia.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 12,853 bbls. flour, 205 bags corn meal, 59,478 bushels wheat, 48,843 do. corn, 20,876 do. oats, 104 do. malt. The flour market was decidedly stronger to-day, but more in sympathy with wheat than from any increased demand. We make no change in our quotations. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 13,000 bbls. Southern flour was quiet, but a trifle firmer in sympathy with other kinds; sales 250 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at steady prices. The sales were 250 bbls. Corn meal was quiet but steady. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 01 a 6 25
Extra State	6 50 a 7 10
Choice do.	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 25
Extra do.	6 50 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 50 a 11 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 11 25
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 40 a 6 60
Corn meal, city	5 5? a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 50 a 6 35
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 50

—The wheat market was excited and with an active demand for export, superinduced by an improvement in the Liverpool market, prices advanced fully 5c. per bushel for both spring and winter. The sales were large, comprising about 25,000 bushels at $1 44 a $1 45 for soft No. 2 spring, $1 48 a $1 50 for good do., with $1 52½ bid for part of a load of choice at the close), $1 52½ a $1 55 for mixed winter, $1 35 a $1 38 for inferior new No. 3 spring, $1 45 a $1 50 for Southern Illinois winter, $1 55 a $1 57½ for red and amber winter Western, $1 60 for choice No. 1 do., $1 58 a $1 62 for amber Tennessee, $1 60 a $1 65 for white Western, $1 55 for amber Kentucky, $1 70 for white do., $1 62 for red State $1 69 a $1 70 for white Southern, and $1 70 for do. Michigan. The market closed strong at $1 50 for good No. 2 spring, and $1 58 a $1 58½ for amber winter. Corn was quiet and weak. There was scarcely enough prime offered to test the market. The sales were about 45,000 bushels at $1 15 to $1 22 for inferior to choice new mixed Western, $1 21 a $1 22 for white Western, $1 25 a $1 30 for do. Southern, and $1 23 for yellow do. Oats were steady with sales of 70,000 bushels at 64c. a 65c. Rye, barley and barley malt were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was only moderately active, but rates to all ports continued to rule firm. There was a good demand for grain and petroleum vessels for charter, but the business was light, being checked by the high rates demanded. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 60,000 bushels wheat at 9d.; 150 bbls. rosin on private terms, and per steamer 17,000 bushels wheat at 10d., 2,000 boxes bacon and cheese at 25s. a 40s. respectively, 1,500 bbls. flour on private terms. To Antwerp, per steamer, 1,000 bbls. rosin at 2s. 10½d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 10½d., and per steamer, via Bremen, 15,000 bushels grain at 9d., 220 bales hemp at 40s., 24 hogsheads tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 25 cases indigo at 45s., and 30 tierces pork at 6s. To Antwerp, per steamer, via Bremen, 25 hogsheads tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 25 cases do. at 22s. 6d. To Bremen, per steamer, 800 bbls. rosin at 2s.; 250 bbls. shoe pegs at 1d. per bushel; 395 bales tobacco at $1; 160 hogsheads do. at 17s. 6d.; 50 do. bark at 25s., and 1,150 boxes extract logwood at 20s. The charters were:—A North German bark to Penarth Roads with 2,200 quarters grain at 6s. 6d.; a bark 450 hogsheads, to the north side Cuba and back with sugar at $7 25; a bark, 350 tons, from Montreal to the River Plate with lumber at $2?, and five per cent primeage; a North German brig with 1,600 bbls. petroleum to Cork for orders, on private terms; a bark from Philadelphia to a direct port on the Continent with 3,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 6d.; a bark to Bordeaux with 4,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 3d.; a vessel from Philadelphia to a direct port on the Continent with 5,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 4½d.; a British bark to Antwerp with 4,500 bbls. petroleum; an American bark, (now in Boston) from St. Mary's, Ga., with 175,000 feet lumber, for the River Plate and an American bark with 250,000 feet lumber, for the same voyage, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was in good demand; sales 300 bales in Boston at 21c., and 200 do. here on private terms. Bags were dull but unchanged. Messrs. G. Tuckerman & Co. make the stock to-day as follows:—8,250 bales cloth in New York and 9,000 do. in Boston, 9,600 bales bags in New York and 7,000 do. in Boston.

HEMP.—Manila was held at 13c., gold; no sales. Jute was quoted 4½c. a 5c., gold, with sales of 200 bales on private terms. Sisal was firm at 10c. a 10¼c., gold; sales 200 bales at a private price. Tampico was quoted at 8c., gold, in bond, with sales of 250 bales on private terms. The stock of Manila to-day, as made up by Messrs. H. Crocker & Co., was 13,900 bales in New York.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were generally firm. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 31c. a 32c., gold; do., 20 a 23 lbs., 29c. a 32¾c.; Montevideo, 22 a 23 lbs., 32c. a 32½c.; Corrientes, 21 a 23 lbs., 31c. a 31¼c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 21¾c.; Orinoco, 22 a 24 lbs., 21c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 17⅛c. a 20¾c.; Central American 18 a 21 lbs., 17¼c. a 18c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 23 a 24 lbs., 18c. a 18¼c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 17½c. a 18½c.; Bogota, 18 a 20 lbs., 18½c. a 19c., and Texas, 22 a 25 lbs., 15c. a 16c. Total stock hides September 1, 1869:—141,800. Corresponding date last year, 151,300.

HAY was selling moderately at our last quotations.

HOPS.—The demand from all sources continues light, and but little business was transacted. Prices ranged from 5c. to 15c. for common to prime grades.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was very quiet, the demand being light but prices were unchanged, ranging from $34 to $42. There were sales of 50 tons Eglinton at $32. For American the market was quiet; prices, however, were steady at $41 a $43 for No. 1 and $38 a $39 for No. 2. Sales 70 tons Monkland on private terms. Of old T rails 200 tons were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull at $85 a $87 50. Rails were steady at $55 50, gold, for English and $74 a $76, currency, for American, at the works.

LEAD.—Pig was dull but steady at about 6⅛c., gold, for ordinary foreign.

LEATHER.—Hemlock—The market was dull, except for heavy Buenos Ayres and damaged, which were scarce and in good demand. The stock is fair, but poorly assorted. Both oak and rough were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres heavy, 25c. a 26c. per lb.; do. do. middle, 26½c. a 31c. per lb.; do. do., light, 29½c. a 31½c. per lb.; do. California, heavy, 27c. a 28c. per lb.; do. do. middle 29c. a 30c. per lb.; do. do., light, 29c. a 31c. per lb.; do. Orinoco, &c., heavy, 25c. a 27c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 29½c. a 30½c. per lb.; do. do., light, 29½c. a 31½c. per lb.; do. good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 27½c. per lb.; do. poor do., do., 20c. a 22c. per lb.; do. in the rough, 35c. a 39c. per lb. Oak slaughter—Heavy, 38c. a 45c. per lb.; do., middle, 34c. a 44c. per lb.; do., light, 36c. a 40c. per lb.; do. crop, heavy, 38c. a 42c. per lb.; do., do., middle, 42c. a 46c. per lb.; do. do., light, 42c. a 45c. per lb.; do. in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 44c. per lb.; do. middle 38c. a 42c. per lb.; do. do. light, 38c. a 44c. per lb.; do. belly, 22c. a 25c. per lb.

MOLASSES.—The market was extremely quiet, the sales being only about 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 54c. a 60c.; prices, however, were steady at 37c. a 49c. for Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 45c. a 50c. for do. clayed, 48c. a 60c. for do. muscovado, 50c. a 70c. for Porto Rico, 54c. a 65c. for Barbadoes and 55c. a 95c. for New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was in good demand at the prices current yesterday and sales were made of 500 bbls. at 41¾c. a 42c., the inside price for old bbls. At the close the market was steady at 41¾c. a 42¼c. for merchantable and shipping lots. Rosin was quiet, but easy in value. The sales were 1,000 bbls. common and good strained at $2 35 a $2 40, 250 do. No. 1 at $3 a $3 25, 150 do. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 60, and 200 do. pale at $4 50 a $6. We quote:—Strained, $2 35 a $2 40; No. 2, $2 50 a $2 75; No. 1, $3 a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50; extra do. and window glass $5 a $6. Tar was in light supply and firm; 100 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 5. Wilmington was quoted at $3 25 a $3 50. Of Southern pitch 150 bbls. brought $2 70.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 97c. a $1 01 in casks and bbls., while olive was selling in small lots at $1 45 a $1 50. Menhaden was quiet at 65c. a 70c., according to quality. No sales. Lard was steady, with sales of 50 bbls. prime winter at $1 53½, and small lots spring at $1 48 a $1 50. Of crude oil 25 bbls. brought $1 05. Seal was in demand, and sales were made of 50 bbls. manufactured at $1 15, and in Boston 50 do., old process, on private terms. Of West Virginia lubricating (28 to 27 gravity), 25 bbls. brought 50c. Crude whale was steady at $1 05, at which price 500 bbls. were sold in New Bedford. Bleached winter whale was quoted $1 15, crude sperm $1 80, and bleached and unbleached winter do. $1 95 a $2.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 488 bbls. pork, 525 do. beef, 206 do. cut meats and 1853 kegs lard. The market for pork was rather more active and prices were firmer, closing at $33 25 a $33 50 for new mess. The demand, however, was chiefly for small lots. Sales were made of 1,100 bbls. at $33 25 a $33 50 for new mess, $32 a $32 25 for city do., $27 50 a $28 12½ for prime and extra prime, $32 for thin mess, $30 50 for Western prime mess and $33 50 for city do. For future delivery we heard of no sales of consequence. Live hogs were dull at 9 a 9½c., with arrivals of 2,500 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef was steady with a moderate demand, the sales being 75 bbls. at $6 a $12 for plain mess and $12 a $16 for extra do. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $10 a $17 for prime mess and $20 a $30 for India do. Beef hams were quiet; sales 50 bbls. at $29 a $33. For cut meats the market was quiet, the smallness of the stock restricting business. Prices were somewhat irregular, though generally firm. The sales were 125 packages at 14¾c. a 15½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 16¾c. a 17¾c. for hams, 18c. a 19c. for pickled hams; also 15,000 lbs. rough sides on private terms, 15¼c. a 16c. for smoked city shoulders, and 19¾c. a 20¼c. for do. hams. There was a fair demand for bacon at full prices, the sales being 450 boxes, at 17c. a 17¼c. for me cured, 17⅛c. for Staffordshire, and Cumberland cut for September delivery at 16⅛c.; also 12,000 lbs. bellies at 16¾c. a 16½c. Lard was in fair demand, but the market was heavy. The sales were 500 packages, at 17⅛c. a 19⅝c. for No. 1 to prime steam, and 19⅞c. a 20c. for kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was more sought after and quite steady in value, the market closing at 16⅞c. There were sales of 500 bbls. (in lots) at 16⅞c., 1,500 do. at 16¾c., and 3,000 do. for September delivery on private terms. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at about 22½c. For refined the market was active, but prices were very irregular and decidedly lower, closing at about 31⅞c. Resales of contracts were made as low as 30¾c. The sales and resales were as follows:—2,000 bbls. standard white at 30¾c., 2,500 do. do. at 31c., 2,000 do. for the first half of September at 31¼c., a cargo of 2,000 do. for do. at 31⅞c., 1,000 do. for do. at 32¼c., 2,000 do. for do. at 31⅞c. a 31¾c., 500 do. from the 15th to the 25th September at 32⅛c., and a cargo of 2,000 do. for the last half of September at 32c.; also 2,500 gallons, in tins, at 38c. Naphtha was firm, with sales of 600 bbls. at 10½c. In Philadelphia the market was fairly active, but at prices a trifle below those current yesterday. There were sales of 7,000 bbls. standard white, for August, at 31½c. a 31⅝c.—almost all at 31⅝c.; 2,000 do. on private terms, 2,500 do., for the first half September, at 31⅞c.; 2,500 do., for the last half September, at 32⅛c., and 1,000 do., for the last half do., at 32⅜c. In Pittsburg yesterday crude sold at 14⅜c. for September. In Venango City sales were made at $5 75, and for September, October and November, at 14⅜c.

RICE.—Carolina was scarce and firm at 8⅝c. a 9⅜c. for common to prime, with small sales within the range. No stock in first hands. Stock of Rangoon to-day, as made up by Messrs. E. Sullivan & Co. is 11,350 bags.

SEEDS.—Linseed was dull and nominal at $2 12½, gold, duty paid. Grass were quiet at 13⅛c. a 14c. for clover, $3 45 a $3 50 for rough flax, and $4 a $4 50 for timothy. Messrs. G. Tuckerman & Co. made the stock of linseed to-day 64,000 bags in New York and 48,300 in Boston.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was fairly active, the demand still being principally from refiners, and full prices were realized. The sales were 1,550 hhds. at 11¼c. a 13⅛c., 130 melado at 8¼c., and 900 boxes, part at 12¼c. Refined was moderately active at 15⅞c. a 16c. for hard, 14⅞c. a 15¼c. for soft white; 14½c. a 14⅞c. for extra C, and 13⅞c. a 14⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—Raw—Inferior to common refining Cuba, 10¾c. a 11⅛c.; fair to good do., 11⅜c. a 11⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.; prime to choice do., 12⅜c. a 13c.; centrifugal do. (hhds. and boxes), 10⅞c. a 13⅝c.; molasses do. (hhds. and boxes), 10c. a 11½c.; melado, 6c. a 8½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 11¼c. a 11⅝c.; do. do., 10 to 12, 12c. a 12¾c.; do. do., 13 to 15, 12⅝c. a 13⅛c.; do. do., 16 to 18, 13⅜c. a 14⅛c.; do. do., 19 to 20, 14⅛c. a 15⅛c.; do. do., white, 14¾c. a 15⅝c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 11⅞c. a 11⅞c.; grocery do., 12c. a 13⅛c.

SKINS.—Deer were in active request and the sales were large, while prices were firm at our quotations. The sales were 15,000 lbs. Central American and San Juan, 15,000 do. Para, 10,000 do. Puerto Cabello, 4,500 do. Maracaibo, 3,000 do. Sisal, 5,000 do. Vera Cruz, 2,500 do. Matamoros and 3,500 do. Curacoa on private terms. Goat were only in moderate demand and rather weak. Sales 14 bales Texas, 26 do. Cape and 25 do. Mexican on private terms. We quote:—Deer—Honduras, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Central American, 45c.; San Juan, 50c. a 51c.; Sisal, 43c. a 45c.; Angostura, 31c.; Para, 45c. per lb., all gold. Goat—Tampico, 57½c. per lb.; Matamoros, 52½c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c. a 53½c., all gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c. a 52c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c. a 52c.; Cape, 46c. a 50c., all currency.

SALT.—The market was moderately active and with light receipts prices were steady at our last quotations.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but prices were steady. There were small sales within the range of 18⅛c. a 20½c. for common to choice, in hhds. and tierces.

SPELTER.—Silesian was quiet but firm at 6⅝c., gold. We heard of no sales of moment.

SALTPETRE.—Crude was quoted at 10⅝c. a 10¾c. Messrs. H. Crocker & Co. made the stock to-day 7,600 bags in Boston and 1,500 in New York.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 45c.

SOAP.—Castile was steady, with small sales at 13⅛c. a 13¼c.

TALLOW.—The demand was good and the market was firm, the sales being 170,000 lbs., at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for common to prime Western and country and 11⅞c. a 12c. for prime city.

TIN.—All kinds pig were dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices, however, were unchanged, Straits being quoted at 31⅞c. a 32c., gold; English at 31½c., do., and Banca at 37c., do. Plates were quiet, with sales of 500 boxes assorted charcoal on private terms. We quote:—I. C. charcoal, $8 50 a $8 62½, gold; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 50, do.; coke terne, $6, do., and charcoal do., $7 87½ a $8 25, do.

TOBACCO.—For Kentucky the market was fairly active, the demand being principally from the home trade, and prices were firm at the quotations subjoined. The sales were 600 hhds. at from 7¾c. to 15¾c. Seedleaf was in fair request and prices were generally firm; the stock of shipping grades is very light. The sales were 200 cases Pennsylvania (assorted) at 27½c., 157 do. 1868 crop Connecticut seconds at 25c. a 30c., 53 do. 1868 crop State at 23c., 111 do. new State at 18c., 150 do. new Connecticut, 80 do. old do. on private terms. Spanish was steady, with sales of 111 bales Havana at 87c., gold, in bond; 42 do. Havana and 104 do. Yara on private terms. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb.	7½c. a 8½c.	— a —
Good lugs	8¾c. a 9½c.	9½c. a 10¼c.
Common leaf	9¾c. a 10¼c.	10⅞c. a 11¾c.
Medium leaf	10¾c. a 11c.	12c. a 13c.
Good leaf	12c. a 13c.	14c. a 15c.
Fine leaf	14c. a 15c.	15¾c. a 16½c.
Selections	16c. a 17c.	17c. a 18c.

Seedleaf. OLD CROP.	
Connecticut wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops	19c. a 40c.
Connecticut wrappers, 1867 crop	40c. a 75c.
Connecticut fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops	10c. a 12c.
New York wrappers, 1867 crop	25c. a 45c.
Ohio wrappers, 1867 crop	14c. a 16c.
Pennsylvania wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops	20c. a 35c.
New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops	9c. a 10c.
NEW CROP.	
Connecticut wrappers, good to prime	50c. a 75c.
Connecticut wrappers, medium	35c. a 45c.
Connecticut wrappers, ordinary	25c. a 32c.
Connecticut seconds	22c. a 2?c.
Connecticut fillers	11c. a 15c.
New York, running lots	14c. a 25c.
New York wrappers	28c. a 45c.
Ohio wrappers	25c. a 55c.
Pennsylvania wrappers	25c. a 60c.
Pennsylvania binders and common wrappers mixed	15c. a 20c.
Pennsylvania fillers	12c. a 13c.
New York fillers	9c. a 11c.

Havana—Common fillers, 87½c. a 90c.; fair do., 95c. a $1 02½; fine do., $1 05 a $1 12½. Yara—1 cut, 77½c. a 82c.; 2 cut, $1 07½ a $1 12, and assorted lots, 87½c. a 93c.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock August 1, 1869	18,016	959	19	45	19,039
Received since	2,932	56	—	—	2,978
Total	20,?28	1,015	19	45	22,017
Delivered since	5,831	142	—	1	5,982
Stock Sept. 2, 1869	15,099	873	19	44	16,035

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection:—Stock on hand, August 1, 1869	10,424
Received since	379
Total	10,803
Delivered since	3,632
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Sept. 1, 1869	7,171
Total stock August 1, 1869	23,206
Same time, 1868	27,363
Same time, 1867	21,860

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana, Bales.	Yara, Bales.
Stock on hand August 1, 1869	8,412	883
Received since	6,766	—
Total	15,178	883
Sales and reshipments to Aug. 31	9,060	370
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	6,118	513
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	4,627	573
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	3,616	524

WOOL.—The market for fleece is quiet, the demand being light, but prices are unchanged. What little demand prevails is chiefly for the low grades, which remain scarce. Pulled is quiet for all kinds. Prices, however, remain steady. Texas is but little inquired for, but held at full prices, while California is slow of sale, but unchanged in value. In foreign the business is light and prices are generally nominal. The sales were 250,000 lbs. fleece at 47c. a 54c., including 7,000 No. 1 and X Ohio at 49½c., 3,000 coarse do. at 45c. a 50c., 10,000 X do. at 49½c., 1,500 tubbed at 58c., 5,000 do. at 54c. a 55c., 5,000 unwashed at 25½c., 1,000 coarse at 47½c., 3,000 coarse to X Ohio at 47c. a 50c., 7,500 fine State at 47c. a 48c., 170,000 at 47½ a 58c. for X Michigan and 50c. a 51c. for X and XX and above Ohio, 2,000 lbs. superlings and 1,500 pulls on private terms; also 15,000 lbs. pulled at 42c. a 43c. for extra and 46c. a 47c. for super, 25,000 Texas at 30c. a 35c. for common to fine, and 15,000 lbs. California at 32c. a 36c. for spring clip, the latter price for small lots choice. Of foreign the sales are 200 bales Montevideo, 75 bales Cape, 5,000 lbs. *Donskoi*, and a small lot Smyrna on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 412 bbls. The market was only moderately active. The sales were 200 bbls. at $1 18, tax paid.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached were dull and nominal at 10¾c.

WHALEBONE.—There were sales of 4,000 lbs. on private terms. Arctic was quoted 95c. a $1, gold; stock at date 34,000 lbs. in first hands, and 45,000 in speculators' hands.

A BULL IN THE COAL MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following few statistics are given so that the public may better understand the anthracite coal trade and what are likely to be the results this fall. The amount sent to market was in

	Tons.		Tons.
1820	365	1865	9,272,57?
18?0	864,384	1867	12,316,215
1850	3,321,163	1868	13,405,016
1860	8,?13,938		

The increased consumption of 1868 and 1867 was about 1,500,000 tons each, and 1868 over 1867 was nearly 1,200,000 tons. The number of tons this year up to the 14th instant is 7,295,073, being about 167,000 over the amount to same date last year. But at this time last year there were at least 1,500,000 tons delivered in the cellars of the consumers, while this year there is almost none, and yet the coal is almost all used up, showing that the general business of the country this year is much superior to that of any former year, and that there will be a much greater increased demand than between 1867 and 1868. The uncertainty of the elections in 1868 caused a general depression in business, and a less amount of coal was required. To make up the amount not yet delivered to housekeepers in May, June, July and August of other years, and to supply the increased demand from furnaces, factories and other businesses where coal is much used, there will be at least 2,500,000 tons required this year over last year, making about 15,000,000 tons, leaving yet about 8,707,000 tons to be shipped before the close of navigation, or about 600,000 tons per week.

The greatest number of tons ever mined in one week, by all the companies, was less than 400,000; and last fall, after the strike, and when all the collieries were worked to their utmost capacity, they did not average 350,000 tons per week.

The bituminous coal (Cumberland and Broad Top), of which was mined in 1868 about 1,350,000 tons, is now selling at $6 50 to $7 25 per ton, and is much superior to Nova Scotia or any yet mined in Canada, which is proved from the fact that we ship several thousand tons every year to Montreal and other parts of Canada. And it is evident that the duty, $1 25 per ton, removed on foreign coal would not be much relief to the public. Of course it would relieve the gas companies and a few of the wealthy classes, who used few tons of Liverpool or Cannel at a cost of $15 to $20 per ton, but it would not enable the Nova Scotian to deliver his coal in our market at a less rate than our own bituminous coal of a much better quality.

These remarks are given to honestly assure the public that coal will not be selling at a low rate this fall or winter, and to hold on to the idea of paying for a ton at a time at a much higher rate is not likely to be much relief to the poorer class.

WHO OWNS HIM?

How Certain Revenue Officers are Managed.

[Washington correspondence of Syracuse Journal.]

I heard a capital story with regard to the control obtained over the revenue officers—storekeepers, I believe—by the distiller in whose establishment they are placed. The story comes to me from one who knows, and is an apt illustration of the recent "penny wise and pound foolish" policy which has cut down the pay of assistant assessors and other officials. A supervisor in New York recently removed one of these officers from one distillery to another. Perhaps he suspected collusion, but if so said nothing. The distiller was a German, we'll call him Mr. Schmidt. He waited on the Supervisor and began an interesting conversation with—

"Vat for you move Mr. Shones? You tinks I own him, eh? Suppose I does, hows you going to help it? I own the t'other man you sends," &c.

"Quite likely," was the Supervisor's reply; "but then I'll move him."

"Vell, you can't help it. I own them all. Does you vant to know how it's done? Vell, I tells you. Saturday's come—I say to Shones, 'You got a wife, eh? Live in a tenement house?' He says 'Yes.' I says, 'Does you ever goes to de Park and take de family for a drive? Never take the wife to opera, eh?' He says 'No.' 'Like to?' I says. 'Yes,' he says. 'Well,' I says, 'take that letter to your vife.' He goes home and says, 'Vife, here's a letter a shentleman sends you.' She wonders what it is, opens it and there's von, two, three, six von hundred dollar greenbacks—all new. They never see so much money before. They go to the Park and buy lot of tings for children. You pay him four dollars a day. I give him six hundred a week. Who owns him—you or me? How are you going to help? I do not say anything to him. I only send de envelope to his vife. He likes to own horse and buggy, house of his own and enjoy himself. How can you prevent it?"

Mr. Schmidt was frank, for the foregoing is substantially true. Can the government expect to be faithfully served in important positions of trust when it pays insufficient wages and offers no career or security of position to honesty and integrity?

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT—COVERED WITH green and gold satin brocatel, used only five months, for $175; one do., crimson and gold, for $150; walnut, reps suit, $65; Pianoforte, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice for cash; family leaving city. 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED in brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Etageres, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, China, Glass, Silver Ware; at half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEKEEPERS supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—O'FARRELL & GREENE, 230 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers,
436 and 438 Canal and 8 and 10 Vestry street.
Rosewood, mahogany and walnut Furniture, Mattresses, Spring beds, &c., constantly on hand.
Walnut Parlor Sets, seven pieces, all wool reps, $30 upwards.
Walnut Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, marble top, $85 upwards. All goods guaranteed as represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE LOT OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS ON BOXwood for sale cheap, suitable for illustrating various works. Apply to BOYLANCE & PURCELL, Engravers, Nassau street.

COAL AND WOOD.

$9 FOR GENUINE RED ASH LOCUST MOUNTAIN and Lehigh Coal; $8 for nut size, quality and weight guaranteed. Orders by post delivered immediately.
THOMAS MEDFORD, Twenty-seventh st. and Ninth av.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAM ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Medical and Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, has that great French secret causing speedy marriage; no satisfaction, no pay. 241 Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE STABLE of the subscriber, on seventh day (Saturday) night, 28th inst., a brown Horse, 15 hands 1½ inches high, heavy built, black mane, bushy tail, has scars on fore knees. Address any information respecting him to WILLIAM THOMAS WILLIS, Jericho Queens county, L. I.

LOST—A LONG HAIRED, WHITE SPITZ DOG; ANswers to the name of Wolf. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to 58 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A POCKETBOOK, marked J. M., containing $400 and papers of value only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked by addressing John A. McKenzie, Herald office.

LOST—ON STEAMBOAT FORT LEE, WHILE REturning from picnic of B. H. P. Club, a Gold Bracelet, marked J. S. M. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Samuel Warren, 17 Barrow street.

LOST—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, ON FOUR O'CLOCK boat from New York. North Shore ferry to Staten Island, between West Brighton and Elm Park, a small black morocco Hand Bag, marked on bottom "J. W. R.," containing ladies' and gentlemen's underwear. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to W. E. Johnson, 73 Hudson street, or to Mr. Burgess, druggist, West Brighton landing.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, NEIGHBORHOOD OF BROADway and Nineteenth street, a fawn colored Italian Greyhound. Liberal reward offered.
OTTO KREBS, 65 Broadway.

LOST—DOUBLE-OARED ROW BOAT, IN THE NARrows; white sides, green bottom, black gunwale, named Johnny Bates. Ten dollars reward.
S. V. LOWELL, 15 Court st., cor. Joralemon, Brooklyn.

LOST.—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a Black and Tan Slut; answers to the name Jennie; she is with young. Apply at Bismarck Hall, corner of Pearl and Chatham streets.

STRAYED—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, FROM NO. 13 West Thirtieth street, a small Terrier Dog: $10 reward and no questions asked will be given to any one restoring the animal to the above address.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT IN A CORTLANDT STREET car, on Monday morning, 30th ult., at 8½ o'clock, a Newspaper Parcel, containing a black frock coat, not new. Finder by leaving it with wharf clerk on pier No. 8 North river will receive above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH ult., a Stone Cameo Sleeve Button, set with pearls. Return to C. J. Barker, Harnden's Express, 65 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, ON the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-ninth street, a small black and tan Dog, with few white hairs on breast; answers to the name of Beauty. Above reward will be paid on returning him to 141 East 28th street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON or Monday morning, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of Money, also papers, which can be fully identified. The above reward will be paid upon leaving it at 312 Bowery, two doors from Bleecker street, or at Post office, Newtown, L. I., in the vicinity of which place it is supposed to have been lost.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 63).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN want a Second Floor or four Rooms, unfurnished, in house with modern improvements and private family, west of Third avenue, above Eighth street. Address, with full particulars, S. EDWARDS, Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT A WELL furnished House, located between Seventh and Lexington avenues, and above Union square; rent not to exceed $270 per month. Address box 3,798 Post office.

A YOUNG BACHELOR, TIRED OF BOARDING houses, wants a pleasant Room facing south or west, and situated somewhere between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets, Sixth and Madison avenues; it must have a grate; rent to be low, not over $50 per month. Address F. H. C., box 2,981 Post office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—SUITABLE FOR A small private family, on the Heights or immediate vicinity of Wall street ferry. Address box B Herald office, stating full particulars, immediately.

HOUSE WANTED—PARTLY FURNISHED, IN GOOD location, where the rent would be paid in board and the privilege of a few select boarders. Address West, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURnished Second Floor for light housekeeping, in a strictly private family; no other boarders; location between Third and Sixth avenues; west side preferred; and Tenth to Thirtieth streets. terms must be moderate; highest references given and required. Address, with full particulars, J. C. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children), an unfurnished Second or Third Floor, containing three or four rooms, with gas and water, suitable for housekeeping; location must be good and within ten minutes' walk of Broadway, between West Houston and Fourteenth streets. Address Sigma, Herald office, stating location and rent, which must be moderate. References.

WANTED—ABOUT FOUR ROOMS, GOOD NEIGHborhood, near Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, suitable for housekeeping; three adults; with private family preferred; rent moderate. Address Grocer, 580 Eighth avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in good order, with modern improvements, between Second and Seventh avenues, below Thirty-fourth street; rent not to exceed $250 per month, in advance if necessary. Address box 11, 271 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR TWO PERSONS, THREE OR FOUR Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in a private family; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address J. G., station D.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished House, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty third and Fortieth streets. Address Roosevelt, Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF ABOUT SIX ROOMS, BY A small family of adults, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue. Rent moderate. Address F. A. S., station F.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FIVE OR SIX Rooms, with privileges for housekeeping; location between Fourteenth and Forty-sixth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; unfurnished apartments preferred. Highest references given and required. Address H. D. WALLEN, No. 117 West Thirteenth street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished Rooms, without board, in a quiet family, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets: terms must be moderate. Address for two days Home, box 5,458 Post office.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor in a private family, for a gentleman, child and governess; location between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 4,125 Post office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, between Eleventh and Thirty-fourth streets, west side; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address A. B. L., 112 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, APARTMENTS IN a private house suitable for housekeeping, in Brooklyn or New York; possession by the 1st of October; rent moderate. Address G. H. M., 899 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FLOOR OF THREE OR four Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping, by a young married couple, with one child, 21 months old; location Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton street preferred; rent not over $20 a month. Address Wanted, box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for a work room, in a good business location. Address, stating terms, Madame ENGELBRECHT, 191 Ninth avenue.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FULLY OR PARtially furnished, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Twenty-eighth streets; rent not to exceed $175 per month; or a handsomely furnished parlor Floor, not more than $100 per month. Address Mrs. L. B. MADISON, 823 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED House, in a good location, between Eighth and Thirtieth streets, suitable for a first class boarding house. Address box 6,756 New York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS DWELLING House, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address D., Herald office.

FOR SALE.

ALE PUMPS—PULL PUMPS FOR ALE, ROOT AND Lager Beer Apparatus.—We offer a large assortment of Pull Pumps, in black walnut and rosewood cases, at reduced prices. Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.
JAS. M. WHITFIELD & SON, 262 Water st., N. Y.

A GLASS OFFICE PARTITION, IN GOOD ORDER, for sale cheap. Apply to A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, 427 Broadway.

A WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER GROCERY STORE for sale cheap in Morrisania—Doing a good business; if not sold privately will be sold at auction next Thursday. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., 23 Chambers street.

A FINE PAYING LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—UP town, with three years' lease, elegantly fitted up, with good apartments and low rent, well stocked; the owner going West. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT for sale. Address G. Y. Z., station D.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, LOcated up town, corner Second avenue; must be sold, and a reasonable offer accepted.
EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOOP SKIRT, CORSET AND ladies' Furnishing Store, with Lease and Fixtures, for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to go into a well-paying business with a small capital. The store would also be very nicely adapted for a fur, clothing or dry goods store. Inquire for three days at 233 and 235 Hudson street, near Canal.

A BARGAIN.—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO ANY party in want of a good, safe, cash Business; no night work; will be sold cheap for cash, with Lease of a good business house on one of the best avenues in the city. Also a Partner wanted, for a first class business. For particulars apply at 129 Fourth avenue, up stairs.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, IN THE BEST LOcation of the Eighth ward, for sale, at a bargain. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street, till sold.

A BOARDING HOUSE, FULLY FURNISHED, WITH a three years' Lease, in a very good location, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 384 Water street.

A LARGE SIZE HERRING SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN the best part of the Seventh ward; low rent, license, &c. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS LIQUOR Store, on Broadway. Also fine Liquor Stores, near Stock Exchange. Splendid corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Hotels, Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores, Grocery and Provision Stores, Bakeries and Confectioneries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SAFE FOR SALE—GOOD, SECOND HAND, GOOD size and cheap. Can be seen at 211 Washington street. Apply to HOPPING & WILSON, 228 and 230 Washington st.

FOR SALE.

A.—CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED, THE OLDEST AND most popular Undertaking Establishment in the city of Brooklyn; stock and fixtures all complete; low rent with long lease. Full particulars by application to T. W. B., on the premises, 132 Pierrepont street. No agents.

A MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE THAT has done the past year $4,000 of business, with light Stock, Fixtures and Lease for sale, cheap. Inquire at 1,415 Third avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets.

A.—CIGAR STAND—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most attractive billiard saloons on Broadway, near theatres; a bargain. Come, with $200 cash, to ALEX. HUMPHREY, auctioneer, No. 6 Clinton place (Eighth street), Broadway, and buy it.

CARTING WORK FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST concerns in the city; four Horses, three Carts, one Double Truck, all in good order, with first rate work; price $3,000. Inquire for Cartman on potato barge pier 24 North river.

COUNTERS FOR SALE—FOR TWO DAYS AT 51 CHAMbers street, up stairs, suitable for dry goods or clothing.

COFFEE BAGS.—SEVERAL THOUSAND FOR SALE. Apply at 43 Vesey street.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE, AT BRIDGEport, Conn.—The Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a large and profitable Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business, with Lease of Store. The store has been recently fitted up in beautiful style, second to none in the State, and is centrally located. Our city contains a large manufacturing population and is growing rapidly. The business has been established for more than thirty years and would be continued but for the severe illness of the senior partner. It is a splendid opportunity to engage in business. Apply at once to BIRDSEY & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE for a druggist or physician, in Washington, D. C.; established four years; profits last year $4,000; full Stock; rent of store and house $40 per month; sell at a sacrifice, $2,700; half cash, balance on two years. Address J. P. H. BOGARDUS, Washington, D. C.

DRUG STORE—MUST BE SOLD; PRICE $2,700; terms moderate; rent $125. The proprietor in another business. Address box 214 Newburg (N. Y.) Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LOCATION; paying a good profit; will be sold low if bought immediately. Inquire of E. D. ANGELL, 84 Platt street, New York.

FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR sale—Large store, low rent, long lease, well established and large trade. Address box 185 Post office, or call at 368 Main street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a Hardware and House Furnishing Store. Inquire at 135 or 257 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE RESTAURANT 113 GRAND STREET, one door from Broadway, nicely fitted up; location unsurpassed. For particulars apply on the premises, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COURT HOUSE HOTEL, AT RICHmond, Staten Island. It is directly opposite the Court House and the County Clerk and Surrogate's office. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE SHARPE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LARGE HERRING'S OFFICE Safe, at a very low price. Inquire of H. WALLACH'S SONS, 105 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE Liquor Business. 439 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A COAL YARD, IN A good location, on the East river; favorable lease. Address Owner, Herald office.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZE FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, of the best manufacture and nearly new. Can be bought at half its value. Inquire of J. SCHORT, 138 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class Liquor Store, in the Eighth ward, near the English line of steamships; will be sold cheap; owner selling on account of other business. Inquire in junk store, 339 West street, near Morton.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED ALE VAULTS, Stock, Fixtures, &c., cheap. Inquire on the premises, 450 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LIQUOR STORE, WITH NEW license; rent paid for two months; stock, lease and fixtures in price. 211 South street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE AND REtail Liquor Store, on Cortlandt street; the reason for selling, the owner has a place in Brooklyn and cannot attend to both. Apply at 43 Cortlandt street, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BLACK WALNUT and marble top Oyster and Lunch Bar, connected. Inquire at 630 Grand street.

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MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

A Survey of the Political Situation—Nature of the Irrepressible Influences to be Reconciled—A Network of Secret Organizations—What They Are and What They Propose to Do—Attitude of the Rough Hands and Slender Purses—The Last New Phase of the Massachusetts Democracy—The Scylla and Charybdis of the Republican Party.

BOSTON, August 29, 1869.

The political situation in Massachusetts is rapidly assuming shape, and in a few weeks the ball will be in motion. The contest will be an exciting and triangular one, at all events—a repetition of the 1867 campaign, only a little more so. In fact, the canvass will be one of more than ordinary interest. The day of smooth republican victories in this State is past, or at least until the social questions which have become mixed with our politics are cast out and made to remain in their proper sphere. The liquor question and the labor question act like so much yeast to keep both the political parties in a continual ferment. Neither party in the past has had the moral courage to suckle either of the "issues," and neither one nor the other interest has been or is now strong enough of itself to go it alone. The republican party being in a large majority—large enough to overshadow everything in the shape of political opposition—ought to have prevented all the fierce strife of conflicting interests now going on, instead of playing at the game of shuttlecock, and if it could experience one good sound whipping the moral effect upon its members would be excellent.

A complete network of secret organizations covers the State. These are the "Sons of Liberty," the "P. L. L.," the "Republican Union League," the various organizations that give vitality to the prohibitory party, and the labor organizations, chief among which is the Order of St. Crispin. The "S. O. L." is composed about equally of republicans and democrats. The "P. L. L.," which made such sad havoc in the ranks of the dominant party in 1867, is a sort of central body of the anti-prohibitory idea, founded on the principles of license, and it affords life and vitality to the "S. O. L." satellite. The "Union Republican League" is a thorough republican organization, opposed to prohibition, but composed of men who always have been true to the best interests of that party. It is rather conservative than otherwise. In the address of the "League" they say that the attempt of the leaders of prohibition to force on the republican party the adoption of "prohibition" as a part of its platform not only meets with their unqualified dissent, but that the spirit of that law is opposed to human rights and should be removed from the statute book. The "League" is mindful that the reenacting of the prohibitory law by a strict party vote in the last Legislature gives color to the claim that this measure is now a part of the republican policy, and therefore it is that they urge upon every liberal and conservative republican to unite to have the dogma of prohibition repudiated by the next Republican State Convention. The temperance people will attempt to control the next republican convention, and thus it is that the "U. R. L." propose to offset that effort by looking after the caucuses and primary meetings that select delegates to it. This "League" will be a power in the large towns and cities where republican majorities most do prevail. In the small towns, where the farmers with their cider predominate, the secret organizations designed to smash prohibition will be of no account.

The labor reform party in Massachusetts is assuming large proportions. Not only the men but the women are working in it and for it; but although the latter cannot vote they have their organizations, and must influence their husbands or male friends more or less in the matter of political action. The leading labor organization is the Crispin. Good authority states that it now numbers 52,000 members—amply sufficient to hold the balance of power if skilfully managed. Its leaders are intelligent and rising men. They can talk as well as work. They can plan and figure with all the shrewdness of old politicians; but whether they will use their power in the right direction remains to be seen. In the city of Lynn the Crispins are numerically strong enough to carry the city at an election. The same may be said of every other boot or shoe manufacturing town of any importance. And these Crispins have no particular love for either political party, though most of them usually vote the republican ticket upon national issues. They hate Governor Claflin, the king of shoe dealers, because he sympathized with the men at the State House last winter who voted against giving them a charter of incorporation. It is a cardinal principle with the Crispins that labor, as well as capital, has a right to be incorporated; and they intend to go into the canvass on that issue, and vote for no man or men who are opposed to granting labor corporate rights. If republicans who may be nominated are not up to their standard they will nominate men from the workshop or vote for democrats.

The recent State Labor Reform Convention held here was a Crispin movement from beginning to end. A majority of the delegates smelled of leather. A majority of the State Central Committee are Crispins, and this order, being the strongest, is evidently designed for a central point around which the other trade organizations will revolve. The labor movement in Massachusetts is so well organized that there is a sort of freemasonry existing among all trades that have any organization for political purposes. But the experience of the past has demonstrated that the workingmen generally vote one ticket or the other, instead of voting on the side of a party of their own creation. This fall, however, it will depend a good deal upon the action of the Republican State Convention at Worcester as to how the workingmen vote, for they have had so many meetings and so many conventions during the past six months, and made so many threats and found so much fault with both the republicans and democrats that it seems as if they do not mean boys' play; they will for once in their lives act like men and do as they have resolved to do over and over again.

The democratic party is hopeful. Its tenure upon life is remarkable. At the convention held at Worcester the other day the young men of the party got the handling of it, while the old men were put off by being called "jewels" and politely requested to take back seats, which they did. The party did one sensible thing, and one which it ought to have done at the close of the war—accepted the political situation, the negro's status and all, instead of fighting over a defeat. Some sagacious men in the party say that a mistake was made in holding the Convention so early—that it should have been held after the Republican Convention. But it was urged that as the party had only one issue to present the sooner the Convention was held the better. The first, last and only object of the democrats is to "smash the prohibitory slate." And they threw a sop to the republican Cerberus to help them do it. The republicans only laughed at them for doing so—those republicans who wouldn't vote a democratic ticket any more than they would cut off their noses. I mean, for there are scores of republicans, liberal, conservative men of the party, who will vote for John Quincy Adams and his associates if the approaching Republican State Convention directly or by inference endorses the doctrine of "prohibition." They did so in 1867 and they will do so again. In other words, they will vote the Prohibitory Liquor Law ticket.

There are many democrats who are in favor of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, but who prefer from principle the license system to prohibition. There are also scores of republicans who believe the same way, and they are disposed to fraternize with anybody to get rid of what they call an obnoxious and unpopular law. There being no national issues at stake this year many republicans very consistently argue that they can make bedfellows of democrats in assisting to "smash the prohibitory slate." Mr. Adams two years ago polled over 70,000 votes on the same issue as that now presented, reducing Governor Bullock's majority to about 27,000, which is not the usual republican majority in this State. Grant's majority was between 70,000 and 80,000. There is a significance in the figures, and they show what a change a local issue will effect and how much greater a change might be effected from the same cause. *Apropos*, the editor of a leading republican journal in Boston remarked a day or two after the Democratic Convention was held that he should not be surprised at all, in case the Republican Convention should encourage the dogma of prohibition as part of its policy this year, if its nominee for Governor would not have over 10,000 majority in the State.

Since the Democratic Convention was held there has been a good deal of grumbling among the old wheelhorses of the party at some things Mr. Adams said in his speech at Worcester; but these political Bourbons excuse the young man by saying that, though it cannot, of course, be expected that all democrats will assent to all his views, the speech was of "the most conciliatory type and peculiarly well adapted to the present exigency in the condition of parties in the State." Mr. Adams' use of the term "barbarian vote," referring to the negroes, was the only thing that pleased the old democrats. The anti-prohibitionists say he meant *bar*-barian.

The course that the republicans will take at their convention is as yet problematical. A secret meeting of the State Central Committee was held a few days since, at which some work was blocked out, but what really did take place has not come to the ears of outsiders. Under the present exigency in the condition of things the party has a difficult task to perform, but the concentrated wisdom and shrewdness of the organization is locked up in the brain of nine members of the State Central Committee, and so I suppose we must all wait and "see what we shall see" in a few weeks. The liquor question and the labor question are the Scylla and Charybdis through which the republican craft has got to steer to avoid disaster, not such a disaster as might shipwreck the party, but one threatening to demoralize it temporarily. The republican party of Massachusetts would rather suffer a dignified defeat, "horse, foot and dragoon," than to come out of a contest only partially successful. If the "Prohibitory Committee" of the Tremont Temple Convention carry out their threat, viz., demand of and succeed in coercing the Committee on Resolutions to recognize prohibition as a plank in the platform, that threatening influence, the P. L. L., generally, and the "Union Republican League," particularly, will secede from the Convention and resolve in some upper chamber to "smash the prohibitory slate," with John Quincy Adams, or some other equally available man, in connection with a coalition on members to be elected to the Legislature. On the other hand, if the Convention refuses to recognize prohibition, then the Minor, Thompson & Co. party—the embodiment of the temperance movement—will protest and run an independent or prohibitory ticket, if any reliance can be placed in the declarations of the prohibitionists themselves. But they are troubled with "policy men" as badly as either of the other parties; and so what is the use of speculating on the matter?

The Republican Convention occurs on Wednesday, September 22, and its assembling is looked forward to with a lively interest.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

The following are the political conventions to be held during the month of September:—

Date of Convention.	State.	Politics.	Location.
Sept. 1	Wisconsin	Republican	Madison.
Sept. 1	National	Temperance	Chicago.
Sept. 8	Mississippi	Conservative	Jackson.
Sept. 8	Wisconsin	Democratic	Milwaukee.
Sept. 9	Minnesota	Republican	St. Paul.
Sept. 21	Mississippi	Democratic	Jackson.
Sept. 22	Massachusetts	Republican	Worcester.
Sept. 22	New York	Democratic	Syracuse.
Sept. 23	Minnesota	Democratic	St. Paul.
Sept. 29	New York	Republican	Syracuse.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Capital of the United States—Progress in the West—The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—Railroad Fever Unabated—State Fairs—General News.

QUINCY, Ill., August 25, 1869.

Progress is the watchword all over the West just now, and in these wofully "hard times" it almost seems a novelty to find so much enthusiasm as at present exists in the commercial interests of the country from the valley of the Mississippi away on to the Pacific coast. Hard times can be found lingering about in every city, village and hamlet in the West, but talk about it and you are promptly met with "Oh, yes, that's so; these are terribly hard times, but when our railroad is completed then times will get better." Western people as a class can stand hard times about as well as any other people on the face of the globe. If a Western farmer has not the requisite stamps to pay his freight on grain to a good market he can haul it to the nearest stream, rig up a flatboat and float away quite independent to where a good market can be found. He is an independent fellow, that live Western man.

They have now a small contract ahead to remove the capital somewhere out in the great Mississippi valley, and already half a dozen rival cities are at loggerheads as to which shall be the exact point. St. Louis wants it, and so does Nauvoo; Burlington wants it, and so does Keokuk. Quincy thinks nature intended it for that point, and there is not a respectable sized village along the upper Mississippi but what has some pretension. When it comes out West we will let you know. A national convention is called to meet in St. Louis on the 20th of October, to take the initiatory steps toward moving the rickety old concern out hitherward. The morals of the West heretofore have been moderately good, especially along the Mississippi valley. What the effect will be with a national capital located hereabouts it is hard to tell. We pity the people, that's all.

Much interest is manifested all along the Mississippi river just now at a mammoth commercial convention in the interest of the great valley, to be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th proximo. Delegates will be there from St. Paul to New Orleans. Every village is to be represented there, and the commercial interest of this growing and beautiful country is to be thoroughly canvassed. Why not? About 170,000,000 acres of land, as fine and as prolific as the sun ever shone upon, are interested in it. A population is settling upon this broad and beautiful domain more rapidly than any country of the kind ever before settled, and it is interested. The wheat, rye, oat and fruit yield has increased tenfold in the past five years. Manufactories are springing up all along the valley. No country in the world possesses as many natural advantages for all branches of trade as this country, and it is to meet and talk over plans to assist in the more rapidly developing it by means of improved navigation, &c. that this convention is to be held.

The railroad fever can be found now in every Western village, and farmers will soon be grumbling unless each can be accommodated with a line to his very door. The great point of these thousand and one lines chartered, contemplated, part graded or surveyed is to strike for some main trunk like the Union Pacific Railroad for an outlet. Four new roads are bound for this pleasant place, and every place of any consequence along the river can probably boast of as many more. Cities and counties where scrip is worth but from fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar, now think little of voting away a quarter or half million for railroad purposes, and the end is not yet. You hear of railroads in every direction through Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska are, comparatively speaking, wild with excitement on the question. In the latter State they are pushing one rapidly out to that prairie town where they have located the new capital (Lincoln) and thence on to tap the Union Pacific Railroad. Four other lines are hurrying their way to tap the same road at different points.

The season of State fairs will soon be upon us of the West, with its array of fine stock, farm implements, excellent grain and all that go towards the make-up of first class fairs. Iowa holds hers at Keokuk, commencing on the 14th proximo, and every preparation is being made for having the best ever held in that State. The Illinois State Fair meets this and next year at Decatur, and the promise is fair for a big success. The Mississippi Valley Fair commences here on the 20th proximo, and lasts one week. Racing will be the principal feature. Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, besides a number of other excellent animals, are to be here, and a lively time is anticipated among turfmen.

The weather is very hot, the thermometer varying from 96 degrees to 105 in the shade. Crops generally throughout the West are far better than any previous year. Apples plenty; peaches very scarce. Choice wheat here is quoted at $1 25 per bushel; oats, 38c. a 40c.; corn, 75c. a 80c. There is considerable sickness in every direction around us. More anon.

THE FRENCH STAGE.

How the Theatres Are Patronized—Mlle. Theresa—Hervé's Petit Faust—Mlle. Claudea as Marguerite—Sainte Foy—"False Coin"—Evening Concerts at Vichy.

PARIS, August 12, 1869.

There are some people who, fortunately for dramatists, must go to the theatre in all seasons. The degrees of heat and cold may be climbing up and coming down the thermometer like the angels on Jacob's ladder; it does not matter. Be it rain, frost or fog; whether it hail, blow or "sweat," as a German lady once expressed the temperature of a concert hall to me, provincials will come up to Paris for a pantomime or *féerie*, and these summer holidays are to be favored with two new ones, the "Chatte Blanche" at the Gaité on the 14th inst., and "Perlimpinpin" at the Chatelet in the first days of September. In the former the grand attraction will be Thérésa, who is to sing seven or eight pieces, besides duets and songs written expressly for her voice by M. Jonas, for which undertaking he was peculiarly well fitted, having a class at the Conservatoire for the perfection of brass instrumentalists.

The hundredth performance of "Petit Faust" by Hervé at the Folies Dramatiques was the occasion of a grand fête. Blanche d'Antigny has had to give up the part of Marguerite to Mlle. Claudea, who is quite as blonde and sings much better. She may have fewer diamonds, but her great acquisition is a set of natural pearls, just a shade too often displayed perhaps, but the thirty-two are all hers and she is proud of them. Among the wreaths thrown to her and to Mme. van Gheel, whose interpretation of Mephisto is so perfect in the burlesque, a white dove had been hidden under foliage. Hervé loosened it and offered it to Mlle. Claudea, saying, half turned towards the public and with inimitable drollery, "the two make a pair." The editor of "Petit Faust," M. Heugel, has already paid the following sums to Hervé, Crémieux and James:—On the day of the first performance 6,000 francs, on the occasion of the hundredth 6,000 and the 125th 2,000 more. This copyright tax is quite an income in itself. It is not probable that either Herve or Faure, who both began life as choristers, in scarlet skull caps and white robes, would have found the Church so lucrative. Hervé is in private life a very different character to what fancy would picture. He is excessively sober, seldom drinking anything but clear water, and the turn of his mind is melancholy rather than facetious. Faure, too, whose appearance is lordly and manner quite sumptuous, is far from extravagant or even generous. Capoul, the tenor, has a great deal more of the *grand seigneur* about him in reality, with less in manner. He never has been known to refuse his talent or labor for any charitable association in which musicians were concerned, and the secretaries of many clubs can testify to the frequency of his donations. He has friends in every capital; his worst enemies are his mustaches, the cutting off and growth of which have become the provoking taunt of journalists; but, being what the French call a *bon enfant*, he submits to the intelligence which the dailies give him respecting the fringe on his upper lip as good-humoredly as possible. The rumor is abroad that Capoul is about to leave the Opera Comique, and no later than the 31st instant, M. Strakosch, it is affirmed, has offered him an engagement in America on the following conditions:—First, the sum of 15,000 francs per month; second, 500 francs every time he will sing at the opera, comic opera, or in any piece, and all travelling expenses free. Should he retract the present engagement which binds him to M. de Leuven, the manager of the Opera Comique, he will have to pay over 90,000 francs.

Another loss for the Opera Comique is that of Sainte Foy. He is going over to Russia for three years, with 40,000 francs annually, and four months holiday, which he will probably spend in Paris. He is engaged as *premier comique*.

The reopening of the Lyrique will be all "Wagner," after which "Don Quixote." This theatre is now rehearsing "Nydia," and, very slightly as yet, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl;" just enough to keep the band in practice, for it is not expected the last named opera will be performed till the winter season is at its height.

If the success of M. Cadol's new piece, "False Coin," can be foretold as measured by the success it met with when it was read to the artists of the Cluny theatre, it will be a perfect triumph, and Sardou will have to keep a sharp eye on a rival. The coin given in will is the best change on the Bourse. It is, moreover, so touching that tears will rain all over the pit from the dress circle. There are five acts, the first scene of action is the dwelling of a photographer; the second, the salon of a maestro; the third a ball at the princess's, where a whole set of original types file off, the false coiners of course of Parisian society; the fourth is at a painter's, and the last again at the princess'. The actors and actresses are all conscientious at the Théâtre Cluny, thus:—Mlle. Gerpia, who is to perform the part of a Polish princess, has this week left Paris for Poland in order to acquire local coloring; it is hoped it is something from the gamut of the rainbow already known to Parisians. Larochelle, who plays the part of a naval painter, is at the seaside studying effects.

If Capoul should leave France for America a tenor is in readiness and quite willing to take his place. He is at present at Strasbourg; his name is Genevoix and he will bring out his first famous *uts* and chest treasures at Baden Baden, in "Faust" and "Mignon," with Mlle. Nilsson.

Most interesting negotiations are being carried on between the editors of "Mignon" and M. Ambroise Thomas, as Mme. Patti has expressed a warm desire to have it arranged for the Italian Opera. It was first sung at the Opera Comique by Mme. Galli-Marie. Mme. de Caux is still at Paris *en route* for Baden, where the notabilities and dignitaries of the period are set at variance by their emulation to call her their guest, either to breakfast, dinner, supper or anything.

The evening concerts at Vichy are said to be very delightful this season; they are promenade concerts, and one of the stars there is an ophycleidist, whose grotesque instrument is managed with all the sweetness of a French cornet-à-piston. I believe it is a great feat. Something tragic to end with; the classics are reviving, and Mlle. Agar, who is so famous at Camilla's imprecations, is brushing up Andromachus and the ancients for the holidays. Faure has reappeared in "William Tell" at the opera, and it would be very advisable for parents who lend their children to have the famous apple shot off their heads to reflect on the consequences of their loan sometimes. A William Tell at Mattue, Austria, lately shot his own son's eye in, and the public in horror rushed upon the stage and nearly tore the unfortunate father to pieces.

Mlle. Dejazet will for the last time appear next winter in a piece that is being written for her by Sardou.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Theatrical News and Gossip.

LONDON, August 10, 1869.

The London season is over; Parliament is about to be prorogued; the metropolis is deserted by the fashionables and the theatres have fallen into the sere and yellow of summer. Many of the places of amusement are closed, and, with the exception of the Prince of Wales' and Drury Lane, the rest might almost as well be closed for all the benefits they confer either upon the public or the managers. Still a few interesting items of news and gossip may be picked up by your correspondent as he strolls before and behind the curtains.

Let us commence with a marriage. On Saturday last Mr. W. H. Kendal, the light comedian of the Haymarket theatre, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Madge Robertson, the sister of Mr. T. W. Robertson, the dramatist. The affair would seem to have been rather premature; for the wedding took place at Manchester, where the Haymarket company are now starring, and no time was afforded the happy pair for the soft endearments of the honeymoon. They were married on Saturday morning; they played together as Rosalind and Orlando in the evening, and they were announced in another old comedy for Monday. This combination of business and pleasure is quite characteristic of this fast age.

As I predicted, Boucicault's new drama, called "Formosa," has been a success at Drury Lane. Bets of ten to one are made, however, that it will not run until December. I have already sent you the plot of the drama in advance of its production. The last scene, realizing the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, is very badly managed here. Instead of real boats manned by men to give effect to the scene, like the real horse in "Flying Scud," we have pasteboard boats and pasteboard crews, very badly worked and not at all impressive. Doubtless this scene will be better done in New York. The papers ridicule the absurdities of the drama; but what drama, seriously considered, is not absurd? Boucicault can afford to laugh at those people who write letters to the journals exposing his ignorance of training and its rules. These letters only advertise the play. As for the allegations made in some quarters that one scene of the play is very immoral, these, of course, only assure its success. There is nothing that the public likes so much as dramatic immorality.

In striking contrast to "Formosa" is the other theatrical success of the present dull season, viz., "School," at the Prince of Wales'. Those who have not seen this comedy at this theatre have missed the perfection of English acting.

We have in America no such actress as Miss Marie Wilton since poor Mary Gannon is dead, and such actors in their several lines as Messrs. Bancroft, Montague and Hare are entirely unrivalled in the United States. If England were to send over such artists as these, instead of burlesque dancers, with voices of "vocal velvet," Americans would form a much more just judgment of her dramatic resources.

The revival of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," at the Princess' theatre, cannot possibly be regarded as anything but a managerial error. The opera cannot be a success. Manager Vining has placed it upon the stage with that magnificent scenery for which the Princess' is famous. The opening scene—the moonlit sea beating upon the beach—is almost unsurpassable. Lloyds and Telbin, both excellent painters, have had the advantage of Stansfield's original sketches in composing the scenes. The opera is also well sung. Miss Blanche Cole, Herr Formes, Vernon Rigby and Montem Smith—the two best English tenors after Sims Reeves—do all that can be done with the music, and the choruses and ballet are very fine. But in spite of splendid scenery and good singing "Acis and Galatea" is dull, very dull. The music is antiquated, out of date, old fashioned to modern ears. To hear it is like listening to an old harpsichord after a grand piano. Pleasing as it may be to professional musicians, it is *caviare* to the multitude. Better one tune from the "Grand Duchess" than the whole of "Acis and Galatea," cry the crowd. The crowd may be wrong; but if they are not pleased they keep their money out of the manager's pockets. So let no American manager venture to burn his fingers, as Mr. Vining has done, with "Acis and Galatea."

A very strange bit of gossip is floating about the *coulisses*. You may remember that, about two months ago, a woman was found lying beside the railroad track, on the Midland line, near Hendon, which is not many miles from London. When first discovered this woman was insensible and utterly unable to give any account of how she came in that situation. In this comatose state she has remained ever since, with brief intervals of semi-consciousness. Upon being taken to the hospital and examined by the surgeons it was discovered that she had been foully violated, and that the person who had committed the crime had probably thrown her out of the carriage in the hope that she would be killed by the fall. These facts have been published in the newspapers, which furnish us, every few days, with some accounts of the girl's condition and her slow progress towards recovery. Now comes the singular part of this strange story. It is said that in her ravings—for she is not yet able to speak connectedly—the girl mentions only one name, and that is the name of a gentleman closely identified with the London theatres. It is also stated that, immediately upon the fact becoming known, a gentleman closely identified with the London theatres found it necessary to leave suddenly for France, without stopping to bid adieu to his friends. Put this and that together and you have a very pretty scandal. Of course names—or rather a name—may be prominently mentioned, but it would not be fair to put it in print. Doubtless the girl will be able to speak in a fortnight and then the mystery will be cleared up.

I told you some time ago that the summer season at the Haymarket theatre was a failure. It was so great a failure that the manager closed the doors and refused to pay salaries. Mr. Sol Smith was the only American actor who suffered by this *contretemps*. It seems quite useless to keep on telling American actors that they had better stay at home. The chances are one hundred to one against any of them securing engagements in the regular London companies, and if they join these summer troupes, as the most of them do, they only lose their money and attract no attention whatever from the public, the critics or the regular managers. Some American actors like Mr. J. S. Clarke have money enough to take a theatre or purchase an appearance, but even that does not pay. One-quarter of the investment would have produced double the fame and profit at home. Without a regular engagement signed and sealed with a first class London manager no American actor ought to come here to perform. To depend upon securing an engagement after he arrives here is to lean upon the weakest of broken reeds. An American reputation is not worth a penny in the English market. On the contrary, it is a decided disadvantage. In time these things may change and American theatrical talent may be as cordially welcomed in England as English talent has been and is welcomed in America. When that comes I shall be happy to be the first to announce it through the HERALD. At present the facts are as I state them, and my emphatic advice is, stay away.

Mr. A. W. Young, of Wallack's, has arrived in town to join Mrs. John Wood's company at the St. James' theatre in October. Mrs. General Lander is still in town negotiating for an appearance at the Princess' theatre. Mrs. J. H. Allen is stopping at the Langham Hotel. Mr. Mark Smith is on his way back from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have gone to Germany for the summer. Miss Patty Oliver took her annual benefit at the new Royalty theatre last evening and soon retires from management. Mr. E. A. Sothern is at Dresden. Mr. Samuel Colville has gone to Paris with his adopted daughter, who is to study at the Conservatoire. The business of the London theatres at present may be summed up as follows:—Prince of Wales' and Drury Lane, good; Princess', Strand and Gaiety, indifferent; Adelphi, Olympic, Queen's, Royalty, Charing Cross and Royal Alfred, bad; Surrey (Risley's Japanese troupe), Standard, Britannia, Grecian and Victoria, as usual; St. James', Haymarket, Covent Garden and Globe, closed.

A REMARKABLE CRIME ON A SOUND STEAMER.

A Man Drugged, Robbed and Thrown Overboard—His Rescue.

When the propeller Delaware, Captain Smith, of the independent line between Norwich and New York, was on her way from New York on Friday night, and was about three miles east of Sands' Point, the captain heard a faint voice of some one in distress. He immediately stopped the steamer and called the watch below. No vessel was in sight, and nothing could be seen in the darkness, but the voice was again heard, somewhat plainer, calling for "help." A boat was promptly lowered and pulled in the direction of the voice, and after proceeding a short distance came upon a man in the water, who was taken on board the steamer. He was entirely naked, with the exception of his shirt, and almost exhausted. When he had sufficiently recovered he was put to bed, and landed at New London on Saturday morning and taken to the almshouse. He gave his name as Richard Hecker, and related the following to the reporter of the Norwich *Bulletin*:—

I left New York Friday afternoon, on the steamer Old Colony, bound to Boston. Just before leaving I was accosted by two men who were going on the same boat. They invited me to take a drink with them, which I did, and I also asked them to drink with me. At this time I think they must have seen my money, which I had in my pocketbook, amounting to fifty-five dollars. In the evening I had a faint recollection of some persons seizing hold of me and directly afterwards I found myself in the water. I found when I first got overboard that my pocketbook was gone. I tried to swim with my clothes on, but found it very difficult and removed all my clothing except my shirt. My boots troubled me most to get off. I then struck out for land, which must have been a mile or more off, but the tide kept putting me back, and I had made up my mind that I must finally be drowned, when I saw the light of the steamer Delaware, I judged a mile off, and coming toward me. I made every endeavor to get as near her as possible, and when she got in my vicinity I called for help again and again as loudly as possible, but my strength was nearly gone and I feared I should not be heard. It was a still night, however, and my voice was heard by Captain Smith, who immediately sent a boat to my relief, and I was brought on board of the steamer and kindly cared for. I think I was in the water about an hour and a half.

Mr. Hecker was confined to his bed all day Saturday, but will probably be out in a day or two. He says he has been a clerk in a drug store in New York, and has also been employed in the same business in Boston. He served three years in the war and was hospital steward in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiment.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 5 26 | Moon rises...morn 0 14
Sun sets....... 6 33 | High water....eve 4 01

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1869.

CLEARED.

Steamship Silesia (NG), Trautman, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Cow Bay—Snow & Burgess.
Steamship Olympia, Bolger, San Francisco—G Wright & Co.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship British Queen (Br), Francis, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Louisa (Br), Glover, Bristol, E—P I Nevius & Sons.
Bark Glen Afton (Br), Langham, Glasgow—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Stella (Br), Cain, Cork for orders—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Evelyn (Br), Jenkins, Lisbon—J E Halsey.
Bark Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Genoa—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Bobsien Kaegsdorf (NG), Moller, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Bremen (NG), Bullerdieck, Cape Town and Batavia—Thiele, Motz & Co.
Bark Fannie, Hinckley, Valparaiso—Chas Dimon.
Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co.
Bark Ellen Stevens, Lewis, Elizabethport—Stevens & Co.
Brig Schlump zu Lune (NG), Toppens, Valencia—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Scotland (Br), Vinnello, Port Spain—E T Smith & Co.
Brig C F Tompkins (Br), Taylor, Kingston, Ja—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig L W Eaton (Br), West, St Johns, NF—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Kildare (Br), Macomber, Windsor, NS—Peniston & Co.
Schr Goldfinder (Br), McBride, St Johns, NF—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Rio, Young, Shulee, NS—Snow & Richardson.
Schr T J Frazier, Madge, Indianola and Lavacca—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Susan Stetson, Barker, Mobile and Pensacola—J D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Rainbow, Clum, Norfolk—A Hampson.
Schr W T Byrne, Robinson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr N H Gould, Crowley, Baltimore—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr J S Moulton, Crowley, Philadelphia—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Idaho, Davis, Biddeford, Me—C L Hatch.
Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville, Ct.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship China (Br), Macauly, Liverpool Aug 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. Aug 23, lat 48 54, lon 38 40 W, passed a screw steamer and an American paddle steamer, bound E.

Steamship America (NG), Hargesheimer, Bremen Aug 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse and 665 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 10 PM.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden. Aug 29, 80 miles NE of Frying Pan Shoal, exchanged signals with steamship Virginia, bound S.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Waverley (Br), Spoor, Calcutta April 17, and Sand Heads 19th, with linseed, &c, to Chas L Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 27; crossed the Equator July 28, in lon 23 W. Had heavy NW gales for 14 days off the Cape; since, light moderate weather. June 14, lat 33 52 S, lon 31 30 E, spoke ship Ruthsay, from Bombay for Liverpool; 19th, lat 35 04 S, lon 20 23 E, bark Dora (NG), from Bassein for Cuxhaven; Aug 25, lat 36 34 N, lon 67 26 W, ship Lord Brougham, hence for Callao; 27th, lat 37 25 N, lon 69 08 W, ship John Barbour, from Savannah for Liverpool.

Ship Wm F Storer, Bryant, Liverpool July 24, with mdse and 297 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Aug 2, Henry Wethers, boatswain, died from the effects of falling down the hold while in Liverpool; Aug 10, lat 46 30, lon 20, came up with a fleet of 25 sail of square rigged vessels becalmed; 26th, 2 PM, 350 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 27th, got a pilot (not 19th, as before reported).

Bark Arlington (of Kennebunk), Bartlett, Middlesboro, with railway iron, to order. East of the Banks had light SW winds, with thick fog and rain; since, light, variable winds.

Bark Harzburg (NG), Kuhlken, Antwerp, 42 days, with mdse and 12 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Argonaut (NG), Grimmp, Bremen, 38 days, with mdse and 89 passengers, to Herman Koop & Co. Took the Northern passage and had light southerly winds. Aug 6, lat 48 30, lon 63 15, spoke wh bark Mary Frazier, Caswell, with 90 bbls sp oil.

Bark Jenny (NG), Henriei, Bremen, 40 days, with mdse and 219 passengers, to F Schwoon. Came the Northern passage and had fine weather. Had two births on the passage, both of whom died.

Bark Anna (NG), Hoepner, Leghorn, 65 days, with marble, rags, &c, to Fabbricotti Bros; vessel to C Tobias & Co. Aug 12, had a severe gale from SW, split and lost sails, &c.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Conyers, Bermuda, 6 days, in ballast, to J N Harvey. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Laura (Br), Crane, Antwerp, 40 days, with railway iron, to order. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Brothers' Pride (Br), Jarvis, Rio Grande, 55 days, with hides, &c, to John Bento & Co; vessel to S L Merchant & Co. Crossed the Equator July 7, in lon 31. Had fine weather during the passage.

Brig Anna M Knight (of Yarmouth, Me), Thompson, Kingston, Ja, 28 days, with logwood and 2 passengers to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage. Aug 23, lat 32 45, lon 76 20, spoke whaling schr Washington Freeman, 9 mos out, with 150 bbls; same time whaling schr Union, 12 months out, with 90 bbls; 24th, lat 33 56, lon 76 30, signalized brig Ellen Stewart, steering N.

Brig Lark (Br), Scopean, Jacmel, 15 days, with logwood, to Jones & Lough. Had moderate weather.

Schr Adelaide (Br), Taylor, Maracaibo, 19 days, with hides, coffee, &c, to F Pavenstedt & Co; vessel to Peniston & Co. Had light northerly winds most of the passage.

Schr T A Ward (of Boston), Norton, Shulee, NS, 6 days, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Jos E Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr L P Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.
Schr Hattie Low, Shearer, Virginia.
Schr Thos G Benton, Carson, Virginia.
Schr L A Stetson, Myers, Virginia.

RETURNED—Steamship Wilmington, Cole, hence for Galveston.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Oak Poldi, Vigas, Cow Bay, CB, 9 days, for New York, with coal to Robert Maloney.
Schr Dresden, Smith, Shulee, NS, 12 days, for New York, with lumber, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr John W Maitland, Clark, St George for New York, with spars to J W Babcock.
Schr Ada S Allen, Owen, Eastport, 4 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr J Paine, Weeks, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais for New York, with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.
Schr Treason, Mitchell, Jonesport for New York, with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Jas Henry, Avery, Rockland for New York, with lime to Jas V Haviland.
Schr Ida L Howard, Harrington, Portland for New York, with lumber to Bell & Bros.
Schr L W Barnes, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Ben Butler, Fowler, Boston for Rondout.
Schr Naiad Queen, Wilcox, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr R J Palmer, Dickens, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Anna B Jacobs, Jones, New Bedford for New York.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, Somerset for New York.
Schr Winona, Baker, Taunton for New York.
Schr Gipley, Borden, Taunton for New York.
Schr Thos Potter, Handy, Sandwich for New York.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr Geo Henry, Hale, Providence for New York.
Schr Vintage, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr Mediator, Gage, Providence for New York.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for New York.
Schr Sally Merritt, Walters, Providence for New York.
Schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence for New York.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Gould, Providence for New York.
Schr Pointer, Nicools, Providence for Newburg.
Schr Helen, Suries, Providence for New York.
Schr Ceylon, Lawson, Bristol for New York.
Schr Bulah E Sharp, Cole, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr R F Laribee, Carline, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Mary Nash, Waterman, New London for New York.
Schr H P Gibson, Waters, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Reading RR No 44, Barnard, Norwich for Trenton.
Schr Joseph Hall, Mayo, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Helen P, Jones, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Alice B Gardiner, Barbour, Fairhaven for New York.
Schr Little David, Blair, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Gladding, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Reading RR No 41, Lynch, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Copy, Mills, New Haven for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M J Smith, Wilson, New Haven for New York.
Schr S L Thompson, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Storm, Straler, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Jas Magee, Lynch, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle Smith, Simpson, Bridgeport for Hoboken.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford for New York.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Sarah Marin, Gates, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Julia S Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay for New York.
Schr S S Brown, Martin, Northport for New York.
Schr Forest Home, Robison, Roslyn for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Rush, ——, New York for Portland.
Brig Iris, Crapo, New York for Cow Bay.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Pillsbury, Richmond, Va, for Providence.
Schr J S Terry, Warnar, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Josephina, Phinney, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr G A Grant, ——, South Amboy for Hartford.
Schr D Jones, Baker, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Jas Hoffman, Shropshire, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Schr Vandalia, Wetmore, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Chas Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Idaho, Davis, Elizabethport for Saco.
Schr Cairo, Kelly, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Joseph, ——, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr C Matthews, Hoise, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany for Providence.
Schr Maria Hall, Lawrence, Albany for Middletown.
Schr L Seaman, Smith, Newburg for Hartford.
Schr Yankee Boy, Reeves, Newburg for Norwich.
Schr Wm F Camp, Daly, Piermont for Derby.
Schr John Somes, Keefe, East Harbor for Bridgeport.
Schr Niagara, ——, Fort Lee for Westchester.
Schr J P Wallace, Allen, New York for Boston.
Schr Yo Semite, Mott, New York for Roslyn.
Schr H E Chase, Pratt, New York for Portland.
Schr John Losee, ——, New York for Taunton.
Schr Gen Marion, ——, New York for Portland.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Taunton.
Schr G P Kane, Ball, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Crusade, Davis, New York for New Haven.
Schr John Wright, Dickerson, New York for Portland.
Schr E F Meany, Keefe, New York for Portland.
Schr Pallas, French, New York for Rockland.
Schr Laura White, Robinson, New York for Eaton's Neck.
Schr F S Parker, Little, New York for Glen Cove.

SAILED.

Steamships Silesia, Hamburg; Fairbanks, Wilmington, NC; Niagara, Richmond, &c; barks Idaho, Aspinwall; Jos E Eaton, Cardenas.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

The last of the fleet of ten gunboats built by Messrs C & R Poillon for the Spanish government will be launched from their shipyard, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This announcement will no doubt cause the attendance of an immense number of people for the occasion. The keel of the first of these vessels was laid on May 19, and she was launched on the 26th of June, and since the latter date one gunboat every week has been turned out. This expedition may well be termed extraordinary.

The central one of the screw docks, near the foot of Market slip, has on it one of the above boats, which is having a propeller put on her.

The balance dry dock, foot of Pike slip, holds the Union ferry boat Baltic, receiving general repairs.

The Hudson River steamboat Nuhps (propeller) is on the mammoth balance dry dock adjoining the above for calking and refastening purposes. She was formerly the sidewheel steamboat Berkshire, burned some time ago on the Hudson, occasioning loss of life.

The propeller Nereus, of the Neptune line, is on the great sectional dry dock near the foot of Rutgers slip, having her wheel adjusted and bottom painted.

The iron steamer Lodona, 666 tons, built at Hull, England, in 1862, and belonging to Messrs Jewett & Sons, of this city, is being painted.

The brig Volant, 214 tons, is on the People's dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, being calked and painted.

A canal boat is being calked on the Norris & Townsend dry dock, adjoining the above.

The steamer City of Mexico, 1200 tons, belonging to Messrs F Alexandre & Sons, of this city, and running in their Vera Cruz line, is on the mammoth sectional dry dock at Hoboken, having her wheel adjusted.

Although but comparatively little work is now afforded workingmen by the dry docks, yet a spurt which is occasionally had exhibits the great scarcity of calkers. This is accounted for by the statement that quite 2800 of them are at present employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG NELLIE GAY, from Indianola, arrived at the Southwest Pass 26th inst on her way to New Orleans for repairs.

BRIG JAREZ (Br), Heuet, from Baltimore for Demerara, before reported put back leaky, recaulked above her metal and sailed 30th for destination.

BRIG OAK POINT, from Cow Bay, CB, for New York, while beating down the East river, missstayed and drifted on the west point of Riker's Island. The ebb tide making at the time, she came off without damage.

SCHR AUGUSTA M GOTT—Bark Nellie Fenwick, at Boston from Smyrna, reports on the 4th inst, in lat 35, lon 25, fell in with the wreck of schr Augusta M Gott, of Bucksport, Me, dismasted and full of water. This vessel was abandoned by her crew last winter, and since then has been drifting about the Atlantic, having survived many a storm after being left to her fate. She has been seen by passing vessels several times.

SCHR MARGARET, from Boston, at Savannah 27th, lost trusseltrees and spring head of foremast in a squall off Hatteras.

SCHR SUSAN, which arrived at Newport from Rockland, sprung a leak of 600 strokes an hour and split flying jib in the blow of the 25th.

SCHR J PONDER, Jr, from Elizabethport, at Wareham, was run into night of 27th off Throgg's Point by schr Jasper, of Philadelphia, staving the J P's quarter to the water's edge and tearing her mainsail to pieces.

WHALING SCHR B F SPARKS still lies ashore at Gay Head, full of water and with part of keel out. Wreckers are at work on her and she will probably be got off.

Miscellaneous.

BREAKWATER AT CAPE BRETON.—To the Editor of the HERALD—It is proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada to build a breakwater at Main-a-Dieu, Cape Breton, and of which they have had lately surveyed for that purpose. If it should be built it would make Main-a-Dieu one of the best and most convenient harbors on the coast of Nova Scotia, eastward of Halifax. Its position is seven miles SW from Cow Bay, nine miles E of Louisburg, and one mile inside of the west point of Scatarie. It now gives a safe anchorage to from fifteen to twenty-five sail of vessels, drawing not over twelve feet water, but inside the position assigned the breakwater, 200 sail of vessels could be in safety in all seasons in from three to five fathoms water. This harbor has been for a number of years a great resort of the American fishermen, being situated at the SE point of Cape Breton Island, and a convenient starting point for vessels bound to the Grand Banks, Labrador and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Wood and water in abundance, and vessels bound to Cow Bay and the many other coal mines on this coast could make this a port of call and communicate by telegraph with the mines. Had Nova Scotia been annexed to the United States this work would have been done by that government. Without doubt, however, if built by the Dominion government now it will be a work of great benefit to the thousands of seamen navigating the SE coast of Cape Breton.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 19—The Clarissa, arrived here, reports:—Farallones bearing NE by N 40 miles, sounded in 35 fathoms, running at the rate of 7 knots; kept sounding, and found from 30 to 20 fathoms up to 3 miles of the islands; no shoal of this description laid down on coast survey chart.

Whalemen.

Cleared at New Bedford 30th, barks Stamboul, Mitchell, Indian Ocean; Hecla, Smith, for do.

Arrived at Provincetown 24th, schrs Alexander, Ryder, from Atlantic Ocean, with 80 bbls sp oil; J Taylor, Smith, Atlantic Ocean, with 150 bbls sp oil; 25th, J H Collins, Ryder, do do, with 30 bbls sp oil and 40 do whale oil.

Schr Arizona (of Provincetown), Sparks, arrived at New Bedford Saturday afternoon with the cargo of schr B F Sparks (1590 bbls sp and 880 do humpback oil), before reported ashore at Gay Head. The B F Sparks still lies ashore, full of water, with part of keel out. Provincetown wreckers are at work on her, and she will probably be got off.

Spoken—Aug 14, lat 36 36, lon 73 45, schr Ellen B Cornell, of Provincetown, with 290 bbls sp oil.

Spoken.

Ship Garibaldi, from Rangoon 148 days for Falmouth, July 24, lat 6 10, lon 34.
Ship Cosmopolite, Small, from Pensacola for Callao, July 16, lat 22 N, lon 39 W.
Ship Templar, Rogers, from Bombay for New York, July 4, lat 35 S, lon 21 E.
Ship Mutlah (Br), Ballard, from Manila for Boston, June 24, lat 35 S, lon 22 E.
Ship Sea Serpent, White, from Zebu for New York, July 5, lat 34 S, lon 25 E.
Bark Harzburg (NG), Kuhlken, from Antwerp for New York, Aug 7, lat 45, lon 25.
Bark Gertrude, Atherton, from New York for Sagua, Aug 24, lat 34 55, lon 70 10.
Bark Persia (Br), Beck, from Alicante for Philadelphia, Aug 29, lat 40 25, lon 71 55 (by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Aug 16—Sailed, Lillian, Tucker, Boston.
BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 19—Passed by, Guilia, Pedrone, New York for Sharpness.
BREMERHAVEN, Aug 18—Sailed, Astronom, Klopper, New York.
BREST, Aug 30 (not 28th)—Sailed, steamship St Laurent, Lemaire (from Havre), NYork.
BORDEAUX, Aug—Sailed from Royan 15th, Emile Irma, Berlin, San Francisco.
BARCELONA, Aug 13—Arrived, Mensagera, Rogers, Mobile.
BUENOS AYRES, July 12—In port brig San Carlos, Matthews, for Portland via St Martins, to sail 15th.
BERMUDA, Aug 25—In port brig Excelsior, for NYork, to sail 28th.
CADIZ, Aug 15—Arrived, Dorchester, Reynolds, and Wasp, Brad, Boston.
GLOUCESTER, Aug 30—Arrived, Guilda, Pedone, NYork.
GRIMSBY, Aug 19—Sailed, New Eagle, Charlton, Boston.
GREENOCK, Aug 20—Arrived, Ocean Wave (Br), Palmer, Pensacola.
Sailed 18th, Stormy Petrel, Dick, Boston.
GIBRALTAR, Aug 12—Arrived, Sta Maria Vechia, Spignessi, Terranova (and cleared for NYork).
HULL, Aug 19—Sailed, Circassian (s), Boston.
HAMBURG, Aug 18—Sailed, Washington, Hanschildt, Philadelphia.
HALIFAX, NS, Aug 29—Arrived, brig Peter Roberts, Ross, NYork.
LIVERPOOL, Aug 18—Sailed, Dalkeith, Langwill, Charleston; Iris, Patterson, Buenos Ayres.
Cleared 19th, N Churchill, Murphy, Baltimore (and sailed 21st); Southampton, Smithwick, NYork; Gov Morton, Howland, do; Sarah, Atkins, San Francisco; 20th, John Mann, Mann, Boston; Kenilworth, Austin, NOrleans; Trimountain, Williams, NYork; City of Montreal, Daggett, do; Universe, Jones, Savannah; Lily Dale, Burnhard, Wilmington, NC.
Entered out 19th, Hannah Maria, Murray, Rio Janeiro; 20th, Polar Star, Bairnson, NYork; Clara, Morgan, Norfolk, Va.
Off Puffin Island 19th, Robert Boak (Br), Jolly, for Philadelphia.
Off the Ormshead 18th, Coronet (Br), Gifford, for New Orleans.
MOVILLE, Aug 31—Arrived, steamship Moravian, Brown, Montreal for Liverpool (and proceeded).
MIDDLESBORO, Aug 19—Arrived, Sylphide, Marshall, Boston; 20th, Iris, Schutte, Boston.
NEWPORT (Mon), Aug 19—Sailed, Abigail, Raymond, New York.
NEWCASTLE, Aug 17—Entered out, Maria Webster, New Haven, US; Regina de Fiori, Paoletto, NYork; Toul, Raetzke, do.
PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 7—In port, brig Marguerite (Br), Bonholm, to sail at once for NYork.
QUEENSTOWN, Aug 19—Arrived, Satellite, Turner, NYork; Ann & Mary, Patterson, do.
ROTTERDAM, Aug 18—Cleared, Arnold Boninger, Steneken, NYork.
SHIELDS, Aug 19—Sailed, Union, Gammon, NYork.
SUNDERLAND, Aug 18—Entered for loading, Crown Jewel, Corning, Boston.
SWINEMUNDE, Aug 17—Arrived, Daphne, Weisse, Philadelphia.
STETTIN, Aug 17—Arrived, Kong Carl, Ebertsen, NYork.
SIMON'S BAY, CGH, July 5—Arrived, steamship America, Doane, NYork (and left 7th for Hong Kong.
TARRAGONA, July 26—Arrived, Keystone, Baxter, NYork; Aug 7, Carl, Bafs, do.
TABLE BAY, CGH, July 17—Arrived, Emma, Nelson, Boston.
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Aug 18—Arrived, Duke of York, Grunell, Boston.

American Ports.

APPONAUG, Aug 26—Arrived, Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Nellie Fenwick (Br), Hellett, Smyrna; brigs Nathaniel Stevens, Gilkey, Philadelphia; Giles Loring, Pinkham, do; schr George W Glover, Holbrook, NYork.
Cleared—Steamer McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; barks Frodonia (Br), Burke, Fayal; Philena, Rose, Havana; Walker, Baker, Galveston; brig Anne Christine (Danish), Anderson, Wilmington, NC; schrs B Ober, Ober, Jacksonville, Fla; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Baltimore.
31st—Arrived, steamship Kensington, Babson, NOrleans; bark David (NG), Hartwig, Leghorn; brigs Annie Ingram, Oxnard, Havana; Cosmos, ——, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Aug 29—Arrived, bark E B Haws (Br), Mead, Liverpool.
30th—Arrived, schrs Arlie Garwood, Godfrey, Boston; Mary E Jones, Jones; E Nickerson, Nickerson; Elias Moore, De Groat, and Mary E Jones, Jones, NYork.
Cleared—Steamer Blackstone, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; barks Carnichill (Br), Smith, Dublin, Ireland; Templar, Wilson, Rio Janeiro; brigs Harry, McLennon, West Indies; Pomona, Brown, Boston; schrs Wm Crosthwaite, Brown, Hoboken; Onrust, Heath, Fall River; Nightingale, Allen, Brooklyn; J B Clayton, Clayton, Neponset, Mass.
Sailed—Brig Jabez (Br), Heuet, hence to Demerara, before reported put back leaky, recalked above her metal and sailed again for her destination; brigs Alfred, Pomona, R S Casella and Harry.
29th—Bark Acacia, brig Giovani, schr George E Thatcher.
31st—Arrived, steamship William Lawrence, Hallet, Boston.
Below—Brigs Harry Stewart, Weeks, from Navassa; Highland Nancy (Br), Saunders, from Mayaguez.

BANGOR, Aug 28—Sailed, schr Segur, Grogan, Brooklyn.

BRISTOL, Aug 30—Arrived, brig Condova, Leet, Grand Turk, TI, via Beaufort, NC.
Sailed—Schr Beulah E Sharp, Cole, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Aug 31—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork; schr Wanata, Palma, Majorca.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 31—Passed in, ship Montes, from Boston; barks Atalanta, from Bremen; A M Cann, from Boston; brigs E A Carver, from Windsor, NS; George E Dale, from NYork; Caroline, from Trinidad—all for Baltimore. Passed out, bark Acacia, for Cuba; schr George E Thatcher, for Liverpool.
Also passed in, brigs San Juan, from New York for Richmond; Medusa, from Liverpool for City Point.

FALL RIVER, Aug 30—Sailed, schrs Theodore Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, DC; S H Borden, Hadwin, NYork

GLOUCESTER, Aug 30—Arrived, schr Decatur Oakes, Merry, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 28, P M—Arrived, brigs Ella M Tucker, Tucker, Portland for Phila; Geo Harris, Blanchard, Bangor for NYork; schrs Mary J Fisher, Ireland, Phila for Danvers; Cornelia, Henderson, and Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Rockland for NYork; Ada S Allen, Owen, Eastport for do; David Faust, Wood, and Addie Walton, Rich, Boston for Georgetown, DC; E G Juven, Atkins, do for Phila; Wm P Cox, Bateman, Plymouth for do; Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor for do; Kate Carleton, Monroe, Rockport for Satilla River; Mary Ella, Thomas, Boston for Philadelphia.
Aug 29—Arrived, brig Olive, Parke, NYork for Boston; schrs Monadnock, Bunker, Jacksonville for Portsmouth; B L Sherman, Jenkins; Cyrus Fossett, Harding, and Mary, Gilchrist, Phila for Boston; Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, do for Salem; Addie, Brown, do for Kennebunk; C J Erickson, Smith do for Portsmouth; Ocean Belle, ——, do for Bath; Onword, Gorham, NYork for Nantucket; Wm Carroll, ——, and Wm Hone, Torrey, do for Boston; Mary A Rice, Rice, Elizabethport for do; James Bliss, Hatch, do for do; July Fourth, Cobb, Jersey City for do.; Ocean Star, Woodman, and American Chief, Bessey, NYork for Rockland; Webster Kelley, Haskell, Philadelphia for Boston; J W Maitland St Johns for NYork; F A Ward, Norton, Mrclness for do; Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais for do; C E Page, ——; Maggie Cummins, Smith, and Adele Grudell, Barratt, Boston for Philadelphia; Adelia S Cohn, Brower, do for Baltimore.
Sailed, brig Etta M Tucker; schrs E G Irwin, B S Shearman, W G Phelps, Addie, Cyrus Fessett, July Fourth, Ocean Star, M A Rice, Mary, Wm Carroll, C J Erickson, Prarie Bird, Ocean Belle, J W Maitland, L A Ward, American Chief, C E Paige, Wm Hone, Waterloo, Mary J Fisher.
30th, A M—Arrived, brigs Martha A Berry, Chase, Philadelphia for Portland; Covatelle, Carlisle, do for Boston; schr Ada F. Wheeler, Dyer, Philadelphia for Portland; Clara Jane, Kelley, do, for New castle, Del; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Boston for Alexandria; Almira Wooley, ——, Gloucester for Philadelphia; Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth for do; James Conder, Hudson, and Wm S Doughten, Salem, Boston for do.
Sailed—Brig Æolus for New York, and all others except brigs Martha N Berry and Cascatelle; schrs Wm Hone, Ida F Wheeler, Webster Kelley, Albion; also remains, schr Light Boat, with cargo lime in the hold on fire, having battened the hatches, gangways, &c, to put out the fire, and will probably succeed.

LYNN, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Goddess, Kelley; L A Rose, Rose, and Maria Louise, Snow, Philadelphia; Catharine, Means, Elizabethport.
29th—Arrived, schrs H B Metcalf, Rogers, and H W Benedict, Case, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 26—Arrived, barks Fille de l'Air (Br), Lewis, Liverpool; Eliza, Allestac, Genoa.
26th—Cleared, steamer St Mary, Lewis, Galveston; brig Mary Ann (Br), McKay, Liverpool; schr Constance (Br), Cornet, Ruatan Island.
29th—Sailed, steamship Sherman, NYork.
30th—Arrived, steamship General Meade, Sampson, NYork.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug 25—Sailed, barks Uriel; 26th, Alaska; brig Oriental, inside, waiting tide; bark Maudslie, for Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug 26—Arrived, brig Nellie Gray, Randlett, from Indianola for repairs.
Off the bar, 26th, ship Cathedral, Nickerson, from Liverpool. On the bar, steamship Alice, from Liverpool. Sailed, steamers Trade Wind and W G Howe.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and Florence N Tower, Perry, Philadelphia; Ida Hudson, Greeley, NYork.
29th—Arrived, schrs Dolphin, Elizabethport; Robert J Mercer, King, Philadelphia.

PENSACOLA, Aug 24—Arrived, schr Elina (Br), Johnson, New Orleans.
Cleared 23d, schr Narragansett, Edgar, New Haven; Welcome (Br), Hunter, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Mary C Fox, Rost, Cienfuegos; brig Ellen P Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos; schrs L. Corbit, Smith, Washington; G R Marney, Murney, Providence; J C Henry, Dickens, Lynn; J W Wainwright, Abraham, Boston.
Cleared 30th—Bark Bessie Harris (Br), Allen, Liverpool; schrs E H Lennig, Brower, Boston; Matilda Brooks, Oaks, Dighton; Albert Pharo, Shourds, Providence; Margie, Hardenbrush, Portland; J J Little, Little, Lynn; J W Drisko, Haskell, Beverly; Flora King, Cook, Rockport; Elouise, Herrick, Newburyport.

LEWES, Del, Aug 28—Went to sea, ship Progress, for London; barks Demetra, Konigsburg; Raphael, Stettin; White Cloud, Portland; two brigs unknown.

PORTLAND, Aug 28—Cleared, barks Blanche How, Ingersoll, Montevideo; Hunter, See, and R A Allen, Tarr, Sagua.
29th—Arrived, bark Andes, Shepherd, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 30—Arrived, bark Jessie (Br), Grant, Liverpool; schrs Conservative, Kempton, Wilmington, NC; Hunter, Crane, Plymouth, NC (via Fall River); Albert Thomas, Taylor, Wachapreague, Va; Elizabeth B, Hogan; Henry Middleton, Brown, and Emma F Prindle, Higgins, Baltimore; S C Watson, Adams; Sarah J Bright, Shaw; R F Reeves, Brinnon, and George Hotchkiss, Racket, Philadelphia; Ariadne, Harding, and sloop Translation, Hawkins, Newburg; schrs C P Shuttis, Young, Hoboken; John H Gould, Albany; Wm H Bowen, Reynolds, NYork.
Below—Schrs Cornelius, Pratt; Eagle, Chase.
Sailed—Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Philadelphia; schrs Gilman D King, Eldridge, Jamaica, WI; Amelia G Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, DC; Leonessa, Meyer, Alexandria; E J Palmer, Smith; Jas L Maloy, Russell; Wm F Burden, Adams, and Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia; Mary Brockway, Francis; Annie E Jacobs, Jones; Fashion, Davis; Henry Cutoff, Knowles; Balloon, Clay; H P Cushing, Torry; Cynthia Jane, Ball; James M Bayles, Arnold; Golden Rule, Overton, and Diadem, Chase, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 30—Arrived, schrs James H Young, Barrett, Baltimore; George Hotchkiss, Racket, Philadelphia; Horizon, Newman, Rondout; Susan Taylor, do.
Sailed—Schrs Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore; Amelia, Beebe, Philadelphia; Martha Jane, Mott, NYork; Michael, Rich, do (or Bangor).

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 31—Sailed, barks Nehemiah Gibson, Liverpool; Floris, Queenstown.

ST MARYS, Ga, Aug 23—Arrived, bark Pawnee, Rotton, to load for Montevideo.
Sailed—Barks Libertad, Jordan; Wheatland, Bursley; Eugenia (Br), Dennis, and James Muir (Br), Rogers, Montevideo.

SAVANNAH, Aug 27—Arrived, bark Mary Anne, Krenkell, Sunderland; schrs Susannah, Pilcher, Rockland; Margaret, Nichols, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Daring, Libby, Portland.
28th—Sailed, brig J H Kennedy, Rich, Providence.

SALEM, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Ada Ames, Adams, Alexandria; A Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia; Giraffe, Parker, and Iona, Kendall, do; Amanda, Lamson, Hoboken.
29th—Arrived, L A Johnson, Mahlman, and Lady Ellen, Somers, Philadelphia; Onward, Bunker, do; Zicavo, Tate, Elizabethport.
27th—Sailed, schrs Jessie W Knight, Plum; Kate E Rich, Church, and Lizzie A Watson, Watson, Philadelphia.
28th—Sailed, Aid Smith; Hattie Baker, Crowell, and M K Rockhill, Rockhill, Philadelphia; George Washington, Blake, Newark, N J.

SOMERSET, Aug 28—Sailed, Artist, Forrester, NYork.
30th—Arrived, schr Laurel, Hallock, Glen Cove, LI.

WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 28—Cleared, brig Surprise (Br), Dally, Liverpool.
31st—Sailed, steamer Rebecca Clyde, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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